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East Europe Report

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CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Material Management System Discussed
(Rudolf Peska; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 3, 1986) 1

Wage and Employment Developments 1985 Tabulated
(PRACE A MZDA, No 1, 1986) 7

Unlawful Activities in Economic Sphere
(LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, 13 Feb 86) 12

Development of Public Data Base Discussed
(Radko Hochman; MECHANIZACE A AUTOMATIZACE ADMINISTRATIVY, No 9, 1985) 14

Fuel and Energy Situation Summarized
(Frantisek Antene; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 3, 1986) 22

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Study Notes Energy Source, Production Problems
(Wolfgang Stinglwagner; DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, No 12, Dec 85) 25

POLAND

Consumer Goods Imports From China, Bloc Countries To Increase
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 27 Jan 86) 34

Reform Commission Discusses Materials Management
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 14 Jan 86) 36

Regional Increase in Trade With USSR Sought
(Bozena Papiernik; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 24 Jan 86) 38

PTE Chairman Sadowski on Economists' Role in Reform
(Zdzislaw Sadowski Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18-19 Jan 86) 41

Messner Discusses Consumer Goods Market at Meeting
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 8-9 Feb 86) 45

Maritime Economy 1983-85 Plan Fulfillment Assessed
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Feb 86) 46

PZPR Mining Talks in Katowice
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 12, 13 Feb 86) 48

R&D Shortcomings in Coal Industry 48
R&D Program Implementation Inadequate 49

Minister of Metallurgy on Cooperation With USSR
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 7, 16 Feb 86) 50

Reform Efforts in Architectural Design Offices
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 7 Feb 86) 51

ROMANIA

Foreign Trade, Cooperation Activities Examined
(Ion Avram, Maria Avram; REVISTA ROMANA DE STUDII
INTERNATIONALE, Nov-Dec 85) 53

Equal Distribution of Production Resources Among Counties Under Way
(Mihai Grigoriu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 4, 24 Jan 86) 66

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Significance of April 1956 Plenum Analyzed
(Mitko Mitkov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 19 Feb 86) 72

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Intensification of Socialist Construction Explained
(Ilja Sedivy Interview; TRIBUNA, 11 Dec 85) 78

Understanding Marxism-Leninism Presupposes Social Activism
(Ladislav Hrzal, Stepanka Capova; RUDE PRAVO, 24 Jan 86) 82

Progress of Danube Dams Surveyed
(Gabriel Jencik; SVET HOSPODARSTVI, 4 Feb 86) 85

POLAND

Personnel Changes at Krakow PZPR Plenum
(GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, 4-5 Jan 86) 90

ROMANIA

Briefs
Light Industry Deputy Minister 95
Presidential Appointments 95
Peoples Councils Appointments 95

YUGOSLAVIA

Catholic Weekly Editors Warn of False Reporting
(GLAS KONCILA, 16 Feb 86) 96

Local LC Groups Reject Candidates; 'Campaigning' Scored
(EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 3 Mar 86) 97

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Accomplishments, Plans of Slovak Academy of Science
(RUDE PRAVO, 27 Jan 86) 98

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Results of IMEKO Meeting
(L. Kuhn Interview; MESSEN-STEUERN-REGELN, No 11, Nov 85) 101

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 3, 1986 p 3

[Article by Eng Rudolf Peska, CSc, director general of the economic production unit Vitkovice, Ostrava]

[Text] To create our national income, it is necessary to process yearly about 3 billion tons of various materials and substrata which are relocated during the course of the production or storage process 8 or 12 times on the average, not counting the transportation of skryvka [as published] and coal mined in surface and subterranean mines. Their handling requires operational costs of approximately 120 billion Kcs a year, and today it engages more than 2 million workers in our country. This approximate account makes it perfectly clear that it is precisely here that we can find enormous opportunities for increasing labor productivity and probably the greatest potential source of work force, particularly for the tertiary sphere. Thus we encounter ideas about handling materials, storage management, streamlining the flow of materials, inventories etc., as we should, everywhere the intensification of the national economy and discovery of unused resources are being discussed. At the same time, the current state of storing and handling materials definitely gives us no cause for satisfaction.

During the past 20 to 30 years the world has seen considerable qualitative changes in warehousing. Exhausting manual labor has been supplanted by machinery and the number of workers in warehousing is tending to decline. Similar changes have occurred also in the process and inter-process handling.

The Situation as it Stands

Czechoslovakia has not kept pace with these progressive trends. An analysis shows conditions which can be described as:

--fragmentation of storage areas into a large number of plants which have small capacity and no potential for a more significant use of mechanization;

--a large number of unsatisfactory and obsolete storage facilities, of which 20 to 30 percent are at the margin of their economic life and roughly 40 percent are, from the construction and technical point of view, totally unsuitable for the given purpose;

--unsatisfactory allocation and dispersal of storage facilities into large cities and industrial population centers, for the most part in housing developments;

--a low level of mechanization of the storage processes, while the least mechanized storage facilities are those in localities with a high concentration of industry and population;

--a low level of mechanization and automation of administrative work (in about 65 percent of the storage facilities keeping records of the movement of inventories is done manually, and sophisticated computer technology is used only in less than 10 percent of storage facilities);

--a high number of accidents (in the handling of materials, transportation and storage there has been an incidence of about 106,000 injuries a year, which represents roughly 42 percent of all injuries in CSSR);

--a high incidence of damage and losses of stored materials, which, according to an educated estimate, reach approximately 8 billion Kcs a year.

This unfavorable situation, especially the demands on storage capacities, technology and workers, is further compounded by the unsatisfactory volume and structure of inventories. For example, total inventories in industry contain about 58 percent of production inventories, whereas inventories of unfinished production amount only to 24 percent and marketable inventories only 18 percent. Contrary to the measures aimed at increasing the creation of marketable inventories, it is mainly production inventories with a long turnover time that are growing and the share of marketable inventories in total inventories continues to decline. At the same time, the shares of production inventories and marketable inventories in advanced industrial countries are approximately equal--roughly 40 percent.

The machinery and equipment production base for storage management and handling of materials is also fragmented. It is made of 68 main producers in 18 departments. The development of the production of necessary technical implements, machinery and equipment keeps lagging behind requirements. As far as the long range outlook for volume is concerned, those will be satisfied only up to 65-85 percent. The product rage of delivered equipment is in no way sufficient and, what is more, is mostly of lower technological level. For these reasons, the per capita outlay for machine and equipment inventory in storage and handling of materials is only about 48,000 Kcs per worker, which represents only about a third of what it is in other branches of the national economy.

Specialized production of necessary implements, machinery and equipment, as well as a central management, are practically nonexistent. Furthermore, there are no provisions for comprehensive planning and greater involvement by suppliers. Any possible importation of equipment places high demands on foreign currency and its use is therefore considerably limited.

What We Manufacture Here

We are concerned as one of the important Czechoslovak manufacturers of equipment for the storage and handling of materials. Our range of products is very extensive. We manufacture suspension, cart, belt and link conveyors, loading, roller and pulley tracks, stationary, tree, console and drawer shelves, compacting and supporting equipment, many types of shelf bases, transfer equipment for shelf bases, etc. Our elevator carts and weighing equipment are also useful in storing and handling operations. We shall be manufacturing this extensive range of product also during the Eighth 5-Year Plan even though their continuous improvement places great demands on our preproduction stage and production itself. The share of production of this type of equipment currently amounts to roughly 6.5 percent of the total volume of goods produced here, and about 40 percent of goods produced in the concern enterprise Transporta Chrudim. However, we are well aware that this is not sufficient.

We are therefore looking for ways to solve the situation, even though no increases are planned during this 5-year plan in the capital construction of the production base for equipment and management of material, and Transporta Chrudim has as its priority the manufacturing of equipment for long-distance belt transportation for surface mining. In case of need, therefore, we are making certain of being operationally able to process certain orders by using the capacities of our other concern organizations. In accordance with the concept of developing the Northern Bohemian brown coal districts and consequent concepts of developing the production of equipment for surface mining after 1990, we shall continue, however, to take care of the growing demands for equipment for storage and handling of materials primarily in this specialized enterprise.

We consider our main task to be the constant improvement of the technical level of current product, the development and manufacture of new products and supplementary equipment, as well as the development of new storage and handling methods. In the course of the current 5-year plan, our Research Institute for Transportation Equipment Praha designed certain types of equipment for handling, such as, for example, a new generation of shelf bases equipped with automated controls. The system Robot in particular is one of the new storage and handling systems. It is a computer-controlled system. It consists of a transrobot (low flat-car equipped with lift fork), a transfer-robot (transposer for the transrobot), transelevator (special shelf base) and an elevator (elevator making possible the transportation of the transfer-robot and the transrobot). The advantage of this system--apart from the ability to design storage in many variants--is a better utilization of storage space and a minimization of procurement and operational costs.

A chapter in itself is inter-process storage and handling, which are closely linked to production technology, particularly in the case of the machine tool industry. A characteristic feature of the machine tool industry today is increasing automation, quick adaptability to new products, more flexible modification of engineering procedures, while integration of manufacturing equipment is increasing. The development requires an increasingly greater introduction of computerized machinery, industrial robots and manipulators.

The means for organizing and managing such production categories are precisely the inter-process storage and a fully automated inter-process transportation. Inter-process storage permits the storing of palletized production lots and their precise recording, and creates a minimum of necessary inventory prior to every engineering operation. Inter-process transportation must transfer, at the command of the directing computer, the pallet with stock from the warehouse to the engineering workshop and back in such a way that no stoppages of production machinery occur.

In some cases, however, the level of our equipment for inter-process storage and inter-process transportation does not meet fully the requirements for the automation of the production process, particularly as concerns the performance of equipment, its mutual interconnectedness and linkage to robots and manipulators. We are therefore getting ready to put in effect, as we are doing in the case of storage management, a substantial increase of the range and volume of such equipment so that they meet the requirements of modern construction and adaptability, and make possible a change in the flow of material and in the range of products.

Among the technically demanding plans for improvement, which we are currently implementing, we can count the light-weight buildings and foundation systems for areas that have been mined. Within the framework of this development, we are currently solving the problem of placing buildings in mined areas with the support of the steel construction of the shelf block, lightened steel construction of the shelf system, rectification of the shelf system when the underlying ground settles unevenly,using a method of loading the storage area from the point of view of even stress distribution in the base plate. During verification, the total facility will be gauged according to the stress and settling of the ground. This will take a lot of effort, but without it we cannot make new break-throughs in putting science and technology into practice.

A neglected area from the point of view of technological planning and internal modernization is the storage and handling of metallurgical materials. Apart from the little care given by producers, unnecessary stockpiling of materials in storage resulting from an inadequately functioning metallurgy marketing base, long-term storage norms, and unsatisfactory supply-demand relations, also contribute considerably to this situation. Warehouses of metallurgy materials are equipped with the same technology as they were 50 years ago. For these reasons, we are now initiating, for example, the development of equipment for binderless and automated systems with a carrying capacity of up to 5,000 kg for handling and storing of sheet metal and bar stock.

Question Marks in the Goal-Oriented Plan

Resolutions of the CSSR Government Nos 242-1984 and 262/1984 assigned the task of producing a comprehensive solution of the situation in Czechoslovak warehousing management by means of the state goal-oriented plan A 11. The program includes technical development in this area, development of an experimental and production base, capital construction, and other spheres on which the effective course of its implementation is contingent (coordination, management, and control). At the same time, it creates conditions for a functional interconnecting of the automated production systems with the handling and storage systems.

We consider this goal-oriented program to be very progressive; we support it, and we intend to take an active part in its implementation. However, in our stated opinion for the opponency procedures of the tasks of the state plan for technological development A 11-152-002 Unified Line of Built-in and Free-Standing Shelf Systems for Pallets and A 11-153-003 Universal Automated Handling and Storage Systems Based on Shelf Transrobots and Manipulators, which are a component of the technological content of the state goal-oriented plan A 11, we made some critical comments regarding these tasks and pointed out some still unclarified problems of the whole program. Although they have been discussed already at the level of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Machinery, the Federal Ministry of General Machinery, the State Planning Commission, the State Commission for Development and Coordination of Science, Technology and Investment, the Administration of Federal Material Reserves, as well as at the level of principal producers and users of the equipment, they still have not been all successfully resolved.

About 30 manufacturing organizations will take part in the state goal-oriented program A 11. However, the development of their production programs in the field of equipment for storage and handling of materials has not been fully coordinated as yet, and there have been no agreements among the principal producers concerning the distribution and specialization of the range of products. Such conditions lead to a fragmentation of forces, capacities, and resources, to duplication in research and development, and to lowering of the rate and effectiveness of innovative trends in given sectors.

On our initiative, we took the first step toward resolving this situation by reaching an agreement on the division of labor by direct negotiations between our concern and the economic production unit Strojsmalt, concerning the composition of the range of shelf bases and shelves. But it is essential that the coordinating organization of the state goal-oriented plan A 11 (Administration of Federal Material Reserves) resolve this matter in a comprehensive way.

After a detailed study of the state goal-oriented plan and its implementation, it further appeared that so far the linkage of the program to the development of the technological base and the production base by the manufacturers of the equipment, or to the development of the capital goods base for the user sphere, has not been fully worked out. For example, a full implementation of this program in the concern Vitkovice is contingent for the most part on the development and modernization of the production base in the concern enterprise Transporta Chrudim. The manner of ensuring the implementation of this action is at present the object of negotiations between our concern, the State Commission for Development and Coordination of Science, Technology and Investment and the State Planning Commission.

A more serious problem is the fact that a considerable portion of the capital investment projects by users, included in the blueprint for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, will be implemented between 1988-1989. The plans for these projects have to be completed by the beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. That means that ti will not be possible to make full use of the results of the tasks of the state plan for research and development progress, achieved in the framework of the state goal-oriented plan A 11.

An effective implementation of the state goal-oriented plan A 11 also requires that we make certain of the involvement of the general developer and engineers working on the system. Currently there does not exist in CSSR any organization for these functions. Building such an organization takes considerable time, and other alternatives, such as setting up an Association of Producers, or having other non-specialized organizations oversee these functions, will obviously not be the best solution. To be able to overcome this current state of affairs, we have turned, at least in our range of products, to a higher form of deliveries of equipment for storage and handling of materials--turnkey deliveries including assembly and servicing.

According to our information, there are currently being prepared, in the framework of the state goal-oriented plan A 11, further scientific research development projects, which will also be accomplished by means of tasks of the state plan for research and development. An essential condition for a successful planning and realization of these is to negotiate definite supplier-consumer relations between the coordinating workplace, the planners, implementors, and users. Also, the requirements for non-investment funds for planning will have to be worked out, verification made of the availability of essential imports as well as of domestic implements and equipment, which will be defrayed from the non-investment funds. Most of all, we shall demand that the coordinating workplace, together with the coordinating organization of the state goal-oriented plan A 11, ensure the domestic development and deliveries of fuels and control systems in a direct linkage to the equipment being developed for the storage and handling of materials.

We can assume that the objective requirements for implementing the state goal-oriented plan A 11 will be applied also to the other planning and implementing economic production units and organizations of the user sphere. It will be essential, therefore, that the solution of these very complicated problems be given the necessary attention by the coordinating organization of the state goal-oriented plan A 11 (Administration of the Federal Material Reserves), in cooperation with competent central agencies, in such a way that there is no negative impact on the technical level of attained results of research and development, planned terms, the extent of its realization, its effectiveness, etc.

At present we are completing the plans for the development of the machine tool production of our concern for the Ninth 5-Year Plan. In comparison with the Seventh 5-Year Plan we are counting there with a substantially higher average index of growth of the machine tool production than in the metallurgy production. According to our plan, this index will be considerably exceeded by trends in the development of the production of equipment for warehousing (index 2.328), transportation carts (1.543), and equipment for inter-processing handling (1.719). Concurrently with the development of the production of this equipment, we shall make an effort to improve the effectiveness of this production, which in certain sectors and products does not meet our requirements in all indicators. We shall have a remarkable opportunity to achieve these great goals by our active participation in the designing and implementing of the state goal oriented plan A 11.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ECONOMY

WAGE AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS 1985 TABULATED

Prague PRACE A MZDA in Czech No 1, 1986 pp 51-54

[Text] During the first 3 quarters of 1985, employment in the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding the unified agricultural cooperatives) rose by 65,000 (0.6 percent) and amounted to 6,871,000 actual workers and 6,690,000 full time equivalent workers. The increase in the number of workers is 0.1 point less than projected in the state plan for the whole year. In the Czech Socialist Republic, the number of actual workers rose by 38,000 (0.8 percent) to 4,812,000 persons, and in the Slovak Socialist Republic it rose by 27,000 (1.3 percent) to 2,059,000 persons.

As of September 30, there were 3,208,000 women working in the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding the unified agricultural cooperatives), which is 44.6 percent of the total number of workers as of that day (46.5 percent last year). Those who were on maternity leave (333,000) are not included in the recorded number of workers.

There was a smaller than expected increase in the number of workers in industry (roughly 8,000 fewer) and in construction (2,000 fewer). Most of the total increase of 15,000 industrial workers occurred in the electrical equipment industry (almost 5,000), whereas in branches of the consumer industries employment is stagnant or declining. Branches of the tertiary sector, primarily retail trade, health care, education and communications, continue to maintain higher increases in the number of workers.

In most of the branches, the category of workers showing a relatively faster increase during this year are the technical-managerial personnel. Within the main activities of the industrial enterprises, their numbers grew by 6,000 (1.2 percent), whereas the number of workers increased by only 4,000 (0.2 percent). On building projects of construction organizations, the number of technical-managerial personnel increased by 0.7 percent, but the number of workers declined by 1,000 (0.3 percent).

Since the beginning of the year, wages paid at the end of the third quarter to employees of the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding the unified agricultural cooperatives) came to 175 billion Kcs, that is 4.6 billion Kcs (2.7 percent) more than during the same period in 1984. In addition, 3 billion Kcs were paid out in other personal costs.

1. Number of Workers and Average Monthly Wages in Main Branches in 1-3 Quarters of 1985

Branch (field of activity)	Average Recorded Number of Workers	Increment: decrease (-) against 1-3 quarters of 1984		Average Wage in Kcs (per actual Worker	Increment: decrease (-) against 1-3 quarters of 1984	
		abs.	in percent		abs.	in percent
Socialist sector of the national economy (exclusive of unified agricultural cooperatives)	6,871,337	64,576	0.9	2,830	48	1.7
of that: Industry as a whole	2,724,568	14,872	0.5	3,030	52	1.8
of that: planning groups:						
coal mining	180,556	1,988	1.1	4,286	26	0.6
heat and power production	74,558	1,564	2.1	3,374	92	2.8
iron smelting	153,855	-739	-0.5	3,402	58	1.7
chemical industry	130,521	563	0.4	3,175	74	2.4
rubber industry	37,513	210	0.6	3,007	93	3.2
machine tool industry as a whole	1,033,143	10,570	1.0	3.028	54	1.8
of that: electrical equipment industry	233,520	4,780	2.1	2,829	83	3.0
building materials industry	107,893	-555	-0.5	3,036	67	2.2
wood processing industry	115,142	-813	-0.7	2,648	52	2.0
glass and chinaware industry	86,373	70	0.1	2,642	40	1.6
textile industry	211,432	-1,405	-0.7	2,490	48	2.0
clothing industry	54,827	-77	-0.1	2,494	21	0.9
leather and footwear industry	83,655	174	0.2	2,757	14	0.5
food processing industry	196,742	1,710	0.9	2,702	55	2.1
Construction	550,083	1,056	0.2	3,125	69	2.3
Planning organizations	52,825	1,136	2.2	3,403	21	0.6
State farms	165,933	1,250	0.8	2,929	68	2.4
State forests	97,550	1,699	1.8	2,963	88	3.1
Rail transportation	210,637	1,212	0.6	3,344	-16	-0.5
Car transportation	103,309	483	0.5	3,114	18	0.6
Communications	127,103	1,497	1.2	2,494	19	0.8
Domestic trade as a whole	598,132	7,123	1.2	2,284	12	0.5
of that: retail	250,361	4,523	1.8	2,173	6	0.3
public nutrition	164,482	1,458	0.9	2,100	7	0.3
Enterprises of local local production and services	234,398	1,706	0.7	2,464	43	1.8
Education	428,230	7,608	1,8	2,583	87	3,5
Health care	335,131	7,373	2.2	2,661	83	3.2

2. Structure of Average Monthly Wage in Main Manufacturing Branches and Index of the Growth of Labor Productivity in Industry and Construction in 1-3 Quarters of 1985

Branch (field of activity)	Average Monthly Wage: Total in Kcs	Total Index[1]	including--in Kcs: Basic Wages Incl. Extra Pay and Compensations	Bonuses and Rewards	Shares in Economic Results	Index[2] of Labor Productivity
Industry as a whole	3,030	101.8	2,383	590	57	104.3
of that: planning groups:						
coal mining	4,286	100.6	3,255	955	76	95.5
heat and power production	3,374	102,8	2,652	660	62	103,0
iron smelting	3,402	101.7	2,746	589	67	107.7
chemical industry	3,175	102.4	2,446	643	86	106.5
rubber industry	3,007	103.2	2,294	665	48	103.7
machine tool industry as a whole	3,028	101.8	2,430	550	48	106.2
of that_ electrical equipment ind.	2,829	103.2	2,251	516	62	106.8
building materials industry	3,036	102.2	2,418	575	43	103.3
wood processing ind.	2,648	102.0	2.087	528	33	102.0
glass and chinaware industry	2,642	101.6	2,079	513	50	103.2
textile industry	2,490	102.0	1,894	544	52	105.0
clothing industry	2,494	1009.9	1,925	521	48	108.1
leather and footwear industry	2,757	100.5	2,056	643	58	106.7
food processing ind.	2,702	102.1	2,092	516	94	100.2
Construction	3,125	102.3	2,512	575	38	103.4
Planning organizations	3,403	100.6	2,586	698	119	.
State farms	2,929	102.4	2,449	348	132	.
State forests	2,963	103.1	2,374	533	56	.
Rail transportation	3,344	99.5	2,719	532	93	.
Car transportation	3,114	100.6	2,703	339	72	.
Communications	2,494	100.8	2,052	357	85	.
Domestic trade	2,284	100.5	1,955	254	75	.

1) In percent share of average wage during 1-3 quarters of 1985 and 1984

2) In percent share of labor productivity in adjusted value added during 1-3 quarters of 1985 and 1984. Index of labor productivity in industry in gross production was 102.6, in construction in basic building production 100.8.

3. Numbers and Average Monthly Wages of Workers and Technical-Managerial Personnel in the Main Activities of Producing Branches in 1-3 Quarters of 1985.

Branches	Workers			Technical-Managerial Personne		
(field of activity)	Average Registered Number	Average Wage in Kcs	Index 1)	Average Registered Number	Average Wage in Kcs	Index 2)
Industry as a whole of that: planning groups:	1,859,440	2,972	101.9	543,693	3,429	101.4
coal mining	132,498	4,387	100.4	23,751	5.027	101.5
heat and power production	47,271	3,311	102.7	20.065	3.755	103.3
iron smelting	111,634	3,374	101.9	26,915	3,944	100.9
chemical industry	75,604	3,144	102.4	26,426	3,753	102.1
rubber industry	26,053	2,954	103.5	6,096	3,441	103.2
machine tool industry as a whole	651,508	2,982	102.2	244,400	3,277	101.2
of that: electrical equipment industry	143,756	2,681	103.6	53,775	3,200	102.0
building materials industry	76,988	2,976	102.4	22,741	3,475	102.1
wood processing ind.	85,985	2,586	102.4	18,450	3,094	100.6
glass and chinaware industry	65,559	2,543	102.0	13,275	3,265	100.1
textile industry	162,788	2,383	102.1	30,681	3,168	101.4
clothing industry	42,998	2,392	101.2	7,723	3,140	99.9
leather and footware industry	63,997	2,670	100.5	11,790	3,368	99.9
food processing industry	142,005	2,619	102.2	38,028	3,192	101.7
Construction	300,854	3,064	102.5	92,940	3,630	102.0
State farms	133,122	2,910	102.4	24,080	3,332	101.7
State forests	72,807	2,787	103.5	22,260	3,612	102.3
Rail transporation 2)	66,886	3,795	99.4	56,660	3,364	99.3
Car transportation	59,418	2,930	100.9	17,439	2,994	98.8
Communications 2)	71,592	2,123	101.2	24,896	3,268	99.8
Domestic Trade 2)	396,145	2,150	100.1	95,859	2,814	101.4

1) In percent share of average wage in 1-3 quarters of 1985 and 1984.

2) In place of workers, operational and service personnel are shown.

The implementation of the second stage of ZEUMS (Program for Increasing the Economic Effectiveness of the Wage Systems) is having an impact on the structure of wages inasmuch as the share of basic wages in the wages paid is beginning to increase. In economic organizations this share grew in the third quarter by 0.5 point to 82.4 percent since last year.

The outcome of wage regulation in the economic organizations has been less favorable than last year, particularly as it concerns the number of organizations that exceeded the mandatory limits, and the amount by which they exceeded them, which reached 512 million Kcs (133 million Kcs a year ago). However, for economic organizations as a whole, the wages payable disbursed and charged to costs were 4.5 billion Kcs less than was the total of available wages payable; that is 3.2 percent of the available amount (in 1984 it was 3.8 percent). The organizations could transfer, up to the level of this saving, resources from taxable profits to the bonus fund for paying shares in economic results. Thus far, since the beginning of the year, 3.6 billion Kcs were paid out of the bonus fund, which is somewhat less than during the same period in 1984. The balance of the fund as of the end of the third quarter was 7.5 billion Kcs, which is roughly 1,400 Kcs per worker in the economic organizations.

The average monthly wage of workers in the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding the unified agricultural cooperatives), calculated for actual persons, grew by 48 Kcs (1.7 percent) compared to the same period of last year, to 2,830 Kcs. When calculated for full time equivalent workers, the average wage was 2,907 Kcs. Considering the fact that, as a consequence of a longer work year, in the fourth quarter the increase of the average wage for the whole year is expected to be 1.9 percent, the increase of the average wage as projected by the state plan (1.6 percent as compared to the actual case in 1984) will be slightly exceeded.

In the Czech Socialist Republic, the average wage per actual person increased by 45 Kcs (1.6 percent) to 2,848 Kcs (for recalculated number of workers it came to 2,939 Kcs) and in the Slovak Socialist Republic it increased by 55 Kcs (2.0 percent) to 2,789 Kcs, or to 2,833 for the recalculated number of workers.

The increase of the average wage in 1985 has been higher in the budget organizations (it grew by 3.0 percent to 2,574 Kcs) that it has been in the economic organizations (by 1.5 percent to 2,574 Kcs) as a result of salary adjustments in health care and education as of January 1, 1985. During that year these branches also registered the highest growth of average wage, together with the electrical equipment industry, the rubber industry, and state forests.

Labor productivity in industry and in construction increased more than was projected in the annual state plan (by 0.6 point in industry, and by 0.7 point in construction), while the increase of labor productivity in adjusted value added was considerably faster than in production. Nevertheless, industry did not succeed in achieving a ratio between the growth of labor productivity and the average wage as should have resulted from the annual state plan.

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UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES IN ECONOMIC SPHERE

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 13 Feb 86 p 1

/Text/ The theft of property from socialist ownership is the most common criminal act in the CSSR and its share of the overall criminal activities has fluctuated around 18 percent in recent years. The misappropriation of things, either by simply filching or by breaking in, predominates; embezzlement and fraud are less common (but more dangerous, since they usually cause considerable damage and are harder to detect). The least frequent but most serious form is robbery. In 1984 (last year's data have not yet been processed), almost 12,000 people were indicted for the criminal act of stealing property under socialist ownership. More than half of them (as has been the case for years) were actually employees of the injured socialist organizations....

There is also a similar problem in maintaining economic discipline, the deliberate violation of which allows theft worth millions. The most common criminal act here is violation of responsibilities in handling financial and material resources. And this can be committed only by responsible finance employees in an attempt to secure unauthorized advantages for their organizations or to offer such unauthorized advantages to someone. Thus funds are created under the table for paying blackmarket wages, for offering bribes, for expenses for (unnecessary and exaggerated) presentations, etc. If we add to this the violation of safety regulations, damages to consumers, unauthorized undertakings, and some other activities, we arrive at the broader field of what is called economic crime.

The struggle against it and for the protection of the socialist economy is one of the most important areas in the fight to preserve socialist legality. Indeed, any kind of violation of legality in this field can become either the direct cause of a criminal act or at least a condition which makes it easier to commit. Moreover, economic crime and an indifferent attitude toward acts included in it also distort people's legal attitude and can negatively affect their trust in our legal system.

All this is well known. So how is it possible that we still cannot succeed in effectively limiting economic crime? The main reason is obviously that the state and economic organizations and their audit and review agencies are not carrying out their legally assigned reporting obligations. An example? In 1984, members of the Public Security force in Prague uncovered fully 80 percent of the cases of economic criminal acts. The audit and review agencies reported 18 percent and only 2 percent were reported by economic employees themselves. It is clear from these data that, except for the Public Security agencies, four-fifths of the economic offenses would have remained undiscovered.

Certainly we would all agree that the fight against crime in general and against its economic form as well cannot be left just to the agencies occupied with criminal operations. Of course, when a statement on the status of socialist legality was produced in the Federal Assembly last year, it stated that the audit agencies of economic state, and social organizations many times do not even report their suspicions of criminal acts to the prosecutor or State Security agencies, let alone discuss it with them on a timely basis, especially when it involves a violation of economic discipline or cases of poor quality production. Departmental or group interests also come into play when they are wrongly given preference over those of society as a whole and attempts are made at excusing the attitude of opposing the law and preventing the execution of responsibility for punishment. A dual morality is thus created, even though in substance the commission of a criminal act is an unambiguous matter.

If we then truly want to fight effectively against economic crime, we must thoroughly and correctly prosecute all those who commit criminal acts. The prosecutor cannot supplant the agencies of economic management and audit; their supervisors and responsible employees must finally begin to carry out their responsibilities not only in the organizational and management areas, but also in the sphere of control. There is only one way: establishing order and discipline within the work collective and proper reaction to antisocial manifestations. Only thus will it be possible not only to punish cases of economic crime, but also directly to prevent them.

6285/12228
CSO: 2400/188

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC DATA BASE DISCUSSED

Prague MECHANIZACE A AUTOMATIZACE ADMINISTRATIVY in Czech No 9, 1985 pp 330-332

[Article by Engineer Radko Hochman, VUS (Communications Research Institute), Prague: "Preparation for the Development of a Czechoslovak Public Data Network"]

1. Development of Data Services in the CSSR

The data transmission services of the Czechoslovak communications administration have officially been available since 1971. They began at a time when, in some Western countries, new specialized public networks were being developed and intended for meeting the needs of data communication. However, in view of conditions in the CSSR, for practical reasons there could only be one concept of data services. This concept was based on the principle of using the existing telecommunications networks, i.e., to create data circuits the public telephone network, integrated telegram network, and fixed circuits of various types are used, together with complementary transmission devices (signal convertors) supplied by the communications organizations or owned by the users themselves. This concept holds true today and, in a practically unchanged form, will continue to the next few years. Within the framework of this concept, there is a continuous search for ways to achieve increased quality and complexity of data services and to meet evergrowing quantitative demands. The rate of growth of the use of data services keeps increasing year by year. After an initially isolated application, toward the end of the 1970s the semiannual growth of the number of data stations gradually increased to approximately 20 percent, and under the current Five-Year Plan is climbing as high as 40 percent. Toward the end of 1984, the absolute number of data stations surpassed 2,000. At the same time, it is apparent that the actual rate of growth could be even greater. However, at present there are a number of negative factors which make it possible to satisfy a number of totally realistic demands of users (difficulties acquiring transmission means--modems, insufficient capacity and quality of the telecommunications network in some areas, mainly in large local networks or, in contrast, in the peripheral areas of the network, etc.).

2. Creation of Public Data Networks in the World

Basically identical forms of fulfilling data transmission requirements were initially applied in all countries, but of course at different times depending on specific conditions and demands relating to the type and extent of computer technology utilization. It is this change regarding the development of computer technology and its application that is the main agent determining the direction and stage of development of data communication means in the telecommunications sphere.

At a certain stage of development in the construction of long-distance data processing systems, extensive so-called users' data networks come into being and ensure data communications within these basically closed user systems. The growing demands of users on the operational parameters of the data circuits, particularly on connection quality and the speed with which the connection is established, are running up against the capabilities of the existing public commutation networks, i.e., the telephone and telegraph network. As a result, large numbers of data circuits are being created using fixed, dedicated circuits.

The users' networks designed in this way are noted for their high quality of transmission and almost instantaneous connection times. However, the way they are built results on the one hand in pressure on the telecommunications administration to ensure the necessary reserves in the telecommunications networks--this despite the fact that the operational utilization of technical means is relatively small--and, on the other hand, in demands from users regarding the high costs of acquiring and operating data communications subsystems and the need to dismantle or eliminate a certain proportion of the entire system's processing capacity for the management of communications in such a network or (in large systems) to transfer communications functions from the main computer to the special communications processors whose operational systems and technical equipment are adjusted to the management needs of the communications subsystem.

Such a procedure, which would lead to the creation of a number of individual closed user networks, which in addition have a tendency to overlap one another in terms of geographic coverage, is proving undesirable from the broader social perspective. Its disadvantages have quickly manifested themselves in countries where the utilization of extensive systems of long-distance data processing is extensive. In contrast, the telecommunications administration began to point to out in this regard that it would be possible to provide equivalent services significantly more effectively by using newly-constructed public networks, and refused to become the sole renters of transmission circuits.

It was thus attempted to solve the problem by establishing a public data network (VDS) capable of offering users data services of a quality comparable to that provided by the nonpublic user networks built on the basis of fixed circuits and suitable for being adapted to presumed future needs. In 1972, the International Consultative Committee for Telephone and Telegraph (CCITT) took up this unusually demanding and complex task. It established a new special study group (No. VII) and, in close cooperation with the ISO (International Organization for Standardization), the communications administrations of developed countries, and large manufacturers of computer and telecommunications technology, CCITT drew up the concept of public data networks formulated in an X Class International Recommendation of the CCITT. Recommendations have been gradually published in 1976, 1978 and 1984, and more are in preparation.

Many of the characteristic features of public data networks differ significantly from those of other telecommunications networks. Mainly, the latter are digital only, starting from the initial interface. Another, and perhaps the most significant, distinguishing feature is the extensive system of participation and terminal devices, the parameters of which are different in many respects, despite which the network must still allow for mutual communication. It is also necessary to meet a number of special demands resulting from the nature of the users' systems. Public data networks make an extensive system of supplementing or complementary services available for this purpose.

Accordingly, Recommendation X 1, which defines the so-called user classes of VDS services, and Recommendation X 2, defining the systems of basic and supplementary VDS services, may be looked upon as the CCITT's basic recommendations with regard to public data networks.

According to Recommendation X 1, there are 11 user classes, of which classes 1-7 are allocated to the circuit switching network and classes 8-11 are allocated to the packet switching network. Each of these commutation principles has its own application advantages.

The principle of switching circuits is a classic principle of creating connections between the communicating participants in a telecommunications network. The specificum application of this principle in a public data network lies mainly in the fact that the actual communications system, as well as all the technical devices connected to it, must allow for communication by participants from a number of various user classes, even though of course only those participants who are equipped with compatible terminal devices can mutually communicate, meaning participants of the same class.

In the case of the packet switching, only a so-called "virtual connection" is established between the communicating participants, i.e., a means of directing information packets with precisely defined formats which convey prepared data among the participants. Here, communications bewteen two participants are divided into at least two time intervals which succeed one another: the transmitting participant to the network in one interval, and the communication network to the receiving participant in the next. The data circuits between switching packets are time-shared by all the virtual connections activated in a given direction.

In the packet network, it is basically assumed that the participants are connected by an interface meeting the specifications of CCITT Recommendation

X 25. However, complementary PAD (Packet Assembly/Disassembly Facility) services enable nonpacket participants in network user classes featuring switch circuits, or users working in the telephone of telegraph network, to access the network. From the user's point of view, the ability of the network to convert a user's transmission speed, codes and communications protocols, and therefore permit mutual communication between participants whose terminal devices do not allow for direct communication, may be considered to be the most significant contribution of the principle of packet switching.

In dividing the participants into user classes, users' transmission speeds and types of transmission have been designated for both types of public data networks. For all user classes, an extensive system of complementary services has been defined, making it possible to meet specific demands of individual participants.

Using a complex of services offered by public data networks, it is possible to create practically all system device configurations of currently known computer technology designated for various utilizations (batch processing of mass data, scientific and technical calculations, interactive information systems, etc.). At the same time, from the standpoint of focusing aims and organization, both user systems that are totally or partially closed, or--and mainly in a network with packet switching--so-called open computer systems may be involved.

Basically, the only condition that must be met in order to be able to connect equipment meant for data communications to the public data network is the compatibility of the participant's interface, not only mechanically and electrically, but a functionally and in terms of protocols as well. This requirement is being met to the maximum possible degree by international standardization through the joint efforts of the CCITT and the ISO.

In addition to using public data networks for purposes of data communications, these networks also make it possible to introduce some new telecommunications services. For their technically and economically effective realization and the attainment of high qualitative parameters, use of the public data network as a guest network is an important prerequisite. This involves mainly text-related services and graphics communications which are among the new, so-called "telematic" services, namely the Teletext service, and Facsimile-4 services.

3. Prerequisites for the Construction of a Public Data Network in the CSSR

Despite a number of limiting factors, the rate of development of the utilization of data services in the CSSR is increasing annually. With the quantitative growth in the volume of these services, the qualitative demands have begun to change. Above all, there is an increase in the demands on the operational characteristics of the offered services (transmission reliability, the speed of connection, transmission speed, etc.). Considering expected developments in the application of computer technology and the resulting growth in the demands on data communications services, and further considering the anticipated interest in the introduction of new text and graphics communications services as an important means of rationalization, already under the 7th Five-Year Plan the initial steps were taken to begin research focused on the prospect of providing all these services.

The basic initial step was to project the development of data, text and graphics communication services in the CSSR through 2000. This projection, drawn up in 1982, shows that by as early as 1990 the number of data stations working in the public telephone network should reach 3,000 yo 5,000 while the data stations on dedicated circuits should number 4,000 to 5,500. Considering that as yet there is no reason to consider this to constitute saturation, growth in the following decade is estimated to be at approximately the same rate. In addition, it may be assumed that by as soon as the end of the current Five-Year Plan, there will be a genuine interest in the introduction of new services, namely teletext services.

The aforementioned prognosis already beginning to be borne out by a number of serious projects, including intentions regarding the application of computer technology that are already being put into use or are being prepared for the near or more distant future. Examples:

-- planned construction of a national network of computer centers of state statistical administration;

--gradual reconstruction of the SBCS (State Bank of Czechoslovakia) data network;

--construction of the national VTEI (Scientific, Technical and Economic Information System);

--preparation of activities in the area of automated funds transfers for the public;

--preparation of automated control systems in a number of departments, etc.

A characteristic feature of all these systems is the expansion of their coverage, in a number of cases to the entire area of a state or a republic, with a large number of terminal locations and networking points on several hierarchical levels. Fulfilling these aims as regards the number of data stations represents a growth leap that is significantly reflected in the entire trend of development. Simultaneously, it is reasonable to expect that demands as regards the qualitative parameters of the data services sought will be increasing as well.

In sum, therefore, it may be expected that the demands on the provision of significant volumes of telecommunications services will be such in terms of quality that there will be only one way to create the conditions for meeting them, namely the construction of a public data network.

4. Preparations for Constructing a Czechoslovak Public Data Network

The general problems of constructing a public data network have been within the framework of research tasks for several years, the goal being to keep in touch with the rapid developments in this field in the developed countries and to constantly prepare for the solution of problems associated with the construction of a public data network in the CSSR in such a way that the approach adopted and the technical parameters for its operation would, if possible, reflect prevailing standards at the time the effort to establish it is made.

One of the most important issues is the choice of the switching principle of the public data network, i.e., the decision whether to build a network with circuit switching or packet switching. There are many different technical, economic and operational views on this issue, compounded under our circumstances by the additional problem of the realistic availability of the necessary technical means. To date, the following facts have been of primordial importance:

--each of the two systems has its advantages and disadvantages (in a mutual comparison as well as in absolute terms);

--the preference for one of the switching principles over the other cannot be uniformly stated, not even in countries that already have a data network in place; in many cases, these networks are deliberately set up alongside one another and are developed simultaneously;

--the above-mentioned prognosis of the development of data services in the the CSSR indicates that so far, a relatively insignificant percentage share of current real needs within the total volume of public data network services are for packet communications;

--assuming certain prerequisites, it is advantageous to move toward the integration of digital services into one network, i.e., toward the construction of a digital network with circuit switching, which would ensure the existing telegraph and new data services in user classes 1 through 7;

--the principle of packet switching appears to be more prospective, of course from the viewpoint of the distant future, when it is assumed that it will be possible to fully utilize all the characteristic properties of this principle.

Quite apart from whatever conclusions will be reached in the course of deciding on the approach to the Czechoslovak public data network, it is already provable that there are objective reasons for beginning its gradual construction in the 1990-1995 period. According to projections, by 1990 there should be already be a potential participation base in place numbering approximately 4,000 participants, including the users of fixed circuits and the participants in teletext services; in 1995, this figure would rise to 10,000 participants, and in 2000 to approximately 20,000 participants (of course, with a deviation of ±35 percent). In any case, this represents a significant volume of services whose economic and noneconomic social effects should justify the relatively high costs of developing the public data network.

In the plans for research under the 8th Five-Year Plan, it is expected that research and project preparation for the carrying out the experimentation relating to the Czehoslovak public data network for 1989 will begin in 1985. The goal is to construct an experimental network for a limited circle of users so as to conduct an operational technical experiment in which:

- --experiments will be conducted with designs and projections of the network;
- --experiments will be conducted with the installation and operation of the new technology;
- --user interest in the services of the network will be examined, as will their reactions with regard to the qualitative parameters of these services;
- --a realistic operational and technical basis for more precisely designing the construction of the network in the succeeding stages will be obtained.

Therefore, constructing the experimental public data network will create the nucleus from which further construction can gradually continue. Considering the nature of the goals which should be reached with the construction of the experimental network, it will be necessary to proceed very carefully with the selection of the technical means. The basic prerequisite, therefore, must be the use of tested system components with guaranteed technical and operational parameters, at least in all key points of the network.

Such means will not be available in the CSSR within the time frame of the experiment. It is therefore be necessary to import them. Be that as it may, during the preparation of the research, the feasibility of meeting development demands and the manufacture of at least some components by Czechoslovak industry will be pursued, with the goal of using them in later stages of construction.

5. Conclusion

Cosntruction of a public data network is a very serious and demanding step. Obviously, it means a basic qualitative change in data service availability, establishing the prerequisites for significant cuts in the operating costs of user systems utilizing long-distance data transmission and for the introduction of new types of telecommunications services, such as certain text and graphics communications services.

The generally accepted positive evaluation of the effects of constructing a public data network is verified by the fact that these networks have been constructed in all Western European and in a number of other countries of other continents within a relatively short time span, between the mid-1970s and the early 1980s. Gradually, the networks are connected internationally, or further networks of a supranational character are built. This creates the conditions for broad application of modern data, text and graphics communications services, even involving international exchanges of information of all types. The dynamics of the development of national and international public data networks are reaching an unusually high level; in the relatively short time since the beginning of the operation, the number of participants in them has already approached the number of participants in the telex network.

Of the socialist countries, so far only Hungary has completed the first stage of construction of a public data network (in conjunction with the modernization of the telegraph network in 1982). In other countries, the preparations for constructing such networks is in various stages. Assuming the construction of the experimental network in the CSSR as well as follow-up with gradual development using state of the art technical means at the time of construction, a level comparable to world standards will be reached and the prerequisites will be met for meeting the social needs for modern forms of communications, even in a long-term perspective.

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FUEL AND ENERGY SITUATION SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 3, 1986 p 2

[Article by Frantisek Antene, employee of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party]

[Text] The distribution of fuels and energy during the past year generally went smoothly, and our fuel-energy base held up even under difficult weather conditions. This was the result of an abiding and consistent attention of party and government agencies who also committed considerable resources to its development, and also owing to great self-sacrifices of all those working in the mining, energy ad gas industries, as well as in the machine-tool industry, construction and transportation.

Generally we were able to cope with even the rather complicated arrangements for the winter season. After all, as a consequence of two waves of arctic frosts in the first quarter, and hence a considerable increase in the consumption of all types of fuel and energy which amounted to almost 1.5 million tons of standard fuel, we began making these arrangements with considerably lower inventories than in previous periods. Underground storage tanks of natural gas were totally exhausted (consumption was 350 million cubic meters higher than in a comparable period last year), supplies of solid fuels declined in midyear by 1.4 million tons, and supplies of heating oil and motor fuels were also substantially lower. Our situation was further complicated by an unusually cold fall, which again necessitated a higher consumption of all fuel and energy resources; for example, it was necessary to pump as early as October 100 million cubic meters of natural gas from underground reservoirs, whereas during the same time in 1984 we were still storing in the underground reservoirs some surpluses.

During its discussions in November of last year, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party appreciated the fact that the arrangements for the winter period were given greater attention and that departments of fuel and energy, as well as the machine tool industry, took a generally responsible approach particularly to the overhauling and checking of mining, energy and gas equipment.

The overruns of coal production and electric power in nuclear plants were a crucially positive feature of last year. The production of coal reached almost 127 million tons, which is over 1 million tons more than that required by the state plan, and the production of electricity in nuclear plants was exceeded by 1.3 billion kWh, altogether then by more than 2 billion kwh. These results attest to the fact that we successfully managed the highly demanding program of building the nuclear plants, where after initial difficulties we put into operation three units; in the fourth one, start-up work has begun.

This enabled us--even given the lower production in the steam power plants--to balance out the sharp decline in the supplies of solid fuels in the first quarter; by the end of October we had already reached the supply level of last year, which was the highest in history. By expanding the coal yards at power plants it became possible to stock 300,000 tons more coal than in 1984 and thus create conditions for a continuous, smoothly-running production during the winter season. However, not all wholesale buyers took advantage of the opportunity for full advance supplies during summer, although conditions for that existed in the mines. Thus supplies are spread out unevenly, which could create some local problems during the course of the winter. It is necessary to learn an important lesson from this: in enterprises always create conditions which will allow for purchasing coal during spring and summer, when the conditions not only for mining but also for transportation are optimal.

This applies fully also for advance supplying of the coal warehouses, where, however, a substantially more complicated situation exists. In the first quarter, sales higher by roughly 11 percent caused a midyear decline of supplies by almost 700,000 tons; their level did not reach even half of what it was in 1984. Extraordinary measures were therefore adopted for the operation of our mines, aimed at compensating for this decline by an increased production of graded coal, which, thanks to the initiative of our miners, is succeeding. But in spite of that, there have been isolated cases of local problems in distribution; a share of responsibility for that is born by some of the coal warehouses and national committees, which did not pay enough attention to the proper distribution and sales of coal with a greater concern for the benefit of the public. But it also happened because, as a consequence of a rather cold fall, the sales grew disproportionately and in the middle of December were already 950,000 tons higher than in the same period in 1984.

In the interdepartmental discussions at the end of the year, measures were adopted to prevent break downs in supplies of graded coal. They concern mainly the management of sales, including advance deliveries, so that all applicants could be served. We were able to make certain that the public is supplied with coal in the required amount, but it is not always possible to achieve this by a single large delivery. Another measure concerns the operational regulation of coal deliveries to regions and districts with a low level of supplies, and additional production during the Christmas and New year holidays in both of the Krusne Hory mining districts. In the Norther Bohemian brown coal districts the miners of the surface mines CS Armada, Jan Sverma and Lom Most, where coal suitable for grading is mined, worked, together with workers of the Coal Preparation Plant Komorany and Herkules, even on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve. Just during the Christmas holidays almost 500,000 tons over and above the state plan were mined. That made it possible to exceed deliveries for the coal preparation plants by roughly 1 million tons, which should be enough to fully satisfy demand. Priority transportation of coal was provided by the railroads.

These very effective measures, however, have to be accepted by all wholesale buyers of graded coal, and in accordance with long-term plans, they have to gradually modify their equipment for using fuel of lesser quality. Otherwise they will run the risk of not being able to obtain graded coal in future years, because when supplier inventories keep declining, we will always give priority to the requirements of the public, schools, hospitals, etc. The high overruns in deliveries of graded goal in 1985 cannot be repeated, and were achieved to the detriment of mining supplies for this year as well as subsequent years.

Good results were achieved in the gas industry as well. Thanks to continuous deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union and to the deliveries being exceeded in volume during the course of the year, we succeeded, in spite of initially unfavorable conditions, in managing and even slightly exceeding the task of loading gas into the underground storage reservoirs, from which we can, in case of extreme winter weather, draw more than 30 million cubic meters daily. Nevertheless, the supply situation of heating gas is precarious. As a result of higher consumption during the fall months, and thus the necessity for premature drawing from the underground storage reservoirs, we ended 1985 with reserves approximately 200 million cubic meters lower than in the previous year.

A similar situation exists in the case of heating oils and motor fuels, where, toward the end of the year, supplies were also lower, which will cause problems in distribution particularly in the first quarter of this year. Their higher consumption last year--besides the indisputable effect of the colder weather, there was also the higher agricultural production--is rooted in the still inadequately responsible approach to their management. In the area of heating gas and oil as well as motor fuels, here is a need for strict economy measures including maximum utilization, and a search for every technical and organizational means to achieve lower consumption. We do not have the resources to satisfy higher demand, and what was squandered last year, has to be made up by savings this year. Supply complications during the first quarter could be eased also by shifting energy-intensive production to the spring and summer seasons; this should be on the main objective for the winter season.

The tight fuel-energy balance for 1986, stemming mainly from the fact that we will have at our disposal roughly the same amount of primary energy resources as expected for this year (105.1 tons of standard fuel), demands that all sectors of the national economy increase their efforts to use fuel and energy effectively and economically.

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FRG STUDY NOTES ENERGY SOURCE, PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV in German Vol 18 No 12, Dec 85 (signed to press 25 Nov 85) pp 1320-1326

[Article by Dr Wolfgang Stinglwagner, political staff member in the Gesamtdeutschen Institut in Bonn: "Few Opportunities for Alternative Energy Production--On the Utilization of Non-Fossil and Non-Nuclear Energy Sources in the GDR"]

[Text] It has long been a topic of discussion in the West German public arena that the GDR is a first-rate air polluter. In particular, the extensive use of brown coal for energy purposes and in the industry of the GDR has devastating consequences for the environment. SO_2 emissions alone, which were estimated by the DIW for 1982 at nearly five million tons,[1] are more than five times as high per capita as they are in the FRG. The damage to forests caused by this, as well as the increasing health strains that must be endured by the population of the GDR, can no longer be hushed up. Moreover, agriculturally productive land, forests and settlements forced to give way to open-cast brown coal mining are to an increasing extent being transformed into lunar landscapes. It is precisely the environmental strains associated with the use of fossil fuels that in Western countries has led to an intensified emphasis on so-called alternative--or renewable--sources of energy. It is true that experience in recent years with solar energy, wind, biomass and other renewable sources of energy shows that they can be expected to make, at least in the medium term, only very limited contributions to the supplying of energy. And yet, they have clearly achieved regional significance. Extensive research and development projects are being carried out in order to expand their future utilization.

To the GDR economy, shaken by damage to the environment and the scarcity of raw materials and foreign currency, the utilization of renewable sources of energy should be at least as interesting as it is to the Western industrial countries. Thus, what is happening in this area?

1. A Regenerative Energy Source With Tradition: Water Power

The natural hydroelectric potential of the GDR is meager. Precipitation and geological conditions rule out making hydroelectric power into an important mainstay of electroenergy production or of primary energy exploitation. Most of the falling water power plants found on rivers are small and have at their disposal less than one megawatt of installed potential output. Most of these falling water power plants are in the southern districts of Karl-Marx-Stadt, Gera, Erfurt and Suhl. In all, the more than 200 falling water power plants in the GDR are installed with electricity generators with a capacity of approximately 170 megawatts.[2]

Considerably more significant than the falling water power plants are the GDR's pumping plants and reservoirs. They are of such great importance to the electricity supply because in peak periods of electricity consumption, they use the water kept in elevated reservoirs to generate electricity and feed this into the power supply system, while at times of low electricity consumption they take away the electricity not needed by the electrical combine, which is generated in the large, base load power plants operated on brown coal, and with this energy pump water back into the upper holding pools.

Today, the installed capacity of pumping plants and reservoirs amounts to nearly 1,700 megawatts. Their share of the installed capacity of all hydroelectric power plants in the GDR comes to 90 percent. Thus, pumping plants and reservoirs in the GDR are of considerably greater importance than, for example, in the FRG. Here the share of reservoir and pumping stations amounts to less than 60 percent of the total hydroelectric capacity. Since the pumping plants and reservoirs do not provide any original generated electricity on their own, but in their end effect merely cover peak consumption and enable brown coal power plants to be better used to full capacity, they make--apart from regional environmental effects--no direct contribution in the sense of a renewable energy producer. In this sense, only the falling water power plants produce "clean" electricity.

In view of the sharp increase in energy prices in recent years, thought is being given in the GDR--just as in most West European countries--to putting closed-down falling water power plants into operation and building new small ones in order to exploit the available reserves of river courses with slight gradients for regional power supplies. The turbines and generators necessary for this are to be manufactured in the CSSR, Romania and Hungary within the framework of the CEMA cooperative agreement. However, this is not expected to to bring about a significant expansion in the energy supply.

2. Solar Energy

Apparently impressed by the international debate on energy policy, the GDR has since the end of the 1970s intensified its examination of the possibilities for exploiting other renewable energy sources. However, expectations are narrowly limited by the prevailing climatic conditions in the GDR and well as throughout the entire Central European region, as is the case with the exploitation of solar energy.

It is estimated that on the average, the GDR experiences each year 37 days of sunshine, 240 days of partial cloudiness and 85 days of completely overcast skies. The annual duration of sunshine is estimated to be a total of 1,600 to just over 2,000 hours. Problems arise in part because the smallest amount of seasonal sunshine takes place in winter, when energy for heating is needed in particularly large quantities.

In the meantime, various experimental facilities for the direct and indirect application of solar energy have been put into operation. Several examples should be mentioned here. In the development of heat pumps, it was possible in the GDR to draw from experiences that have been gathered for some 50 years at the Technical Institute of Dresden. At the beginning of the 1970s, the first heat pump in the GDR designed for home heating purposes was developed there. However, the first successful application-oriented experiment was not until 1977, with the construction of the "Harz Block House" test facility; in this, floor heating was provided by a heat pump and warm water was prepared with the help of solar collectors and an supplementary electric heater.

At the 1981 Leipzig Spring Trade Fair, there was for the first time a presentation by a GDR company--the Air and Refrigeration Technology VEB Combine--of an assortment of heat pumps. In the meantime, solar collectors are being manufactured by the Dessau VEB Light Metal Construction.

In May 1978, an open-air swimming pool was opened in Freyburg an der Unstrut which the Halle Rationalization VEB equipped with approximately 200 square meters of solar collectors and a heat pump, with the help of which the water is heated. In this way, it was possible to extend the bathing season by 1 month. At a similar facility in Klein-Machnow (Postdam district), warm water showers and heating have been provided by water pumps since 1982, whereby the amortization period for these investments is estimated as being in the range of 13 to 17 years.

Building on the experiences gained from the Freyburg prototype facility, a second, larger solar installation was built in Taubenheim an der Spree to warm up water in a swimming pool.[3] It went into operation in 1984 and is equipped with 360 solar collectors requiring an area of 285 square meters. The facility is in use from May to September. Because of the expense, however, no water treatment facility was installed. The necessary fresh water is taken from springs found away from the site of the swimming pool, while the warmed bathing water "...is diverted into a natural body of water" after use.[4] Thus, even the operation of this solar installation is associated with damage to the environment.

This example verifies that the development of installations of this kind is subject to strong financial restrictions in the GDR as well. The cost of the system of collectors was estimated at 900 to 1,100 marks per square meter of collector surface. Because of this, according to a GDR expert in his report on the project, "...large-scale thermal exploitation of solar energy for the treatment of low-grade heat under Central European conditions--even for the potential aspect of substituting for high-grade energy producers--[is] not economically tenable."[5]

On the initiative of the Economic Council of the Halle district, a solar housing estate was built in the period from 1978 to 1980 in the Moetzlich section of Halle. Utilizing solar collectors, heat pumps, reservoir systems, low-grade heating and thermal insulation, it was possible to reduce energy consumption in the single-family houses built there by an average of 75 percent compared to conventional single-family houses. In view of the required investments, whereby for example expenditures for the utilization of a heat pump are five to seven times higher, based on GDR prices, as compared to a nighttime reservoir electric heating system, the ensuing results were less favorable with respect to economic feasibility.

Nevertheless, the number of relevant projects is currently on the rise. The development of heat pumps in particular is being pushed ahead even further. Thus, for example, bivalent heat pumps have been developed that remove heat from the outside air and--depending on the required heat output--heat houses alone or in conjunction with conventional heating systems.[6] However, in using this system, there have arisen largely GDR-specific problems that can be attributed to the fact that the majority of the home heating systems there are not operated with heating oil or natural gas, but rather with brown coal. With corresponding shifts in the temperature of the outside air, small bivalent heat pumps with a heat output of 12 kilowatts make it necessary for the conventional heating system to shut off and on frequently. However, since coal boilers cannot be started up and stopped with nearly the same amount of flexibility as other conventional heating systems, the utilization of small bivalent heat pumps for home heating in the GDR has not been a success.[7]

In contrast, the utilization of large heat pumps for primarily commercial purposes has yielded better results. The first prototype installations in the GDR went into operation in 1978 at the Sangerhausen Brewery and at the Experimental Building Division of the Dresden Air and Refrigeration Technology VEB Combine.[8] Other large heat pumps with an output of over 200 kilowatts each include those installed in an accumulator plant in Taubenheim and in a freshwater fishery in Grossdrebnitz. On 13 August 1981, the GDR Council of Ministers made a decision on the basis of which the series production of heat pumps was definitively begun. After some 50 heat pumps with a heating capacity of approximately 200 kilowatts each had come into use in 1981, this number was increased to 115 systems in 1982.[9] In the meantime, heat pumps are coming into greater use in agricultural operations in the GDR. One important producer is the Halle Machine Factory VEB, which belongs to the Air and Refrigeration Technology Combine, and which has included an entire assortment of heat pumps in its production program. The spectrum of output of the varieties available in the GDR runs from 12 kilowatts to 2,850 kilowatts.

In contrast, progress in research and development efforts on exploiting solar energy using solar cells is considerably slower. Possibilities for the application of solar cells, through which sunlight can be converted directly into electrical energy, are seen in the GDR "...only for smaller installations under especially favorable circumstances and for hobby purposes..." Apparently, the GDR is not engaged in any noteworthy developmental projects in this realm. Admittedly, it hardly differs in this--as far as the exploitation of photovoltaic power sources is concerned--from the other Central European countries in both East and West. In view of the relatively meager amount of radiation by the sun and the low degree of effectiveness of solar cells, solar cell technology is at the moment seen as still being too expensive for application in moderate climatic zones.

3. Wind Power and Other Regenerative Energy Sources

Reports on the first experimental installations for the exploitation of wind energy have appeared in the GDR media. Thus, for example, a wind energy installation is in operation on the Baltic Sea island of Hiddensee. The wind propeller with adjustable blades, which is mounted on a 23-meter high steel mast, generates up to 20 kilowatts by way of a generator. The power produced is used to heat a building in which an institute of the Academy of Sciences is located.

Other wind energy installations are being set up for agricultural irrigation projects. On the whole, however, there are no large-scale hopes for the future associated with this type of energy supply in the GDR. The potential contribution of wind energy to the total generation of the GDR in the year 2000 is estimated at a maximum of 0.4 percent. By the end of 1985, no more than 100 wind energy installations--mostly in the northern districts--will be in operation.

Another energy source that is being examined in the GDR for its usefulness is geothermal energy. Its exploitation in the southern districts of the GDR is viewed as technologically possible, although not (yet) economically sensible, since the hot rocks there are found at a depth of 3,000 to 4,000 meters. In contrast, the extraction of geothermal water at 70 to 80 degrees Celsius from a depth of only 2,000 meters in the north is already being deemed worthwhile. There is housing in Waren an der Mueritz that is heated with geothermal water. Geothermal energy is to be utilized, with the help of an experimental installation, in a new housing area with some 900 apartments near Neubrandenburg. There are plans for two drillings extending to a depth of approximately 4,500 meters. Hot water is to be removed through the first drill hole, while the second hole, which will be some 100 to 200 meters away, will be where the used and cooled water will be forced back into the earth. From 50 such installations, each with an annual output of 25 gigawatt hours, the contribution of geothermal energy to the total GDR energy supply is estimated for the year 2000 to be in the neighborhood of 0.1 percent.

There are no noteworthy prospects for the application of biomass--that is, plant cultures from which fuels such as alcohol or oil can be recovered--for energy purposes in the GDR for lack of corresponding cultivable land and for climatic reasons. In contrast, there exist facilities that are testing the energy exploitation of biogas, which can be recovered from sewage plants and animal waste products. For example, a livestock breeding enterprise at Nordhausen is producing up to 14,000 cubic meters of biogas daily from liquid pig manure and through this is reportedly saving 2,800 tons of heating oil per year. In sewage plants in some cities--including Berlin, Erfurt and Dresden--biogas is gathered in large garbage containers and used for heating and other purposes.

4. Scepticism Towards "Alternative" Energy Sources

On the whole, the economic leadership and energy experts in the GDR provide a very sceptical assessment of the exploitation potential of renewable energy sources. In this sense, they reject the concept of "alternative energy sources" even more decidedly than many of their Western colleagues. The expected contribution of nonfossil and nonnuclear sources of energy to the primary energy supply are estimated by GDR energy planners for the year 2000 at scarcely more than one percent, whereby heat pumps, solar collectors and wind energy installations in particular are to be utilized.

Furthermore, the fact that the existing potential for utilization--for example, the application of solar collectors and heat pumps--was not pursued until late has not exactly had a favorable effect. Thus, because of the delay in starting production in the GDR, the number of heat pumps in use is considerably smaller than in, for example, the FRG--which is hardly in a better climatic situation--where the number of electric heat pumps alone was estimated in 1982 at almost 40,000. In addition, there has thus far been scarcely any attention given in the GDR to possibilities that, despite a lack of domestic application potential--as is the case with solar cells, for example--could be suitable for export through development and production, as they are perceived by companies in the FRG.

Even within CEMA, the GDR takes an especially sceptical position towards the utilization potential of renewable energy sources. For the entire CEMA area, the relevant planners count on at least a 10 percent share of the primary energy supply being provided by these energy sources by the turn of the century. The long-term energy program of the USSR provides for a clear push forward in research and development in this area before 1990.[10]

Nothing, however, has been announced thus far concerning noteworthy participation by GDR industry in the development work.

5. No Alternative to Extensive Brown Coal Use?

There would be two conceivable ways to limit or even reduce the middle-range use of brown coal, which is becoming increasingly expensive in both economic and ecological terms, in the GDR. First of all, there could be greater reliance on other primary energy sources. But since the consumption of oil--already drastically reduced--is to be cut even further and the share of natural gas is to be increased only slightly, the expansion of nuclear power capacity is subject to serious delays and renewable primary energy supplies are viewed with scepticism, this option is inapplicable.

Secondly, total primary energy consumption could be reduced. The GDR would in fact have reason enough for this. Specifically, the GDR has for years had a volume of consumption of primary energy that--measured per capita--overshadows the hunger for energy of all industrial nations with the exception of the United States and Canada. At 210 gigajoules, the annual per capita consumption of primary energy in the GDR has since the beginning of the 1980s exceeded the primary energy consumption level of the FRG, which is itself not exactly low, by 15 to 20 percent. In 1984, per capita consumption rose as high as 216 gigajoules, even though industry had slightly reduced its delivered energy consumption since 1980 despite a rise in production.[11]

All the causes of this development cannot be mentioned here. One important reason, however, can be attributed to the fact that brown coal is a relatively inferior primary energy source with a low heat value. In extracting it from open-cast mines, in transporting it and in converting it into the forms needed by industry and private consumers (for example, electroenergy, municipal gas, briquettes, coke), there are greater losses of energy (for example, in the form of transportation energy or unused waste heat) than in the utilization of other sources of primary energy.

Significant investments and extensive technological expenditures are necessary in order to reduce these losses and to hold primary energy needs in check through an increase in the efficiency of energy technology, without cutting back on the supply of delivered energy to the economy and the population and without endangering economic growth.

However, there has thus far only been one area of brown coal use in which the GDR has had convincing success. An extensive district heating system was set up that supplies heat to many houses, commercial consumers and state consumers. For the GDR, this heat network practically represents an "alternative" or renewable energy source, since a considerable part of the heat fed into the system of pipes does not have to be generated separately, but can be recovered from waste heat that up to now has gone unused. In the large brown coal-fuelled power plants in the GDR, equipment has been and is being installed that makes it possible to remove steam while feeding into the district heating system, within the framework of the power-heat connection, with no interruption in the generation of power. Through this, the efficiency of fuel utilization in the power plants will improve considerably. The utilization of waste heat from industrial ovens has also meant that with no change in fuel use, a significant number of heating mechanisms are dropped or that it is possible to save in the new construction of district heating networks.

There are, for example, large greenhouse facilities attached to the power plant in Vockerode an der Elbe, which are heated with heat from the power plant and in which considerable amounts of vegetables are produced. The steel plant in Brandenburg provides thousands of homes with heat which is taken from the industrial ovens as waste heat. The city of Cottbus gets heat from the Jaenschwalde brown coal power plant, while Greifswald is supplied with heat by the Nord nuclear power plant. In all, over 1.3 million homes in the GDR (approximately 20 percent of all housing) are connected to a district heating network--a considerably larger number than in the FRG, for example (approximately 8 percent).

These steps, which in their area of application have undoubtedly facilitated an improvement in delivered energy supplies without a change in the use of fossil and nuclear fuels, have indeed had a greater effect on the energy balance than have the utilization of renewable energy sources. Nevertheless, even district heating cannot be expected to provide the decisive breakthrough towards an economically and ecologically acceptable energy supply in the GDR. In 1984, the 296 million tons of raw brown coal that had to be mined in order to supply industry, the government and the population of the GDR with energy was considerably more than had been allowed for in the annual national economic plan (283 million tons). By 1990, annual brown coal production should not be increased to 300 million tons, as was originally planned, but to at least 315 million tons, while by the turn of the century the figure will be approximately 320 million tons.[12]

It is true that a large part of the growth in output is not planned for the purposes of energy, but rather as a raw material for coal chemistry. Nevertheless, it can be expected that the expenditure of primary energy will also have to be increased in the years ahead in order to not endanger the pursued rates of growth in the national income. The GDR pays this price for the decision to cover nearly three-fourths of its expenditures on primary energy with its own brown coal, despite the correspondingly elevated losses in conversion and transference.

The last word on the utilization of renewable energy sources in the GDR has admittedly not yet been spoken. The possibility cannot be excluded that the economic leadership will, in view of the rising economic and ecological costs of brown coal use, decide after all to support renewable energy sources to a greater extent than has thus far been the case. It is possible that additional incentives for the development of "alternative" energy technology will come from the USSR, which is pursuing extensive plans in this area and has always regarded the GDR as an interesting partner in the development of new technologies. For the moment, however, there are no concrete clues that this is happening.

FOOTNOTES

1. Compare Jochen Bethkenhagen, Doris Cornelsen, Rainer Hopf, Manfred Melzer, Cord Schwartau, eds., "Luftverunreinigungen in der DDR: Die Emission von Schwefeldioxid und Stickoxiden" [Air Pollution in the GDR: Sulpher Dioxide and Nitric Oxide Emissions], DIW-WOCHENBERICHT, No 30/85, 25 July 1985, pp 337-346; compare also Cord Schwartau, "Die Entwicklung der Umwelt in der DDR: Neue Probleme durch Renaissance der Braunkohle" [The Development of the Environment in the GDR: New Problems From the Renaissance of Brown Coal], from "Umweltprobleme und Umweltbewusstsein in der DDR" [Environmental Problems and Environmental Awareness in the GDR], Redaktion Deutschland Archiv, Cologne, 1985, pp 9-38.

2. Compare Wolfgang Stinglwagner, "Genuegend Energie fuer die Zukunft?" [Enough Energy for the Future?], DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, No 3, 1983, pp 262-272.

3. Compare Achim Trogisch, "Die zweite Solar-Kollektor-Prototypanlage im Schwimmbad Taubenheim (Spree)--Erfahrungen mit dem Betrieb von Solar-Kollektor-Anlagen" [The Second Solar Collector Prototype Installation in the Taubenheim (Spree) Swimming Pool: Experiences with the Operation of Solar Collector Installations], STADT- UND GEBAEUDETECHNIK, No 5, 1985, pp 65 f.

4. Ibid., p 66.

5. Ibid.

6. Compare Ivan Boschnakow et al, "Kesselwaermepumpe nach dem Absorptionsprinzip" [Boiler Heat Pump Based on the Absorption Principle], STADT- UND GEBAEUDETECHNIK, No 5, 1985, pp 67 f.

7. Compare Guenter Heinrich, "Anlagen mit Waermepumpen fuer die Waermeversorgung in Rekonstruktionsgebieten" [Installations with Heat Pumps for Heating Supply in Reconstruction Areas], ENERGIEANWENDUNG, No 2, 1985, pp 56-61.

8. Compare W. Nestler, F. Schneider, "Erfahrungen mit Waermepumpenanlagen" [Experiences with Heat Pump Installations], LUFT- UND KAELTETECHNIK, No 4, 1984, pp 200-202.

9. Ibid., p 200.

10. Compare Bundesstelle fuer Aussenhandelsinformationen, ed., "UdSSR investiert in erneuerbare Energiequellen" [USSR Invests in Renewable Energy Sources], NACHRICHTEN FUER AUSSENHANDEL, 28 January 1985, p 1.

11. Calculated from the "Statistisches Jahrbuch der GDR 1985, pp 56 f.

12. Compare Klaus Strzodka, "Braunkohlenbergbau und Umwelt" [Brown Coal Mining and the Environment], URANIA, No 6, 1985, pp 12-17. According to other reports, the extraction of raw coal should rise even as high as 320-325 million tons by 1990. Compare "Luftverunreinigung in der GDR," op. cit., p 346.

12271
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CONSUMER GOODS IMPORTS FROM CHINA, BLOC COUNTRIES TO INCREASE

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 5

[Article: "Imports Will Ease Market Shortages"]

[Text] Last year a number of much sought after goods from China appeared in the stores. As we learned in the Association of Domestic Retail Enterprises, retail stores expect further, larger shipments in the near future.

Ships with goods contracted last year have as yet to arrive. Among the goods are towels, clothing, cloth, and leather goods. Wild cat, god, and llama furs should shortly appear in the stores; we have imported the skins, and coats are being made from them in the Krakow furrier shops. On the whole there will be significantly more goods from China on the market this year than in 1985. A number of new agreements (among them for underclothing, cloth, and clothes) have been signed.

The imported articles from China and other imports will be a significant contribution to the market, especially adding variety. In many sections of the industrial market, the prospects are unfortunately not bright. From the announcements of producers, it appears that there will not be more coats and outerwear than last year, when the situation was not good.

Therefore the retail enterprises, which have compensatory exchange agreements with various foreign firms, have decided to seek these types of goods. Besides down jackets from China, there will be jackets and lined coats from Yugoslavia (a $3 million contract in exchange for dyes), and coats from Austria. We also expect clothes from Hungary and leather accessories and pants from the People's Republic of Korea.

Thanks to increased imports from the USSR this year there will be more automatic washers for sale (domestic supplies will be the same as last year). Furniture from the GDR and Hungary should ease the continuing shortages.

Purchases of some outdoor and camping goods should improve supplies in this area. Domestic production, which is down for various reasons, is still far from satisfying demand. For example, there will be 170,000 air mattresses (70,000 imported) and 230,000 sleeping bags (70,000 imported from the GDR among other countries). Chinese ski gloves will also be available; there have not been any of them for several years.

According to the Central Annual Plan there will be a 10 percent increase in goods imported from socialist countries. Our balance of payments, however, will require limitation of imports from the West. Fortunately, retail enterprises are taking advantage of the improved market and exchanging goods in sufficient supply for those we need the most.

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REFORM COMMISSION DISCUSSES MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 January 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "What Influences Results in Practice: Economic Reform Commission Renews Its Activity"]

[Text] The second working group of the Economic Reform Commission has set again after a long break.

A few days ago a special group evaluated the crafts industry, and on 13 January 1986 the seventh working group on turnover and materials management, chaired by Czeslaw Skowronka, began to evaluate the document prepared by the commission staff. The document is entitled "The Implementation of the Directions of the Economic Reform Prepared by the Economic Reform Commission Adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR and Approved by the Sejm of the PRL."

This document is to be discussed by the different groups before the Economic Reform Commission meets in plenary session at the end of January and the beginning of February. Thus, without much publicity this commission is renewing its activity which until now the sitting premier has chaired and which also represented society's control over the development of the reform and its implementation.

The meeting of the seventh working group discussed the critical problem of materials management, including efficiency. As is known, the situation in this area, including the rules of the game, affects the overall systemic measures. Disequilibrium and the tendency to retain controls connected with it affect the measures used in practice (termed temporary but the system has endured now for years).

The document, rather the proposal, prepared by the staff of the Economic Reform Commission has been subjected to penetrating analysis, even sharp criticism. It was agreed that in the matters of direct interest to the group and in others, the evaluation of the implementation of the economic reform document is a formality. Thus, the opinion that it is insufficient to compare the document developed 4 years ago with the legal regulations and rules of the game. Rather, the efficiency of management should be thoroughly analyzed. Simultaneously, we should examine what produces this unsatisfactory situation. To what degree is it a result of the new more difficult conditions that years ago could not have been foreseen? To what degree has the failure to implement many proposed measures contributed to this situation? To what degree should we implement new rules of the game appropriate to the new conditions and needs?

Although the question of the efficiency of use, including a materials management policy, dominated discussion, the current state of the material supply system was also discussed. The situation in the producer-goods market and shortages are the chief causes for limiting the freedom in material turnover. There are, however, other causes that need detailed analysis.

In its initial proposals the seventh group presented its observation on the proposals which, given the precongress discussion, can have great significance for the further development of the system design and the fate of the reform. The general evaluation of the reform in this area, however, will be contained in the report on materials turnover and management in preparation. The group decided, as usual, to vary from the established patterns and to present a more detailed opinion on the situation including the emerging trends and needed changes.

It should be added that the initial evaluation shows that economic instruments have been used insufficiently to improve materials and energy management and to control supply. This is due in part to the market situation, but it is also results from insufficiently consistent practice in this area.

The discussion exposed two points of view. The representatives of enterprises expressed one: the enterprises find it increasingly difficult to comply with the severer, inconsistent rules of the game. Representatives of the sciences, administrative institutions, and banks expressed the other. As usual the final opinion results from the truths in each of the different points of view. This permits us to confront theory with practice and the intentions of the authors of the proposed measures with their practical consequences.

The fact that the working groups of the Economic Reform Commission have renewed their activity is good news regardless of their influence on economic practice.

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REGIONAL INCREASE IN TRADE WITH USSR SOUGHT

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Jan 86 pp 3, 5

[Article by Bozena Papiernik: "New Offers Sought: Trade Contacts"; passages in slantlines rendered in boldface in text]

/The Kujaw-Pomeranian region has for years exported to the Soviet market. Practically speaking, all the important industrial enterprises in the region export to the USSR, and last year the products of the 82 factories constituted 27 percent of the local shipments to foreign markets. Moreover, the structure of the region's exports to the USSR is favorable, approaching that desired between the two countries during the current 5-year plan. Almost two-thirds of the trade (64 percent) consists of machines, equipment, and electro-mechanical products, and these products have high levels of value-added and are highly desired and profitable./

The drive to increase the quantity of modern finished products and machines in Polish exports is also required by the economic need to continue the tradition of trade with the USSR, which constitutes two-thirds of the shipments of fuels, raw materials, supplies, and machinery for heavy industry to Poland. Most importantly, Poland enters the current 5-year period with a negative balance of trade and facing the difficult task of balancing trade deficits dating from 1978.

/These essential truths and needs were emphasized with the appropriate force by Jerzy Szopa, chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, and by Jadwiga Wilk, director of the Bydogoszcz section of the chamber, during a recent meeting with the export enterprises of the Bydgoszcz region./ During the meeting the discussion touched on equalizing the value of trade, making Poland's assortment of goods more varied, and increasing the quality, and developing specialization and cooperation between factories of the two countries (they are to increase from 15 percent to 20 percent of the value of trade by 1990). These problems outline the tasks that the exporters and the foreign trade services and agents face. Poland, as the debtor, must be particularly active. Further, the projected volume of trade is open, as Chairman J. Szopa emphasized; thus, the expansion of exports to the USSR is greatly desired.

Proposals and Accomplishments

/The meeting, although it did not exhaustively discuss Polish-Soviet trade relations, did cover the problems involved and contributed to outlining the prospects for the near future. The outlook is promising, although intensifying trade, giving it a new qualitative dimension, and increasing cooperation and specialization will be difficult./

Proposals aimed at increasing exports were the main motive behind the speeches at the meeting. Proposals were made by enterprises long active in Polish-Soviet trade or desiring to increase their prestige in the Soviet market and by enterprises wishing to begin exporting to the Soviet market. Everyone observed that the Soviet market is very large and offers Polish exporters great opportunities. But this market makes its own special demands as all markets do, and these demands are becoming stiffer following the world trend in foreign trade.

Of the enterprises in the first group those known and recognized in the Soviet Union, the Telkom-Telfa Electronics Plant in Bydogoszcz and the Pomeranian Ema-Apator Electrical Apparatus Factory in Torun deserve special mention. As Henryk Bakowski, director of Telfa (a producer of modern equipment among whose exports rapid communication equipment predominates) anticipates doubling its exports to the USSR in 1986, although the volume was significant last year (34 million), and he also anticipates exporting new improved products this year. In 1986 Ema-Apator, which expands its offers every year, will export to the USSR, among other items, computer-controlled lathe drives that meet the highest world standards.

/These are only selected, exemplary cases. The complete list of export proposals was broad, and it was passed on to the appropriate special commissions of the CEMA or at the meeting. We could multiply these examples of developing, close cooperation between factories of the Kujaw-Pomerian region and the Cherkasskiy and Mohylerskiy districts of the Soviet Union./ Business is business, and interests are decisive. But, as Henryk Ziolkowski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz Foton factory committee observed, we must remember that Polish-Soviet economic and trade relations are part of a larger political, ideological whole that includes all areas of life.

/Representatives of the enterprises at the meeting also emphasized that they had been convinced that one recognizes his true friends in poverty. In many cases Soviet aid--raw materials, supplies, money--significantly contributed to our rising out of the hole into which our enterprises had sunk a couple of years ago./ Ivan Tkachenko, Soviet consul general in Gdansk, expressed support for closer direct cooperation between the factories of the two countries and assured his listeners that the proposals will be examined thoroughly by the Soviet side.

Surmounting Barriers and Difficulties

Against the background of closer trade contacts between the two countries, sketched at the meeting, the difficulties and barriers that loom ahead in implementing the contacts appear more clearly.

The difficulties are of different kinds and sizes. A large number of them is strictly domestic and derives from the recently modified economic reform measures. /The need to intensify exports and to accelerate technological and scientific progress was one of the main reasons for correcting them./ Measures that stimulate exports, especially for new instruments such as the ruble retained-earning accounts, which is very important for trade with the USSR received unequivocal support at the meeting. Given that the new instruments have not had time to prove themselves, the frequently asking whether they will suffice for stimulating exports is understandable People at the meeting also asked whether the new, general systemic stimulations of technical progress will be strong enough. Raising the level of export products frequently requires modernizing the machine park, improving the supply of spare parts and subassemblies, etc.

The word supply brings out another barrier. The representative of Mostostal, which recently has developed its exports to the USSR rapidly, was particularly critical: The export assortment (which consists mostly of parts warehouses) could be broadened to include new types of buildings, storage facilities, automobile containers; but we cannot ignore the risk that our partner will terminate contracts because of delays in completion. Last year these delays were caused by late deliveries by Mostostal's subcontractors for steel, welding wire, and metal parts. Mostostal suggested allowing the use of convertible-currency and ruble retained earnings to purchase the needed materials in the domestic market. This would mean legalizing so-called domestic exports.

The exporters face other problems that need solutions. The representative of the Wloclawskie Table Ceramics Factories noted delays in shipping and shortages of containers needed for exports' representatives of Em-Apator also spoke of serious shipping delays. Attention also was drawn to bureaucratic contract negotiations that take inordinate quantities of time.

/The meeting of exporting enterprises of the Kujaw-Pomeranian region demonstrated that there are great opportunities for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation between production units in Poland and the USSR. The results, however, of the meeting also apply beyond the boundaries of one region./

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PTE CHAIRMAN SADOWSKI ON ECONOMISTS' ROLE IN REFORM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18-19 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof. Zdzislaw Sadowski, president of the Main Administration of the Polish Economic Society, by Ada Kostrz: "The Reform Day-to-Day"]

[Text] [Question] Recently, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR, met with the new officers of the Polish Economic Society. Professor, which of the society's program plans were discussed during this meeting?

[Answer] The main program plans are based on the congress resolution. It clearly indicates that the society, as the organization of Polish economists, regards its main statutory function of helping develop the country's economy as fundamental. Performing this function today, we believe, primarily lies in promoting continuing, systematic implementation of the economic reform. This was reflected in our conversation with the PZPR First Secretary.

Economic reform is the path to a healthy economy. It is not a magic formula. It is the insistent restructuring of the entire economy, to ensure its effectiveness and dynamism. Thus, the reform is the basic element in the development strategy and must be tightly coordinated with the intended transformation; it must promote their implementation. Ensuring this connection on a day-to-day basis is not easy. It requires not only appropriate systemic measures but supporting them with economic-policy decisions and the constant effort of all the units. For example, we know that one of the chief directions of change in the economic structures must be lower energy requirements or overcoming the energy barriers by slowing the growth in the demand for energy. In practice, to achieve this goal we must use not only systemic measures but price policy, investment policy, organizational arrangements and everything needed to make energy conservation profitable on a small and a large scale.

The society's fundamental form of activity must rely more broadly on our basic organizational units, the factory circles. There are now more than 2,000 of them, and their role and activities in the workplace vary greatly. Some function well; they genuinely contribute something essential to their enterprises and factories through their professional expertise. Such circles are respected and have authority. We must encourage the factory circles to develop in this direction. This is the proper path for giving the economists' important goal of genuinely increasing esteem for their profession authority. To achieve this goal, we must first show that we are necessary.

This is also connected to influencing society's economic consciousness more broadly, which is also one of the society's statutory goals. We must disseminate economic knowledge, especially economic culture. Why especially? People must not only have formal knowledge of economic relationships and interconnections, but their minds, attitudes, and behavior must also be impregnated with the principles of efficiency and effective action. This is what I call disseminating economic culture.

These are the major items we discussed during the meeting, and our approach gained much friendly support and understanding.

[Question] The 14th National Congress of the Polish Economic Society, which was held in November 1985, referred to the slogan of the 13th Congress, "The Reform Cannot Fail." Four years later has it lost its significance? Perhaps the eocnomists are only attempting to persuade themselves that they must work more actively for the implementation of the reform?

[Answer] Has it lost its significance? It has not, if we understand it as an expression of a continuing conviction that we must do everything for the reform to succeed. It has, if we take into account that today we have enriched our experience over the last four years and that we know that economic reform is a very complicated process.

We now know that there are many threats and contradictions both in the objective economic sphere and organizationally, as well as in people's daily activities, in their values. We must be sensitive to these threats, recognize them quickly, and find methods for counteracting them. We cannot give in to them; we cannot yield to the impression that every phenomenon or action that conflicts with the reform means the reform is ending. Such events do and will continue to appear, but the process continues and will continue. The society's task is to support the reform and to counteract these threats. Today, this is our realistic comprehension of this slogan, which originally expressed our position with understandable, necessary bravado.

The 14th Congress of the Polish Economic Society created a very favorable impression as regards economists' actions in this process. There is a clear desire to initiate, to create at various levels. Now it is most important to produce visible results as quickly as possible, perhaps not nationally, but regionally, which are all the more important because they apply to concrete things.

[Question] During the meeting with the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, a number of current tasks connected with the economic reform were listed. Among them were opposing conservative attitudes, overcoming obstacles to implementing the reform, joining economic reform with restructuring the economy, and outlining prospects of attractive goals for society. You listed some of these goals earlier. But how can the society contribute to achieving them?

[Answer] All of these issues appear in the society's daily activities. Perhaps I should emphasize one of them: conservative attitudes appear within the society itself. It is a large organization (more than 50,000 members), and naturally they are heterogeneous. It would be surprising if the society expressed only one view. Thus, the first challenge--to develop a common position within our ranks on important issues. Circling every problem from all sides is necessary; no one has a monopoly on wisdom. Every viewpoint should be heard and weighted. At present, we hope to formulate the society's position on various issues of great importance to the economy and to society at large. We expect the Chief Council, as the main advisory body of the society, to play an important role in this formulation. Its position should provide an initial formulation for mobilizing the entire intellectual capacity of the economic society, at the voivodship level and in local and factory circles.

Sketching out prospects . . . This is a task for socioeconomic development planning. There should be a place for improvement in detailed development strategies, something that gives wings to people's imaginations, that incites people to action. This is necessary, although difficult given the complications of the day that are holding the nation's feet to the ground. We must escape from the atmosphere of failure. The limitations are numerous, but they are no greater than ever. A practical economic policy must aim to create conditions for increased entrepreneurship and initiative by economic organizations and units. We cannot strangle this initiative in the name of eliminating skulduggery, speculation, laziness, and thievery. We canno succumb to the false impression that these types constitute the majority of society.

[Question] Where is there a place here for economists to contribute?

[Answer] They are essential, for this involves proper economic policies on taxes, budgets, prices, the operational conditions for enterprises. We must take the socially necessary and useful profitable and the harmful unprofitable.

[Question] The results of the reform also depend on the state of economic culture and awareness, which, as you indicated earlier, the society realizes. But what is it doing in this area and what about future generations of economists?

[Answer] The society has great experience in education activities and has pursued them for a long time, but its ambitions in this area are still greater. We must distinguish two aspects of this problem: first, professional training for economists. You have quite properly enquired about future economists. During our meeting with the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, we discussed this problem. We indicated that professional training is often inadequate. At present life is ahead of theory. There is a supposed crisis of economics and this view has some merit, for many older threats are no longer real. I was taught, for example, that some goods are free and limitless, water, air; but today this is not true. We are paying increasingly higher prices for access to these goods. This affects numerous elements of theory.

We must include these changes in textbooks, which must be and remain current. This is a concern for institutions of higher learning, schools, and institutes that train economists. We cannot replace them. The society is aware, however, that it must participate in creating and implementing educational programs for economists.

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MESSNER DISCUSSES CONSUMER GOODS MARKET AT MEETING

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] On 7 February a meeting of the voivods took place under the direction of Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the subject of which was the situation existing in the consumer goods market during the first quarter and its prognosis for the remaining quarter of the current year.

In accordance with the stipulations stated in the 1986 Central Annual Plan [CPR], emphasis was placed on the necessity for maintaining the positive trends in market supply and removing still existing difficulties. The need to implement, in accordance with the CPR, wage and price policies was also discussed.

Other topics were the absolute necessity for a complete implementation of the savings tasks, better use of energy and the proper development of capital investments, especially in the construction of apartments and health centers, education and in the municipal economy.

Also presented were proposals of the state administrative organs to implement a program to shape citizen attitudes, strengthen society's moral values and counteract the phenomena of pathology and the breaking of laws and principles of social coexistence. The necessity to augment actions to raise the country's sanitary condition also was pointed out.

The group adopted the procedure to consider the suggestion put forward during the election campaign to the Sejm, which was consigned to the state administrative organs. The voivods' task as government representatives in the regions as well as of the enterprises' founding organs was discussed.

Vice Premier Jozef Koziol, Stanislaw Ciosek, director of the socio-legal division of the PZPR's Central Committee, Michal Janiszewski, chief minister of the Office of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz and Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Jerzy Jozwiak also participated in the meeting.

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ECONOMY POLAND

MARITIME ECONOMY 1983-85 PLAN FULFILLMENT ASSESSED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] The maritime economy has demonstrated that in 1983-1985, difficult years for the entire country, despite the aging of the merchant marine and fishing fleet (during the period, 64 ships weighing 1,080,000 tons were recalled) and of the port infrastructure and real property in the rebuilding shipyards, it was possible under conditions of economic reform to carry out the 3-year plan's tense actual and economic tasks.

The facts are as follows:

--freight transported by the merchant marine in 1983-85 reached 106 million tons, which exceeded the goals set in the 3-year plan by 3.2 percent;

--transshipments in the port during the period reached 149 million tons, which exceeded the planned goals by 12 percent; also higher than planned were transit goods through the ports (exceeding the 3-year plan by 31 percent);

--deep-sea fishing exceeded the plan by 17 percent, with a harvest of more than 2 million tons; the variety of the fishing structure was also improved, and this during American restrictions against Polish deep-sea fishing; the delivery of fish and fish products to the domestic market has exceeded the plan for the past 3 years by 15 percent; and

--good results were noted in the ship repair industry; high dynamics were particularly evident in the export of repair services, especially for ships from the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union.

--fundamental changes also occurred in the tabulation of the state budget. In 1983, there was a negative accounts balance of 2 billion zlotys, while in 1984, ocean-related enterprises already showed a positive accounts balance of 3.5 billion zlotys. The results for 1985 exceeded expectations: the positive balance had increased to 16 billion zlotys.

This information was presented on 11 Feb at the Office of Maritime Economy during a meeting of departmental management with workers from the self-governments in the shipping, port, fishing and processing enterprises as well as in the shipbuilding yards. The meeting's chairman was Adam Nowotnik, minister-director of the Office of Maritime Economy. The goal of this meeting was to discuss, using the background of results in the 3-year plan and the tasks resulting from assumptions made in the National Socioeconomic Plan [NPSG] for 1986-1990, the problems tied to improvements to efficiency in the management of all branches of the maritime economy. In this area, the workers' self-governments have a large role to play.

The discussion also confirmed this. The chairman of the workers' councils pointed to the need to resolve bravely the disproportions existing in the development of particular elements of the maritime economy, through the need for economic and financial tools to achieve this goal and also mutual support among the enterprises, without resorting to subsidies and bank credits. An example of this type of activity is the effective implementation of a sanitation program by the Polish Baltic Shipping Company, which has rebounded from bankruptcy to become a profitable and hard-currency-earning enterprise. Also indicated in the discussions was the need to improve ferrying activities to end makeshift barracks at the ferry stops. Maybe some form of partnership among several shipping and port enterprises will make progress possible in this matter.

An essential subject of the discussions was the issue tied to the functioning of the workers' self-governments. It was mentioned that the workers' councils did not have enough time to prepare a discussion on the subject of tasks resulting from the 1986 National Annual Plan [CPR] and that executory instructions and detailed rules have not been reaching the enterprises in time.

The chairmen of the workers' councils taking part in the discussions put several problems and doubts to the office, as the founding organ. They praised simultaneously the usefulness of the possibility of directly introducing these issues to the departmental directors.

Noting particular assumptions, Minister Adam Nowotnik called for the continuation of this type of meeting. We are now in the period of preparing the assumptions of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-1990 and many issues have to be discussed. There still exist in the maritime economy many distortions, the need to straighten out the development of particular elements in this economy is undisputable. What to do and which method to use to achieve higher efficiency that has existed up to now in this economy is the main subject of activity and discussion in the next few months.

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PZPR MINING TALKS IN KATOWICE

R&D Shortcomings in Coal Industry

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Under the leadership of member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau Jerzy Romanik, the Party Central Committee's Mining Commission met in Katowice.

The subject of the 2-day meeting was an evaluation of the achievements and technological progress in the mining of hard and soft coal, as well as of the achievements and perspectives for scientific-technical cooperation of our mining industry with that of foreign countries.

The staff of coal mining's science research and initiation has a large and solid share in the development of our national industry, which does not mean that this activity is free from insufficiencies or imperfections. It has become known, for example, about the small novelty of some innovations, delays in resolving problems such as air conditioning and new techniques to break down the coal or to automate the walls. The efficiency of problem solving does not always satisfy because research frequently goes one way and practice goes another.

In spite of everything, can this activity be improved? How? What gets in the way and what impedes the development of progress? For these and other questions, the members of the Central Committee's Mining Commission looked for answers through direct discussions with management and workers in the science research and initiation staff, visiting them during the first day (11 February) at the Main Institute of Mining and Mining Automatization "Emag" in Katowice and at the Center of Mining Mechanization "Komag" in Gliwice in order to become more acquainted with their work today and their plans for the next 5 years.

On Wednesday, 12 February, during its plenary session, the commission will refine its conclusions to serve as a springboard for scientific research activity in Polish mining. It will also discuss the effects of scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries in the coal industry.

Professor Jerzy Nawrocki, a member of the Council of State, also attended the meeting.

R&D Program Implementation Inadequate

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] On Wednesday, 12 February, the Party Central Committee's Mining Commission, under the chairmanship of Politbureau member Jerzy Romanik, gathered for a plenary session at the Katowice branch of GJG [Main Institute of Mining]. Present were member of the State Council, Professor Jerzy Nawrocki, Minister of Mining and Power General Czeslaw Piotrowski, and representatives from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and the Office of Technology Development and Initiation.

Direct meetings that took place the previous day between members of the commission and the directors and the workers at the Main Institute of Mining and Mining Automatization "Emag" in Katowice and at the Center of Mining Mechanization "Komag" in Gliwice have confirmed that the scientific research base of the coal industry not only supports everyday mining practices but also promotes the direction of development in this industry from the various possibilities.

These ambitious programs of activity and the current plans of the departmental units, however, have encountered many difficulties and obstacles during implementation.

The efficiency of the initiatives already has encountered negative reactions at the factories and plants through only modest interest in the more modern production methods as well as in resistance tied to construction, research and above all the use of prototypes.

All of this--confirmed in the conclusions--unnecessarily extends the time period between documentation and production.

The commission positively evaluated the cooperation existing between our mining industry and that of foreign countries, especially with CEMA countries. However, they proposed the need for a broader embrace of common goals toward the full completion cycle through mutually conducted research, joint construction and production cooperation.

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MINISTER OF METALLURGY ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 7, 16 Feb 86 p 11

[Text] At the end of January 1986, Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and the machine building industry, met with a group of Soviet journalists accredited in Poland.

He informed the participants at the meeting about the tightening, which has resulted from agreements signed in recent months, of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the most important branches of the metallurgical and electromachinery industry. The delivery of machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union will increase in the current 5-year period by 50 percent as compared to the previous one and reach a value of 15 billion rubles. Trade turnover in the area of metallurgical raw materials, components and subassemblies for the electromachinery industry will also increase. According to the minister, fundamental directions in the development of specialization and cooordination of production to 1990 in 16 branches were agreed upon: in shipbuilding (in which the value of deliveries will increase by approximately 1.5 billion rubles, encompassing 445 ships for export to the USSR); in the manufacture of construction equipment for buildings, roads, municipalities, airplanes, machine tools and instruments; and in the electronics and electrotechnical industry, where an increase of several percent in the size and value of Polish deliveries to Soviet consignees is anticipated.

In accordance with the resolutions coming from the 41st CEMA session, and also within the confines of agreements coordinating the economic plans of both countries, research and initiative cooperation will develop, which is intended to bring about the quickest implementation of newly created production designs. Such a program will include the creation of a ciphered color television, microprocessors and equipment for their production, robotics and automation of technological lines. Enterprises and academic institutions with related interests--there will be some 60 from the Polish side--will continue to cooperate.

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REFORM EFFORTS IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OFFICES

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] The architectural design offices are the most conservative organizations existing in our country. During the last 30 years, all elements of our economy have undergone far-reaching changes many times over, changing their organization, operating procedure and economics; but the design offices have remained the same. It is no wonder that they have been much criticized recently, especially in designer circles. Criticism has been leveled against obsolete organizational forms through words, but, even more importantly, by the feet. In the last several years we have seen a steady outflow of designers from these offices.

As the system Magister shows, in the 5-year period 1967-1980, 1000 persons comprising at that time 16 percent of all design architects in Poland have left. Unfortunately, there is a lack of statistics on this subject from the last years. Simply stated, design offices not only do not guarantee workers adequate salaries, but also, even more importantly for creative occupations, a proper atmosphere at work.

This conservatism at the design office has resulted in the creation of many other organizational forms of design. In particular, these are architectural services offices organized at the regional branches of the Association of Polish Architects, cooperatives and designer partnerships. Some architects work independently on the basis of their acquired license.

Recently, attempts have been undertaken to reform the current organization of the design offices. At the Center for Design Research "Investproject" in Warsaw, whose design office is tied to apartment design, three experimental design offices have been started, called Architectural Authors' Offices. These offices should give architects better working conditions.

Such a design office, in contrast to previous organizational principles, will have complete freedom to select subjects and methods to resolve problems. The director of the design office (up to now rather an administrative position) is here the leader of the team. In principle, the director organizes the team, and his name and authority stand behind the work. Therefore, the design office obtains the creative status and intellectual freedom of performance of the architect's occupation. This is thus the first attempt in Polish design offices to reorganize their character.

Unfortunately, this reform is still not finished. The author's design office has not achieved financial independence, which is also a goal of the authors of the reform. The work is not performed on the basis of an agreement on the work in which the design office may have been directly interested, for example, saving production resources or economies of scale, but it is still in the "general economic bag" of the entire organization. This somewhat dulls the sharpness of the reform. Without economic independence, there cannot be a discussion of self-government. Obstacles that must be overcome in order to lead to full reform include various rules, the constantly changing tax system, and the need to formulate a new accounting system that is more laborious, which is opposed by the economic services.

In any case, after 6 months of activity, which for this type of work is a very short period, we can see the first effects. The most interesting project in the field of multi-family apartment buildings, which was presented by large, traditional design offices at the Warsaw Architectural Review in 1985, came precisely from the author's office "Investproject," directed by architect Bogdan Jaworski. This was a project of residential buildings on Szczesliwicka Street in Warsaw. The design offices have prepared several very interesting architectural solutions.

One can see that even this restricted independence has had a positive impact on the quality of designs and the work of designers. If this experiment succeeds and is brought to its conclusion together with all economic elements that belong to it, there will then be a concrete proposal for a new organization of design offices in Poland. Everyone has been waiting for a long time for this to occur.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

FOREIGN TRADE, COOPERATION ACTIVITIES EXAMINED

Bucharest REVISTA ROMANA DE STUDII INTERNATIONALE in Romanian Nov-Dec 85 pp 436-448

[Article by Ion Avram, Maria Avram: "Romania in the International Economic Exchanges"]

[Text] Having embarked upon building the new system from the position of a poorly developed country, with a backward industry and an unfavorable situation in the international division of labor, Romania, led by the RCP, has carried out a vast constructive work of rejuvenating social changes; it has ensured intensive industrial development and modernization, has built up the agriculture and other economic branches upon new technical and social bases, has developed science and education, art and culture, and has raised the people's level of civilization, while increasing the scope and efficiency of its participation in international economic exchanges.

Among all these impressive achievements, particularly outstanding was the period opened up by the Ninth RCP Congress, a period indissolubly linked to the creative activities and consistently revolutionary thinking of the party secretary general and Romania's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, an eminent leader who has made and continues to make a decisive contribution to mapping out and implementing the policies of the Romanian party and state.

The socialist construction during this period of intensive creative efforts and historic achievements was based on a new strategy, a strategy wide open to socioeconomic progress and founded upon a profound understanding of the objective laws of development, the specific conditions and needs of the national economy, and the general trends of international economy.

In this spirit, Romania's active and efficient integration in the international division of labor constitutes one of the basic elements of the party-state economic policy and an objective requirement for the country's socioeconomic progress, stemming from the internal conditions and objectives of socioeconomic development and from the increasing mutual economic dependence among the states of the world, determined by the contemporary scientific-technical revolution.

I. Socioeconomic Progress--the Foundation for Romania's Active and Efficient Participation in International Economic Exchanges

In Romania's economic policy, the decisive role for expanding foreign economic relations is played by the intensive development of the production forces--as a decisive factor of progress and of resolute continuation of socialist industrialization, planned and implemented on the basis of contemporary scientific-technical progress and of a rationally allocated accumulation, and of developing and updating all economic sectors. The development and modernization of the national economy, the diversification and improved technology and quality of production, and the increased efficiency of social labor constitute the essential requirements for expanding international economic exchanges and for a continuously growing participation in the advantages of the international division of labor.

In view of the dialectical relationship existing between the consistent development of the national economy and the level of integration in the international division of labor, already at the party national conference of December 1967 President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that: "As the country's material and cultural potential increases and as the national economy develops, increasingly better conditions emerge for expanding and intensifying Romania's economic and scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration with the socialist countries and with all the other countries of the world, in the interests of the progress of the Romanian people and of the general progress of society, and for the benefit of the cause of peace, friendship, and trust among nations. ("Romania Along the Path of Building Socialism," Vol 2, Bucharest, Political Publishing House, 1968, p 410)

Thus organically integrated in the general strategy of Romania's socioeconomic development, the concept of our party and its secretary general on the country's economic policy is based on the scientific view that the decisive foundation for each country's socioeconomic progress is the national economy and the national state as the basic nucleus of the international economy. Along this line, the decisive factor of development is the creative work of the respective people and the maximum mobilization of all material, financial, and human resources, in the conditions of the full assertion of each nation's right to shape its destiny according to its own aspirations.

At the same time, enphasizing the priority role of internal factors for socioeconomic development is organically complemented by each country's participation in the international division of labor, designed to activate domestic efforts, and by the establishment of an optimal field of action for interstate economic relations, within the context of the establishment of a new world economic order.

Proceeding from this concept, Romania promotes a policy of wide international opening and of active participation in the international division of labor, based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage --a policy reflected both in the growing volume of its foreign economic and scientific-technical exchanges, and in the expanding geographical area of these exchanges. At the same time, Romania is making a valuable contribution to worldwide efforts to create a new system of international economic relations, a system apt to become a real factor of economic growth for each country and to fully contribute to detente, understanding, and peace in the world.

1. A Dynamic Concept of International Commercial Exchanges

Based on this concept and fully supported by the rapid economic and scientific-technical progress of the country, Romania's foreign economic relations have been continuously developing during the socialist period. Currently the volume of foreign trade is approximately 40 times larger than in 1950 and 11 times larger than in 1965. The opening of Romania's economy to international relations is reflected in the average annual rate of growth, which was 12.7 percent in the 1965-85 period. This evolution reflects a more rapid increase in our country's foreign trade than in general world trade, a fact which demonstrates the considerably improved place held by Romania in the international division of labor. Equally significant is the fact that in the past 20 years the increase in our country's foreign trade was 2.43 times higher than the increase in the national income, which demonstrates the accentuated role of its participation in international economic exchanges and in the implementation of social reproduction.

Within the framework of Romania's commercial exchanges, in keeping with the requirements of the world economy and of the current stage of development of our economy, exports have increased more rapidly than imports. The resolute implementation of this foreign trade orientation in the current 5-year plan has contributed to the achievement of an important trade balance surplus--$300 million in 1981, $1.8 billion in 1982, $2.4 billion in 1983, and $3.1 billion in 1984. The trade surplus has permitted considerable reductions of the foreign debt, Romania being one of the few countries of the world that has succeeded in repaying, by itself and within a short period of time, a considerable part of its foreign debt.

In view of the deepening economic dependence among countries and on the basis of the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other economic sectors, Romania's foreign trade will continue to rapidly increase in the coming years. Thus, as is envisaged in the 13th party congress directives, in the 1986-90 5-year plan the volume of foreign trade will increase by about 41-45 percent, while in the same period exports will increase more rapidly, by 52-56 percent. The fulfillment of this objective will contribute to increasing the country's participation in the advantages of the international division of labor, a fact which will further permit the achievement of a positive trade balance and thus help repay the entire foreign debt and consolidate Romania's currency reserves.

2. Modernizing Foreign Trade

Thanks to the consistent efforts made to develop the national economy and to restructure it in keeping with the directions of contemporary scientific-technical progress, profound qualitative changes have occurred in our country's foreign economic exchanges. Along this line, the basic trend has been to primarily increase exports of products that incorporate a high volume of research, technology, and sophisticated work, thus ensuring a better utilization of resources and improving the country's exchange potential. Particularly significant for this basic orientation in Romania's foreign trade is the fact that the largest export increases have been recorded for industrial products, which currently make up about 70-80 percent of all exports, as compared to about 40-45 percent in 1950. Such dynamics resulted in a relative increase in the industrial products earmarked for export, which currently make up approximately 30 percent of the total production of this branch. Along this line, following the important shifts that have occurred in the structure of industrial production toward the rapid growth of the processing industry, primarily of the branches that represent technical progress, exports of products of the machine-building, chemical, and consumer goods industries have increased; in 1984 they made up 58 percent of all our exports, as compared to 36.2 percent in 1965 and only 7.2 percent in 1960.

The emphasis put on restructuring the industry and optimizing it contributed to both improving supplies of machinery, tools, installations, and equipment for investment projects (by 90-95 percent in the current 5-year plan), and to increasing our potential for exporting such products, including major industrial and other plants. Significantly along this line, while in 1950 machines, equipment, and automotive means held a wholly unsignificant share of our exports--merely 4.2 percent of the total--in 1965 such products made up 18.8 percent, and in 1983 31.7 percent of Romania's exports. This also radically changed the relationship between the cash value of exports and imports of machine-building products. Thus, while in 1950 the export value of such products covered only 10 percent of the cost of imports, in 1983 the export value of products of the machine-building industry exceeded that of imports by about 80 percent.

Regarding chemical products, we note that before World War II our country exported very few such products, while the value of imported chemicals was approximately 12 times higher than that of exports. Within the process of socialist industrialization, as a result of the policy of better utilizing the national resources, the chemical industry increased particularly rapidly--198 times higher in 1983 than in 1950--so that the share of chemical products in the country's overall exports increased from 1.7 percent in 1950 to 6.4 percent in 1965, and to 9.7 percent in 1983. The intensive development of chemical exports is also reflected in the fact that Romania holds almost 1 percent of the world exports of chemical products, as compared to our country's 0.6 percent share of the total world trade.

Rapid increases have been recorded in the export of industrial consumer goods. Regarding this group, in 1950 the ratio between the cash value of exports and imports was 1:8.7, while in 1983 the value of exports was about 6 times higher than that of imports.

Simultaneously with the changes in the configuration of exports of major groups of products, due to the process of industrialization and modernization of economic structures, changes have also occurred within each group of products; a more rapid growth has been recorded in the area of new and updated products with high technical and quality parameters. Thus, among the products manufactured for export by the machine-building industry an increasing share is taken by sophisticated products of precision mechanics, aviation, electronics and electrical engineering, computers, complex installations, etc. A series of products that have become traditional on Romania's export list, such as tractors, electrical and diesel locomotives, river and ocean vessels, autoterminals, ball bearings, etc., are being continuously improved from the viewpoint of technical and qualitative parameters, thus becoming increasingly competitive in international markets.

Within the chemical industry earmarked for export, more significant increases have been recorded in the areas of superior products such as synthetic fibers and yarns (114 times in the 1965-83 period), laquers and paints (36 times), plastics and synthetic resins (13 times), pharmaceuticals and biostimulants (9 times), etc.

Regarding industrial consumer goods, the largest export increases were recorded, particularly in the past 20 years, in the areas of fine household glass and ceramics (20 times in that period), knitwear (19 times), textiles (10 times), furniture (8 times), leather footwear (7 times), etc.

The improved quality of Romanian exports is reflected in the large percentage of various products exported, such as: 86 percent of utility vehicles (exported to 80 countries), 78 percent of tractors (exported in 90 countries), 60 percent of ball bearings, 45 percenet of technological equipment for the construction and refractory materials industry, 40 percent of diesel and electric locomotives for trunk lines, 23 percent of metal processing machine-tools, 58 percent of vinyl polychlorates, 20 percent of synthetic fibers and yarns, 18 percent of footwear, etc.

The emphasis put on the qualitative aspects of exports is also highlighted by the efforts made to increasingly turn Romanian intelligence to good account by exporting planning and execution projects, consulting and engineering services, technological know-how, licences, technical assistance, cadres training, etc.

The expansion of our country's foreign economic exchanges is also marked by our participation in the past 20 years in 227 fairs and many other international exhibitions, where we won over 300 diplomas and medals.

The evolution of Romanian imports also expresses the consistent efforts made to optimize our country's participation in the international division of labor and to correlate the volume of goods purchased with the requirements and characteristics of the development of the national economy at each stage of socioeconomic progress, and with the objective trends of the world economy. In recent years consistent endeavors have been directed at rationally allocating imports simultaneously with incorporating new natural resources in the economic flow, introducing new products and updaing existing ones, efficiently utilizing all available resources, and recovering, recycling, and reutilizing materials, parts, and subassemblies. These measures are aimed at appropriately supplying the national economy with scarce production elements while cutting currency expenditures.

In order to enhance the role of foreign economic exchanges for developing production and to raise their economic efficiency, we must ensure an optimal ratio between export and import volumes in the coming years. Naturally, this ratio will be based on intensively increasing the production for export and the degree of utilization of raw materials, taking into production new products with higher technical and functional parameters, raising product quality, improving marketing techniques, and signing long-term agreements that ensure stable foreign economic exchanges. Along this line we must stress the fact that in the coming 5-year plan the industrial commodity output will increase at an average annual rate of 6-6.5 percent, while the machine-building industry will develop at an average rate of 7-7.5 percent, and the chemical industry at a 8.5-9 percent rate; these branches, together with the metal processing industry, will produce over 60 percent of the country's exports by the end of the decade.

In accordance with the need to accentuate the intensive development of the economy, on the basis of continued modernization of the industry and the other processing branches, special emphasis will be put on the key sectors of machine-building, thus increasing and diversifying exports of technological equipment and complex installations, electronic and electrical engineering products, vehicles and rolling stock, and so forth. In the chemical industry, following the qualitative restructuring planned, a larger percentage of exports will be made up of small bulk chemical products, synthetic fibers and yarns, pharmaceuticals, dyes, laquers, and paints, etc.

Of a great importance for enhancing the competitiveness of Romanian goods and the economic efficiency of our foreign exchanges will be the implementation of the 13th party congress decisions and special programs designed to raise the technical and qualitative level of products, increase labor productivity, and reduce material and energy consumption. What is significant for this orientation is that over 96 percent of the commodity output in the area of machine-building will consist of new and redesigned products capable of technical and qualitative performances at world level.

3. A Resolute Orientation Toward Modern Forms of Foreign Economic Cooperation

Simultaneously with expanding its participation in international economic relations, Romania increasingly promotes superior forms of cooperation, among which cooperation in scientific and technical research, production sharing, and marketing cooperation take a particularly important place. This orientation ensures a larger participation by our country in the international division of labor, in keeping with the increased potential of our national economy and with objective trends in contemporary economy.

Currently, approximately 30 percent of Romanian exports and a considerable percentage of the raw materials necessary for social reproduction are ensured through international economic cooperation ventures.

The importance attached to these new forms of economic cooperation is highlighted by the fact that currently, our country is a partner in over 470 ventures of international economic and technical cooperation, among which are five joint production associations established in our country (manufacturing cars, computer peripherals, gear reducers, acrylic fibers, etc.), 27 joint production associations in various areas of activity, 32 joint or individual commercial associations for a large variety of commodities in various geographical areas, banking associations, and 225 agrozootechnical and transportation enterprises.

The further expansion and improvement of these superior forms of cooperation is one of the primary objectives of Romania's future socioeconomic development, designed to significantly contribute to securing the necessary raw materials and energy resources, providing mutually advantageous production specialization, and implementing development programs at the lowest possible currency cost.

II. Directions of Expansion of Romania's Foreign Economic Exchanges and Cooperation with Other Countries

Romania's policy of extensive international economic cooperation is reflected in the development of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation with all the countries, regardless of their level of economic development, economic potential, nature of social system, and geographical area, on the basis of the principles of international law. At the same time, Romania takes into account the contemporary world realities in the sense of the heterogenous character of the world economy from the viewpoint of the social systems of the various countries, levels of economic development, and geographical location, aspects that are reflected in the specific nature and forms of organization of economic exchanges with the various groups of countries.

The manysided progress of the Romanian economy and its increasingly active participation in the world economic flow, particularly in the past 20 years, have led to a considerable increase in the number of countries with which Romania maintains economic relations--from 98 in 1965 to 150 at present.

1. Cooperation with All the Socialist Countries

Within the framework of Romania's general foreign economic relations, the major share is held by commercial exchanges and cooperation with the socialist states: approximately 53 percent of our country's total foreign trade volume. Alone in the past 20 years the volume of commercial exchanges with the other socialist countries increased almost 7 times over. Subtantial increases were recorded in the course of the 1981-85 5-year plan, when trade in certain products doubled.

Superior forms of economic cooperation have developed and are continuously expanding with this group of countries; a particular role is played by major economic projects built through joint efforts. Noteworthy along this line is the fruitful cooperation carried out with the USSR, which has remained our main economic partner, to develop production facilities in various important industrial branches such as metal processing, machine-building, chemical industry, iron alloys, cellulose and asbestos. The Stinca-Costesti hydrotechnical plant was jointly built on the river Prut, and many other ventures of scientific-technical cooperation are currently underway, notably in nuclear and aero-space areas.

Romania's fruitful cooperation with neighboring socialist countries is also materializing in utilizing the Danube potential through the joint construction with Yugoslavia of the Iron Gates I and II hydropower and navigation complexes, and the agreements already implemented with the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the construction of power plants at the Turnu-Magurele-Nikopol and Calarasi-Silistra. To that we can add the construction of the Giurgiu-Ruse heavy machinery plant. At the same time, Romania participates in utilizing to mutual advantage some deposits of raw materials and energy resources, and is involved in many industrial ventures with the PRC, GDR. DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, the MPR, and so forth. Alone in the chemical industry, Romania has aided or is aiding with technology and specialists in the construction of modern enterprises in the GDR, PRC, and DPRK.

Simultaneously with developing bilateral relations, Romania has expanded and diversified its multilateral cooperation with the socialist countries. As one of the initiators and founding members of CEMA, the first international economic organization of multilateral cooperation, our country is paying great attention to economic and scientific-tecnical cooperation within this organization, and is fully contributing to drafting, adopting, and implementing its basic documents.

Romania's principled position toward CEMA is materialized in its participation in the implementation of some 250 accords, conventions, and other multilateral agreements, most of them long term, signed among the interested CEMA member states. Some of the outstanding CEMA agreements concern the joint construction of large production capacities for the cellulose, asbestos, and metal alloys industries; the exploitation of natural gas deposits; the construction of a nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, and the construction of a nickel-cobalt plant in Cuba, whereby our country will receive proportionate quantities of products manufactured by the new plants in exchange for the materials and services supplied. Similarly, a considerable number of Romanian industrial enterprises participate in the implementation of over 50 multilateral conventions on production sharing and specialization for the manufacture of important machine-building and chemical industry products. In the area of science and technology we can mention the more than 100 multilateral conventions of cooperation on specific research and development subjects to which Romania is a party, and cooperation in collective laboratories and joint research, design, and experimentation programs. At the same time, Romania is actively participating in cooperation within the 26 specialized international economic organizations and unions established by the interested CEMA member states. Participation in the implementation of all these multilateral accords and agreements, simultaneous with the continuous expansion of bilateral cooperation relations has materialized in expanded mutual commercial relations, favorable structural changes in the flow of trade goods, and a stable framework of long-term cooperation. Currently, the volume of commercial exchanges is more than 7.5 times larger than in 1960 and 20 times larger than in 1950, increasing at an annual rate of about 9.6 percent. The consistent dynamics of Romania's commercial relations with the other CEMA member states is 16 times larger than its national revenue growth, although lower than the growth of its industrial production, which increased about 37 times over in the 1950-84, a fact that demonstrates the important opportunities offered by the Romanian productive potential for further expanding commercial exchanges with CEMA partners. Within the context of strengthening relations of cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily with its neighbors, Romania pays special attention to its relations with the Soviet Union. In 1984 the volume of trade between Romania and the USSR was about 3.3 times larger than in 1970, having increased at an average annual rate of 10.6 percent during this period.

Romania highly appreciates the accords reached at the 1984 summit economic meeting and resolutely acts to implement them with the greatest possible efficiency and operativeness. Along this line, great importance is attached to the joint decisions adopted in the past year by the higher Romanian and Soviet party leaderships, on the basis of which a long-term agreement was concluded envisaging substantial increases in bilateral exchanges in the coming 5-year plan. Of a similar importance have been the summit meetings held with Poland, Bulgaria, and the GDR, which led to the signing of long-term cooperation agreements up to the year 2000, and the actions pursued together with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and other CEMA member states with a view to expanding long-term mutual cooperation in the areas of material production, science, and technology. Consistently working to develop cooperation within CEMA in accordance with the established aims of the organization, Romania has paid and continues to pay great attention to the particularly important objective envisaged in the statute and other basic documents of the council which calls for closing the gaps between and equalizing the levels of economic development of the member states which, as is known, began building the new system at different stages of development. Progress toward equalizing the levels of development will undoubtedly create opportunities for expanding cooperation and raising it to ever higher levels, in view of the fact that all forms of cooperation and specialization become all the more efficient as the participating states increase their economic and scientific-technical potential. Also, the gradual equalization of the levels of development is very important at an international level, because it demonstrates the superiority of socialism in the organization of interstate economic relations and the capacity of the new system to ensure general progress at a time when the consequences of the old policy of domination and inequality imposed by imperialism still persist and economic gaps are still deepening. Confident that the accords reached at the 1984 summit economic meeting provide a long-term and efficient framework for strengthening the cooperation among the CEMA member states and for jointly solving very important problems for the socioeconomic progress of these countries, such as securing the necessary raw materials and energy, expanding production sharing and specialization in major industrial branches, developing agriculture, etc., Romania is firmly determined to work to implement the agreements designed to improve the council's activities and to develop economic exchanges and production sharing. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the 13th party congress, "We will actively participate in coordinating plans, production specialization, and joint scientific-technical research, so that the CEMA can play an increasingly important role in the socioeconomic development of the member states, in building socialism and communism, and in raising the wellbeing of our peoples." (Nicolae Ceausescu, "Report at the 13th RCP Congress," Bucharest, Political Publishing House, 1984, p 25)

Simultaneously with the endeavors to expand relations of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, Romania is expanding its relations with the developing and nonaligned countries and with all the states of the world, regardless of their socioeconomic system and level of development.

2. Supporting the Efforts of Developing and Nonaligned Countries

The continuous development of economic relations with developing and nonaligned countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America--one of the defining traits of Romania's foreign economic policy--is based on the mutual desire and interests of Romania and of the respective countries to ensure their progress and prosperity, assert the principles of international law in the world, and establish a new world economic order. In so doing, Romania endeavors to contribute, according to its possibilities and on the basis of mutual advantage, to the process of development of the developing countries. In consequence of this policy, which Romania has been promoting particularly in the past 20 years, the number of developing and nonaligned countries with which we have commercial and general economic relations has increased from 35 in 1959 to about 100 at present, while the share of these countries in Romania's foreign economic relations has increased from 4.9 percent in 1964 to over 24 percent currently, a figure that is far higher than their share of the overall world trade.

Within Romania's economic relations with the developing countries special stress is put on modern forms of production sharing and cooperation, on jointly building major projects for the economic progress of those countries, cadres training, etc. Among the economic projects completed or underway with such countries are: mining exploitations, refineries, machine-building technological plants, chemical enterprises, cement plants, high tension electrical lines, irrigation and land amelioration systems, agricultural farms and complexes, roads, railroads, bridges, social-cultural establishments, and so forth. The more than 180 such economic and social-cultural projects built by Romania in developing countries, with their cooperation, on sites stretching from the Hindu Mountains to the Sahara sands, from the waters of the Brahmaputra to the equatorial forests of Africa and Latin America, constitute illustrative proof of the fruitfulness of our country's cooperation with the developing countries, and of the creative work of their nations.

In view of the particular importance of national cadres for developing the economies of the new independent states, Romania has been and is granting them consistent support in this area, too; more than 20,000 young people from such countries are studying or perfecting their skills in Romanian universities, schools, and laboratories. Simultaneously, thousands of Romanian specialists provide assistance in 60 developing countries in the most varied areas of activity.

At the same time, many Romanian enterprises have established, together with partners from developing countries, joint production and marketing associations which function in accordance with the law of the states on whose territory they are located, too, and which contribute to implementing their national programs. This constitutes a higher form of economic cooperation between Romania and the developing countries.

The plants and factories, economic and social projects jointly built by Romania and developing and nonaligned countries on a vast geographical area reaching from the Andes to the banks of the Ganges contribute to better utilizing the natural resources of those countries, establishing and developing a local industry, and implicitely, to strengthening the independence of young states. This constitutes a model of truly fruitful new relations of cooperation, mutual advantage, and assistance in the common struggle to speed up the progres of each nation, eliminate the old relations of inequity based on domination and oppresion of the weak by the strong, and to assert new and equitable relations.

Believing that strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of the developing countries constitutes an important factor for the policy of independence, cooperation, and peace in the world, Romania is further intensively expanding its relations with this group of countries, to which it feels linked by many common interests, and together with them and with other progressive countries and forces, it is endeavoring to build a new world order.

3. Economic Ties Developed Capitalist Countries

In the spirit of the principle of peaceful coexistence and of the need for active participation in the international division of labor, our country has also been expanding its economic and scientific-technical relations with developed capitalist countries. Their share of Romania's overall foreign trade was about 29 percent at the beggining of the 1981-85 5-year plan. At the same time, more than 100 cooperation ventures have been initiated with firms from these countries, and over 50 joint production, marketing, and service associations have been established in areas including banking and international insurance. The scope of Romania's presence in international markets has led to the establishment of many joint associations designed to market its products, particularly in developed capitalist countries, to the emergence of the first joint associations with Romanian participation in the areas of consulting, inventions, and nuclear technology (in the FRG, France, and England), to the establishment of joint international transportation associations (in the FRG, Italy, France, and England), of five joint banks (with headquarters in France, England, FRG, and Italy), of a joint Romanian-American insurance company, and of a Romanian-Polish-Hungarian-American insurance association. In order to meet various requirements of the national economy, several joint production and marketing associations have also been established in Romania (with partners from the United States, France, FRG, Italy, Austria, and Japan) in the areas of machine-building and chemical industry.

In the unfavorable international situation of the past years, created by disruptions in the economies of the capitalist countries and exacerbated by the world economic crisis, discriminatory and protectionist measures, and all sorts of restrictions and embargoes consequently instituted by some of those countries, the volume of trade among various states or groups of states has shrunk. This has also had a negative impact on the economic exchanges between certain western countries and our country, exchanges that had progressed due to the increasing export and cooperation potential of the Romanian economy and to the needs and flow of the international economy.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, resolutely speaking out against any restrictions and limitations on international economic exchanges, at the time of such actions by certain western countries called attention to the fact that "In the current conditions of the economic crisis, what is needed are not restrictions, but intensified and expanded exchanges, cooperation, and production sharing." (Nicolae Ceausescu, "Report to the National RCP Conference of 16-18 December 1982," Bucharest, Political Publishing House, 1982, p 31) This position remains fully topical today, and its promotion by western states could secure a stable and long-term basis for their economic recovery.

Romania believes that the developed capitalist states remain an important partner in its foreign economic relations and are apt to increase their share of its traditionally efficient and nondiscriminatory commercial exchanges. The talks recently held by President Nicolae Ceausescu with some western leaders have materialized in accords that will undoubtedly contribute to increasing and diversifying Romania's economic relations with the respective countries.

Romania's increasingly active participation in the international division of labor, which has become an activating factor for its economic growth, has also brought about its involvement in the activities of international economic organizations. Currently, Romania is a member of more than 40 international economic and financial bodies, such as: the UN Economic Commission for Europe, UNCTAD, GATT, FAO, IMF, IBRD, and so forth. Generally speaking, Romania actively participates in 80 international governmental organizations and 700 nongovernmental organizations, where its presence is marked by many proposals stemming from President Nicolae Ceausescu's concept on intensifying the world economic flow, overcoming the current world economic crisis, and establishing a new world order.

In consistently promoting a policy widely open to commercial exchanges and international economic cooperation, Romania proceeds from the premise that the noteworthy progress recorded in its socioeconomic development, particularly in the past 20 years, to which will be added the remarkable achievements in modernizing and diversifying all the branches of the national economy and in raising the technical level and quality of production that have been envisaged in the program documents of the 13th congress for the 1986-90 5-year plan and up to the year 2000, permit Romania to participate ever more actively in the international economic flow and to intensify its relations and contacts with all the countries and with an increasing number of international bodies. In our country's conviction, such a policy allows solutions to be found to problems of interests to all mankind. Romania also believes that through this participation it is contributing to international detente and to the great cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

In accordance with his principled orientation, the party secretary general and president of the republic summed up the policy that will further be promoted to intensify Romania's participation in the international economic flow and in solving mankind's major problems thus: "We believe that we must broadly intensify our economic relations with all the socialist countries, developing countries, capitalist countries, and all countries of the world, and that we must actively contribute, in this way, too, to overcoming the international economic crisis, achieving new relations of full equality among all the states, establishing a new world economic order, and forging a world in which each nation can develop according to its wishes, without any foreign interference." (Nicolae Ceausescu, "Speech at the RCP Central Committee and Central Party Aktiv Plenum," Bucharest, Political Publishing House, 1985, p 29) As in the past, this policy, which has contributed to the unprecedented prestige enjoyed by our country in the world, will further be consistently promoted, for the benefit of peace and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

12782
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ECONOMY ROMANIA

EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION RESOURCES AMONG COUNTIES UNDER WAY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 4, 24 Jan 86 pp 9-11

[Article by Mihai Grigoriu, deputy director of the State Planning Committee: "A Scientific Policy of Harmoniously Developing the Production Forces Throughout the Country"]

[Text] Within a relatively short period of time, which is identified with the prestigious theoretical and practical activities and the revolutionary passion of the brilliant leader of socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the profoundly scientific and clear-sighted policy of the party has radically changed places and people from one end to the other of the country, altering the fate of people of all nationalities, providing new and equal living conditions and aspirations for all as conditions of the new era we are living under the blessings of a system of social justice and equity.

The vast accumulations currently materializing in the harmonious and balanced development of all the counties and localities are based--with a profound and lasting effect--on the distribution of the production forces throughout the territory according to a scientific concept, established with the decisive contribution of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, under which economic and social criteria are harmoniously blended. The great economic gaps that existed among the counties disappeared within a relatively short period of time; one 5-year plan after the other, the state invested huge funds in ensuring that the equality of rights among all the fatherland's citizens is fully realized, regardless of the place where they live and work.

This concept, characteristic of our socialist sytem, has become a constant feature and has through the years materialized in socioeconomic realities that fully confirm its correctness. "Building socialism," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "requires the forceful development of the production forces throughout the country, within a uniform and long-term concept. This is the only way to ensure a higher degree of civilization for all the localities, eliminate the population migration toward the cities, harmoniously change the entire social structure and life, achieve full equality concerning living and working conditions, and realize the rights and permit the assertion of all the citizens in our social life."

Table No 1

County classification according to total volume of economic activities

Total volume of economic activities	Overall number of counties 1965	1985
Up to 10 billion lei	21	-
10-20 billion lei	17	1
20-40 billion lei	2	17
40-60 billion lei	1	11
60-80 billion lei	-	7
80-100 billion lei	-	3
Over 100 billion lei	-	2

In this spirit, a particularly important role for substantiating the policy of rational and balanced distribution of the production forces throughout the territory has been played by improvements in the administrative-regional organization of the country, which has raised to a higher level the concept of regional socioeconomic development, and which is based on just and equitable principles and orientations. Thus, a uniform long-term strategy has been established to ensure consistent and rapid development of the more backward counties, continuously increase the number of jobs available in those counties, and efficiently and fully utilize the material and manpower resources of all the counties, taking into account both economic and social criteria.

Here are some figures to illustrate the classification of counties according to the overall volume of economic activities in the year 1965 and 1985. The blend of economic, efficiency, and social criteria is currently convincingly reflected in everything that has been achieved in material and cultural areas in all the counties in the past 2 decades. Along this line, most illustrative is the concept of regional deployment of industry and the industrialization process itself, as the decisive factor of economic modernization in each county and the sound basis for raising the level of progress and civilization of all localities. (table 1)

In comparison with the national growth of industrial production, far higher rates of growth have been recorded in some counties in the past 20 years, as is shown in table 2. By rapidly increasing the number of jobs in the less developed counties, we ensured better employment for the working population and substantially reduced the migration toward industrial centers; industry has become the leading economic sector in all the counties, and its degree of complexity and modernization has been raised due to the systematic and priority modernization of the branches most affected by technical progress. In keeping with the harmonious development of all the economic sectors, the incomes of all categories of working people have considerably increased in all the counties, as has the volume of trade and services; an impressive housing and urban program has been implemented, while the material basis for education, culture, art, health, sports, tourism, etc. has forcefully developed.

Table No 2

Rate of growth of industrial production in some counties

	1965=1 1985		
Overall economy	6.1	times	higher
Arges	10.4	"	"
Bistrita-Nasaud	14.6	"	"
Buzau	12.4	"	"
Calarasi	9.4	"	"
Covasna	9	"	"
Galati	14.7	"	"
Ialomita	9.6	"	"
Iasi	10.8	"	"
Olt	17.2	"	"
Salaj	20.9	"	"
Teleorman	9.2	"	"
Tulcea	9.8	"	"
Vaslui	12.1	"	"
Vilcea	10.4	"	"
Vrancea	9.3	"	"

Taking housing as an example, it is significant to note that, in comparison with the 1945-65 period, after the ninth parth congress the number of families who moved into new apartments was almost 7 times higher. At the the same time, however, in counties Mehedinti, Satu mare, and Teleorman the number of such families was 17 times higher, in counties Botosani, Buzau, and Covasna 20 times higher, in Salaj and Vrancea 21 times higher, and in Bistrita Nasaud 26 times higher, a fact that fully verifies the correctness and realism of the policy of more rapidly developing more backward counties.

We can state that there is practically no locality in the country that did not record rejuvenating changes in people's working and living conditions, particularly in the past 20 years, as a mark of confirmation of the full equality currently enjoyed by all the citizens of socialist Romania. Former small towns and market villages with modest economic activities and urban development have become strong urban centers; such is the case of Pitesti, Botosani, Buzau, Tirgoviste, Tg. Jiu, Slobozia, Piatra Neamt, Slatina, Zalau, Suceava, Alexandria, Tulcea, Vaslui, Focsani, and many others, to name only county seats. Equally significant in this respect is the classification of towns according to number of inhabitants in 1965 and 1985 (table 3).

Table No 3

	Number of towns	
	1965	1985
Overall	183	237
--towns with under 20,000 inhabitants	126	134
--towns with 20,000-100,000 inhabitants	44	82
--towns with over 100,000 inhabitants	13	21

Aside from the above mentioned administrative-regional reorganization, the scientific concept of harmoniously developing the production forces at regional level materialized--at the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--in the establishment of special programs for the development of counties and localities, worked out by specialists in the most diverse areas of activity and endorsed by the country's highest bodies, a fact that provides the process of regional development not only with the guarantee for social balance and equity, but also with continuity for a long period of time. It is equally important to emphasize that through the establishment of the Congress of People's Councils, the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils, and regional planning commissions for each county, and on the basis of the many improvements made in regional leadership and planning, we have ensured an organizational and institutional framework for ongoing planning and systematic supervision of the manner in which the party policy is implemented in the area of regional distribution of the production forces.

Within the process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, the 1986-90 5-year plan constitutes a new and qualitatively superior stage of raising the entire country to higher levels of progress and civilization. In the spirit of the 13th congress decisions and of the Third Congress of People's Councils, the program-directive concerning Romania's regional socioeconomic development up to the year 1990 features new qualitative elements concerning the directions and criteria of regional distribution of the production forces.

Thus, the major objective of the new 5-year plan we have just begun is to increase the weight of intensive and efficiency factors in the process of economic progress in all the areas, more specifically in the area of regional development. The levels of socioeconomic development of the counties will be further evened by implemented measures to improve the organization and modernization of production processes, capable of ensuring a more marked increase in labor productivity, full and efficient utilization of production facilities and existing capacities, a higher technical and qualitative product level, reduced consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, and rapid production growth (table 4).

Table No 4

The development of the overall volume of per capita economic activities in 1986-90 in some counties

	percentage 1990/1985
Overall national level	124.1
of which:	
Alba	139.4
Botosani	127.3
Calarasi	169.6
Giurgiu	137
Ialomita	125.5
Mehedinti	137.3
Teleorman	132.4
Tulcea	125.1
Vilcea	136.9
Vrancea	133.8

It is important to highlight the fact that by 1990 the economic potential of all the counties will expand while the differences between them will be further reduced by implementing the party's scientific policy, thus meeting the requirements of the new stage that we will travel in the current 5-year plan. Succintly expressed, the policy options of regional development concern the following elements: better utilization of the existing production capacities and their modernization, so as to be able to increase production in all the counties merely by enhancing labor productivity and better utilizing resources, and by raising the technical and qualitative level of products; building small size new production facilities, particularly in counties with a lower industrial potential and small towns, so that by 1990 each county should have an industrial production totaling at least 50,000 lei per capita; new production facilities or expansions of existing ones should be located as far as possible on existing sites, so as not to have to establish new industrial sites; more markedly developing small-scale industry, particularly in rural areas, so as to better utilize the manpower throughout the year, at the same time turning to good account local resources of raw and other materials.

Proceeding from the potential existing in various parts of the country, new sources of energy--solar, wind, biomass, geothermal waters, etc.--and recoverable energy resources will be extensively utilized in the current 5-year plan. Similarly, the agriculture--the overall yields of which will increase at an average annual rate of 5.4-5.8 percent--will intensify its contribution to developing the economic potential of all the counties (in consequence of these developments, the average volume of activities in this basic economic sector is planned to come to 15,700 lei per capita by 1990, as compared to 12,100 lei in 1985).

On the basis of the intensive development of agriculture and of the more marked growth of small-scale industry in rural areas, the regional plan for the 1986-90 period ensures an intensive economic development of the communes, which is the real foundation for raising the living conditions of all village localities to the level of conditions in urban centers. In view of the increasing consumer requirements for services, the program adopted by the third people's councils congress in this area envisages doubling the total volume of services by 1990, while the average per capita value of services should come to at least 3,500 lei by 1990 in all the counties, whereby stress will be placed on developing and diversifying services in more backward counties.

In view of the rising demand for increasing the role of intenssive factors in economic development, in the current 5-year plan appropriate conditions will be created in each county to promote scientific research and technological develpment, and to introduce technical progress both through specialized units and institutes of higher education, and technical divisions in enterprises, and by extensively involving all experts, technical cadres, and highly qualified workers in this process.

In keeping with the multiple and complex tasks assigned to the counties in the 1986-90 5-year plan, resolute and responsible steps must be taken to secure skilled and highly qualified manpower for all the sectors and counties, and to stabilize the work force in agriculture, with a view to considerably reducing manpower migration and commuting. As an outcome of the qualitative progress planned in this area, as new jobs are created and as labor productivity and the national revenues increase, better conditions will be ensured for raising the living conditions of the working people throughout the country and for the manysided assertion of all the fatherland's citizens.

In accordance with the major directions and orientations concerning the harmonious and balanced socioeconomic development of all the counties and localities in the current 5-year plan, a concept evolving from the creative thinking of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our illustrious leader, whose name is now linked to the most prosperous and flourishing era in the country's entire history, all the regions of the country will record unprecedented progress.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF APRIL 1956 PLENUM ANALYZED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army: "Dashing Forward to the Future"]

[Text] Three decades have passed since that month of April when the BCP Central Committee held its plenum, which has remained engraved forever in the memory of the Bulgarian people. In terms of the daring of its resolutions, scale of influence on all areas of social life and the revolutionary role they played in the all-round development of the party and the country, the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum is an event of permanent historical value.

Its remarkable contribution is that it rejected the cult of personality, alien to Marxism-Leninism, restored the Leninist principles and norms of social and party life and laid the beginning of a new stage in building socialism. Today, 30 years later, we are fully justified in saying that the decisions of the April Plenum created the necessary conditions, prerequisites and guarantees for the implementation of profound quantitative and qualitative changes in the overall life of our society. Above all, the role of the Central Committee as the collective leader of the party and the country was firmly enhanced; a deep change was made in the style and methods of party and state leadership. The party promptly directed its forces to resolving the new crucial problems of our development. Its leading role was enhanced and its ties with the working people strengthened. Our heroic and industrious people rallied even more closely around the Communist Party and their constructive energy, enthusiasm and creative inspiration were released.

The principal merit of the April 1956 Central Committee Plenum was the formulation of the party's April line. This is a creative line, a line which expresses the interests of the people and is based on their forces and possibilities; it is a line of construction and of steady social renovation.

The April line is the direct continuation and fruitful development and enrichment of the most valuable traditions and features of the party dating from the Blagoev and Dimitrov periods. At the same time, it is a Leninist line. It represents the creative interpretation and development of the tremendous positive experience of the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties and the entire international communist workers movement. That is why its development and application is a valuable contribution made by our party to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

The most accurate characterization of the April line is found in the resolution of the 12th BCP Congress on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum. It states the following: "The April line of the BCP is Marxism-Leninism in action under the specific conditions of our country, the live unity and interaction between creatively developing theory of scientific socialism and the specific sociohistorical practice of the working class and the broad popular masses in the struggle for building and developing socialism in our country."

The line drafted at the April Plenum was enriched and improved with every subsequent plenum and congress and in the daily activities of the party and the state. In the past decades it established itself as the Leninist April general line of the Bulgarian Communist Party. As pointed out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, "the April line is a strategy for leadership and action. It earmarks the high road to building mature socialism and a gradual transition to communism in Bulgaria."

The April line is the result of the collective mind and will of the entire party and the constructive activities of the Bulgarian people. However, it is an unquestionable truth that its elaboration and practical implementation in building socialism in the past 30 years has been directly related to the comprehensive political, theoretical and organizational activities of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the NRB [Bulgarian People's Republic] State Council. His political creativity and innovativeness enriched the theory and practice of mature socialism, making him the architect and creator of the Leninist party line and the universally acknowledged political leader of the BCP and Bulgarian people, noted Marxist-Leninist and outstanding and respected leader in the international communist movement.

The April path which we have covered convincingly proves the strength and vitality of the April party line which, displaying Leninist wisdom and maturity and a creative approach and insight into the future, is leading the country to new peaks of social progress.

The main historical results of the implementation of the party's April line is the current socioeconomic, political and spiritual aspect of the homeland. April Bulgaria is today a country with a powerful economy, blossoming culture, science and education, a country enjoying high international prestige. It is an active member of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

An important gain of the April strategy was making Bulgaria a developed industrial state and establishing and maintaining high and stable rates of socioeconomic growth. We are proud of the fact that previously poor and backward bourgeois Bulgaria is today exporting electric cars and hoists, metal cutting machines and computer equipment and developing contemporary sectors bearers of technical progress, such as machine building, the chemical industry, electronics, instrument manufacturing and the nuclear power industry.

The economic balance of the past 30 years is a joyful and optimistic one. Since 1956 capital assets in the national economy have increased about tenfold and basic production assets by a factor of almost 14. Industry has become a leading national economic sector. In 30 years its output has increased by a factor of 14. Our socialist agriculture is successfully developing as well. Within the same period of time agricultural output increased by a factor of 2.5.

The dimensions of the April social policy are impressive. Essentially this policy is one of steadily satisfying the growing material and spiritual needs of the people and the systematic implementation of the principle "Everything in the Name of Man and Everything for the Good of Man." Concern for the people and their well-being found its concentrated manifestation in the party's December 1972 program of upgrading the living standard. Despite the difficulties triggered by poor weather conditions in recent years, this program is being successfully implemented. This is confirmed by the following figures: between 1956 and 1985 the country's national income increased eightfold in comparable prices. On the basis of this universally synthesizing economic indicator, Bulgaria is in one of the leading positions in the world. Per capita consumption has increased by a factor of 4.5 and real income by a factor of more than 4.4. Social consumption funds are developing particularly dynamically. From 48 leva in 1956 they will reach 915 leva per capita in 1986, i.e., they will have increased by a factor of 19.

The development of a streamlined structure of the socialist political system in our country is a major accomplishment of the April party line. In the past 30 years the leading role of the BCP has reached a qualitatively new level. It has developed as a party of creative Marxism-Leninism, a revolutionizing and transforming force and a tried and wise political leader of the Bulgarian people in the struggle for building socialism and communism.

At the same time, the sociopolitical functions of the socialist state as the power body of the working class, allied with all detachments of the working people, were enriched and gained new content. Our Bulgarian contribution to the political theory and practice of mature socialism is the sociostate and state-social principle in the management and development of a number of social areas and processes.

As a result of the systematic implementation of the April party line, its militant alliance with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union has strengthened; the role of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol and the other mass sociopolitical organizations was enhanced.

Socialist democracy reached a new level after the April Plenum. Real conditions and guarantees were created for expanding the participation of the broad popular masses in the administration of social activities and their conversion into the subject of social management. The role of the primary units was enhanced and the working person became the main content of the improvement of our political system. Thanks to the scientific April party policy in the realm of social relations, the ideological, sociopolitical and national unity of the entire society became stronger and healthier. Today the Bulgarian nation is a single, cohesive and united socialist nation.

The April party line played a particularly fruitful role in the development of the spiritual area and in social activities. The April cultural policy became the unshakable ideological and political foundation on which the unity of the Bulgarian socialist intelligentsia is building and strengthening systematically and on a principled basis. The organic combination of the ideals and principles of socialism with the ever fuller expansion of the creative forces and capabilities of the people and their involvement with the durable values of art and culture was a major gain of the April line in the spiritual area. As a result of this policy our country achieved remarkable successes in science, artistic culture and public education. The transforming power of the Leninist April general line of the BCP has had an exceptionally beneficial influence on strengthening the defense capabilities of the homeland. Thanks to this, in the period since the April plenum and, particularly, after the October 1958 BCP Central Plenum, the Bulgarian People's army developed as a reliable armed force of the country and a reliable defender of the socialist gains and peaceful toil of the people. Very well armed and trained, with an unshakable m o r apirit, it is steadily enhancing its combat readiness in accordance with the requirements of the party and the steadily worsening international situation, caused by imperialism, making its contribution to the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact.

The main conclusion drawn at the 12th BCP Congress was that the April line is the right line, confirmed by life and by the party's historical experience. What are the main sources of its transforming power? What are the prime sources of its vitality? What is the secret of its fruitful durability?

Above all, the fact that the April line is the true line, scientifically substantiated and consistent with the basic needs of our social development, is of determining significance. One of the sources of the vital strength of the April line is the party's ability and skill creatively to apply the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of building socialism in accordance with the specific features of Bulgarian reality and to seek and find scientific solutions of tremendous practical significance. The party's comprehensive theoretical and applied efforts during the April stage found their impressive manifestation in the BCP program for building a developed socialist society in our country, which was adopted at the 10th Party Congress.

The party's theoretical work has been particularly fruitful after the 12th Congress. Under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership, applying an April spirit and innovativeness, concepts, approaches and views were developed by the party, which are of strategic significance in our further development.

The April line is strong and vital because it expresses the interests of the people. It offers extensive opportunities for the practical manifestation of the initiative and constructive power of the masses, of millions of people. It is a line of and for the people but also a line which is implemented through and together with the people.

The April line is an innovative revolutionary theory and practice, a line of combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist social system. Based on the latest achievements of science and technology, it daringly formulated new guidelines which are blazing paths in the country's socioeconomic development for decades into the future. The resolutions of the February 1985 and January 1986 BCP Central Committee plenums are imbued with the Leninist April spirit. They provided a scientific program of action for the political, state, economic and social bodies and organizations, for the systematic utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The April line armed the party with a new historical experience. It awakened new forces and capabilities within it. At the same time, it relies on the rich international experience in building socialism in the fraternal socialist countries and, above all, draws richly on the inexhaustible experience of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The priceless gain of the deeply international Leninist line, in terms of spirit and nature, is the enhancement of relations between the NRB and the Soviet Union, between the BCP and the CPSU. These are relations of fraternal cooperation and comprehensive rapprochement and a true example of socialist internationalism in action.

The crystally pure Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is the great motive force of our socialist upsurge. It is our deeply felt personal matter, our destiny and a prerequisite for new victories in our common struggle for communism.

The strength and vitality of the April line are also found in the ability of our party to have a self-critical attitude toward its work and its ability to lead the entire people, the entire society in an irreconcilable struggle against weaknesses and shortcomings. The socialist society cannot renovate itself without self-criticism. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasizes, "We can advance only by getting rid of what weighs on us, that which hinders our way." The new broad tasks to be implemented require the decisive restructuring of the style and methods of work and management, high-level organization, order and discipline and an uncompromising struggle for uprooting all negative phenomena in our life.

A distinguishing feature of the April line is its combativeness, its irreconcilable attitude toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology and its permanent struggle for the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The April party line is a line of decisive and firm actions in support of peace, for the conversion of the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and for establishing neighborly relations and cooperation among Balkan countries. Our party, our entire people welcome and fully support the new Soviet program for rescuing mankind from the nuclear threat, contained in the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, made at the beginning of this year. An earth free of weapons and threats during the third millennium of mankind and peace and cooperation among nations is our ideal.

However, the world continues to live under the ghost of thermonuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are continuing to draw plans for the militarization of space, in the vain hope of establishing military strategic superiority over socialism. All of this demands of us always to keep our "powder dry," not to slacken our vigilance even for a moment and steadily to strengthen the country's defense and to increase our contribution to enhancing the combat defensive power of the Warsaw Pact armed forces.

Such are some of the sources of the strength and vitality of the Leninist April general party line.

The 13th BCP Congress will open in less than two months, on 2 April 1986. It will provide a new revolutionary impetus to the development of society. On that same day, 30 years ago, the creative April Plenum began its proceedings. This coincidence is a symbol of the historical continuity between these two events, of the readiness of the party to continue to develop and enrich the April line as a decisive prerequisite for the socialist upsurge of the homeland. Life confirmed clearly and impressively the unquestionable truth that the line earmarked by the April Plenum has become firmly rooted in the life of the people and it is organically related to Bulgaria's present and future. That is why we can say with full justification that in terms of its strength and vitality it is aspiring forward, to the future.

5003
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INTENSIFICATION OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION EXPLAINED

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 11 Dec 85 pp 8-9

[Interview with Dr Ilja Sedivy, head of the Marxist-Leninist Institute of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, by Jiri Kohout of the PRAGUE TRIBUNA; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What is intensification? Why do we talk about it at this particular point in time in the construction of developed socialism? Is it a historical coincidence, or is intensification a proper part of development of socialism?

[Answer] Where the concept of intensification itself is concerned, it is necessary to start with the well known thought of Marx about the means of expanding production--extensive and intensive. At the same time, the formulation of the meeting materials still has an important theoretical value. The problem, as I see it, is chiefly the fact that in practice these elementary theoretical findings, along with the clear political directives, have not been completely followed. It is therefore a continuously important goal to familiarize, respect, work out and develop this concept.

I would also like to remind you of an idea that was brought out at the Sixteenth Congress of our party, that the process of intensification in its most important part, the development of the technological progress, is the revolutionary goal of the whole society. It becomes obvious that during the transition into intensive development we are not concerned with one particular innovation or a single effect, but a significant change in the orientation of the whole economy. Additionally it is not at all indifferent how long the transition from extensive to intensive development takes.

[Question] The situation today looks like the train of the extensive development is at its final destination. So we have to change trains.

[Answer] You can put it that way. But caution should be exercised as we can not follow the train analogy to the letter. In reality it looks like in some areas of the reproduction process we have already transferred to the other train, in others we are just now transferring, and in some sectors we are still traveling in the comfort of extensive development. For any further thoughts, we should perhaps abandon the picture of transferring from one train to another altogether.

There is one more assumption we must get rid of. In the intensification process, there are not just changes in the production parameters. Nor is it just an improvement in the utilization of resources, investments, research data, and so on; but also the creation of qualitatively new environment to create a truly fully ripened socialist relations in the society, and most of all in production. It is also possible and necessary to utilize the possibilities and elements of development of the so-called preintensification, as for example a simple thrift, multisided economy, rationalization etc.

[Question] From the theoretical viewpoint, much about the intensification process is clear. But, at the same time, it is said that in practice these findings and political directives have not been fully utilized. Why?

[Answer] The core of the answer is as I have already stated--intensification is not just a matter of production or economics.

We have enough experience and theoretical findings that intensification is truly an entity of the whole society. This concerns not only the qualitative improvement of the whole system of production relationships and the overall production method, but also the qualitative changes of the whole system of social relationships and the consciousness of the individual. We are literally concerned with the turn to intensification occuring in the society as a whole. Without that, it would be impossible to reach positive results even in the production sector.

Concretely it means that the process of intensification, particularly the transition of the economy onto the road of intensive development, depends on how quickly we proceed with the utilization of the findings of revolutionary science and technology in practice, on how quickly we can perfect the system of the plan controlled economy and the whole economic mechanism, and how we progress with the utilization of the means of the socialist economic integration and international division of labor. Much depends, often above all, on the success of developing a creative initiative and activity of the workers.

[Question] So that means that intensification of the socialist economy is not just a question of shortages of the traditional sources of economic growth.

[Answer] The opinions that the necessity for the intensification of our economy was caused chiefly or singularly by the signs of the worldwide economic depression and the worsening of the availability of resources and energy and the depletion of the work force, appeared even in our professional literature.

We take the position that intensification is more than a short lived necessity, but rather one of the basics of the development of socialism on its own basis. This conclusion is based on experiences from the development of socialism here and abroad. Namely it is impossible to reach the necessary level of dynamism and effectiveness of social development by merely employing more possibilities for the use of natural resources, and the work performed by people and machines. That kind of development leads, at a certain stage, to a dead end street for production. We lived through the signs of this situation at the end of the 1970's, when every increase in the national revenue began to practically point at a guaranteed growth of production. Therefore, not just a theory, but practical experience show that intensification is basically necessary for the realization of socialist community progress.

[Question] While emphasizing the need for intensification, it is, at times, argued that there is a need to adjust and adapt our economy to a new internal as well as international set of conditions.

[Answer] Even though the change of internal and international conditions of the reproduction process unquestionably plays a particular role, it is not a decisive or the only factor of intensification. In fact, it is not possible to identify intensification with the simple expansion of modern technology into production. Actually, intensification is more a transition from the processes of the technological development to the real technological revolution in the society's production, therefore a revolutionary change in the production work force and production relations of the society.

[Question] This is then closely related to the truly profound changes in the character of work itself and additional society relations and even the personal development of the individual...

[Answer] The essence of socialism makes it clear that it is a society which can exist and develop only with the forward progress of high dynamism and effectiveness of not only production but also other society processes, including primarily the standard of living as well. This belongs among the basic principles of the new society. Intensification and a qualitative change of the production work force and production relations are necessary chiefly to ensure further progress toward a level of adequate development of socialism, and so we can even responsibly discuss the perspectives of communism. It is not a matter of chance or a particular set of circumstances that determine how much time the transition to the intensive development of economy and the whole society takes.

[Question] We spoke of the profound and substantial relationship of the economic and social development of socialism with intensification. I am afraid that an impression might arise that sooner or later, intensification must occur in our development automatically.

[Answer] At times these ideas do surface. They are however totally without substance.

The development of socialism is a part of world events. Today this can be blamed directly on the most aggressive imperialistic circles for sharply increasing of the international tension, the growing danger of the total annihilation of the human race. At the same time there is the continuously developing worldwide revolutionary process, the growing strength of socialism, the social strength and class movement in the developed capitalistic countries and the national liberation movement in the developing nations. This world situation demands the speeding up of social development of socialism, of a dynamic and highly effective forward progress toward the level of a fully developed socialism.

Secondly, it is obvious that slow growth and low effectivity of development only complicates social progress. The low and ineffective creation of resources cannot, thereby, allow the full utilization of opportunities and priorities of socialism, the inevitability of its development and the creative powers of the people.

And third, in today's world there is at the pinnacle of development of the production force, a very rapid developmental process, which is the mark of a transition of the technological revolution onto a new developmental level, or to another stage. Here, the socialist countries must use all the political, economic, social, and spiritual priorities of the new social order to reach the forefront of the revolutionary changes of the production force. In other words, they must link, even more tightly and effectively, the technological revolution with the communist social revolution.

In a summary, all this creates pressure for the quickest transition onto the road to intensive development. The transition into intensive development can and must be made a reality by a conscious, planned and organized effort by people under the leadership of the communist party. It is not a goal to be reached in the next twenty or thirty years, but rather a mission which we must complete in the next few years.

13067/9869
CSO: 2400/106

UNDERSTANDING MARXISM-LENINISM PRESUPPOSES SOCIAL ACTIVISM

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jan 86 p 5

/Article by Ladislav Hrzal and Stepanka Capova: "To See Things and Possibilities Realistically"/

/Excerpts/ The building of a developed socialist society graphically shows that individual and societal development is impossible without freeing human labor, without liquidating antagonistic classes, and without developing socialist democracy and the evergrowing participation of the masses of working people in the management of society. These changes are not achieved easily, without problems, obstacles and hindrances. We are facing a long-term, complex problem. This refers--as emphasized in the resolutions of the 15th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee--primarily to the spiritual development of the individual, his ideological and moral upbringing, culture, art--in other words, his overall development.

The understanding of scientific world opinion, namely, the theory of Marxism-Leninism, has a great significance for the overall development of the individual. The basic characteristic of scientific world opinion is its revolutionary nature related to the needs and interests of the working class and of all working people. This revolutionary nature presupposes a linkage of theory and practice, of the immediate needs and interests of the working people with long-range needs and interests, a linkage between tactics and strategy aiming at a socialist society. A dialectic-materialistic approach vis-a-vis reality requires that neither our theoretical nor practical activity be permitted to stop at the level we have achieved. We must always look forward and creatively and concretely solve the serious problems before us, using criticism and self-criticism, and see and develop the nuclei of new things. The entire spirit of Marxism-Leninism calls for a critical approach toward reality, including the building of socialism, a struggle against those views which hinder vital thinking and slow down practical work. There is no doubt that Marxist theory must be constantly developed on the basis of practical experience, including the latest results of individual scientific branches.

Any separation of theory from practice leads to inductive reasoning and idle speculation and, in the end, to idealism. The development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice contradicts the slander by revisionists and anticommunists who try to persuade the public that a linkage between

Marxist-Leninist theory and politics leads to dullness and to the loss of its critical ability and revolutionary fervor. On the contrary, the documents adopted at the congresses and meetings of the communist and workers' parties, especially the CPSU, clearly demonstrate a new degree of creative development of Marxism-Leninism. Especially at the present time it is generally accepted that the "spirit" of Marxism-Leninism is in the first place materialistic dialectics, an enemy of formalism, opportunism and dogmatism.

One of the specifics of a socialist society is the fact that such a society cannot be built by communists alone but must be built by the masses of the people. In order to implement the advantages of socialism it is necessary to have creative activity of the broad masses, whose members obviously cannot be all theoreticians in every field needed for the development of society. Their creative activity can only be released by a scientifically clarified program adopted by the entire society, a program which will understand that it is actually possible to realize an all-societal goal as well as the masses' own goals, and complete identification with these goals. Gradually, based on practical experience, the masses will become aware that work for society at the same time means work for themselves.

Most of our citizens are certain that socialism is the most progressive socioeconomic system realizing the humanistic ideals of mankind. In spite of a general agreement with socialism, some of our citizens are not fully aware of its real virtue and especially of their own possibilities, rights and duties. These citizens have not yet become true and cognizant subjects of society. Socialism (like capitalism and international political problems) is understood by these people as something external, as something which is beyond the limits of the individual. The result is that they give up their effort to understand and solve social problems. They cling to the passive position of an individual who considers life as the work of various external forces over which he has no influence, against which it would be useless to fight but whose beneficial aspects can be fully utilized. Such a passive attitude toward sociopolitical development carries within itself a pessimistic evaluation of one's own human possibilities and significantly predetermines the value orientation of its bearer. The people of this type realize the need for their own creative self-assertion in various activities. In this broad area of different possibilities of self-assertion we can find the people's artistic creativity, their effort to build their own house or country cottage, and the absolutely nonsensical effort to prove their own status by conspicuous and prestigeous consumption which usually results in antisocial behavior.

The nucleus of a socialist society consists of convinced adherents of its ideas who consciously and actively work, create, struggle with shortcomings, derive joy from their successes, are angry at the indifference of others but carry on to achieve their best. They are experiencing their membership in the collective, they are optimistic in spite of various disappointments they encounter, they understand social progress as something which is part of their life. For them, the central goal of life is creative work and the training of new generations.

In addition to their maturity of ideological-political consciousness, these people are also characterized by certain desirable moral qualities of character which, of course, exist among all people. However, courage, honesty, tenacity, eagerness to know, responsibility, independence and other positive qualities, together with Marxist-Leninist world opinion, create a new type of citizen. To a certain extent each individual possesses these qualities. However, most of them begin to develop themselves only in the course of training and practice.

One of the characteristics of everyday consciousness which is not needed for an accelerated development of socialism is a conservative trend in judging socialist realities, especially their changes. It is the prevailing opinion that each change can threaten what has already been achieved, that it disrupts what has been known and tested and what one knows how to handle. Such an attitude is, in the first place, a demonstration of passivity toward life and social progress, a consequence of the fear of endangering one's own stability. At the same time, it is a demonstration of the lack of willpower to invest one's efforts in change regardless of whether such change had been adopted as a correct decision, the unwillingness to use one's own energy to learn once againg and to solve the new problems.

The building of developed socialism, scientific-technical progress, the intensification and optimization of production, the accelerated development of production forces and the corresponding changes in production relations are, in the minds of the people, accompanied by two contradictory notions.

One of these is an expectation of positive changes and with it the improvement of life, working conditions, way of life, and the improvement in the standard of living. This is reflected in the all-societal agreement with planned changes and is a typical corollary of all progressive changes. The tendency of the rising expectation has both a positive and negative effect. The positive factor makes it easier to push through the changes even in spite of the conservative trends in our normal thinking. The negative factor endangers the future influence of changes in the sense that the expectation of the positive changes is unrealistically high and its nonfulfillment will threaten the adoption of further changes. The second notion is the internal defensive reaction of the individual who will be affected by these changes which usually starts to function at the moment when the pertinent measure is to be implemented. This reaction is not openly demonstrated; it is expressed more often in a variety of delaying tactics which the individual sometimes is even unable to precisely define for himself.

The new tasks will require a new, if we may use the expression, philosophy for everyday activities. We are not talking about separating certain parts from Marxism-Leninism and adapting them to the needs of the everday thinking of the contemporary individual. The new tasks, the new possibilites and everything related to them must be solved at a high theoretical level. At the same time, however, it is necessary to formulate them in such an understandable language that they can be understood and accepted in our everyday consciousness to become an organic part of the social consciousness of our people.

1277/12228
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PROGRESS OF DANUBE DAMS SURVEYED

Prague SVET HOSPODARSTVI in Slovak 4 Feb 86 pp 2-3

/Article by Eng Gabriel Jencik, Office of the SSR Government: "The Gabcikovo-Ngaymaros Waterworks System"/

/Excerpts/ The section of the Danube shared by Czechoslovakia and Hungary is of international importance because it currently constitutes a serious obstacle to foreign navigation. Originally the Danube had three problematic sections in terms of the needs of international river navigation. These were the delta where it enters the Black Sea, the cataracts in the vicinity of the iron gates, and the shallows in the Rajka-Gonyu area of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian section. This last section remains the sole critical point, now that the Sulim navigational canal and the Romanian-Yugoslav Iron Gates I and II waterworks have now been completed. As a result of a sharp change in gradient here, the waterway frequently clogs with sediment. Navigation is also inhibited by numerous shallow points and narrows. Despite intensive dredging operations in this area the navigable depth is only 140-180 cm, whereas current models of tow ships and cargo barges require minimum depths in the 250-cm range.

The final draft plan for the exploitation of the Danube through a system of waterworks known as Gabcikovo-Nagymaros was prepared jointly by Czechoslovak and Hungarian experts. The plan addressed the following list of priorities:

--protecting the surrounding countryside from flooding;

--utilizing the energy potential of the river;

--improving the conditions for navigation.

In addition to these main objectives other tasks were resolved as well, even though they were not specific goals of the investment project. These include the concentration of the annually transported gravel sands at a point accessible to their place of utilization, the creation of areas for recreation and water sports, the obtaining of water for irrigation purposes, etc.

Preparing for the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros waterworks has required substantial effort. This is because Czechoslovakia and Hungary conduct independent economic policies. Investment policies also differ and each country manages its investment process differently. The first official step in making the investment and design preparations was an agreement reached by government delegations from both sides in April 1963 concerning the formulation of so-called joint investment objectives. These delegations agreed on a fundamental politicoeconomic principle, namely that both sides would share equally the costs of joint investment projects. By the same token they would share equally in the benefits from the construction of a system of waterworks, as well as the costs involved in operating, administering and maintaining such a system. Because 56 percent of the facilities of this system would be on Czechoslovak territory the government delegations agreed that each side would construct the facilities lying on its territory, with the Hungarian side making up for the above difference in distribution with work on the Czechoslovak facilities.

However, in attempting to put together a list of objective construction costs, it proved impossible to use the usual construction cost sheets of each country because the budgetary systems of the two countries differ. For this reason the costs involved in the construction of this system were stated in parity rubles, the unit used to evaluate goods within the context of the CEMA. The joint investment task was formulated in 1964 and augmented in 1967.

A second step, which subsequently acquired a material-legal character of international importance, was the conclusion of an agreement concerning the formulation of a joint contractual design. This was signed on 6 May 1976 in Bratislava. The goal of this design was to establish the overall size of the facilities, the technical specifications and parameters of the equipment, and construction and assembly procedures. This was then to serve as the basis for a budget and construction schedule, with these materials serving as the basis for the signing of an international contract for the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of waterworks (SVD).

In view of the fact that the CSSR and Hungary utilize different technical standards, regulations, and state resolutions, it was agreed to develop unified design guidelines. Both sides bore equal responsibility for the development of design documentation, at the same time that each one was responsible for those facilities on its own territory.

One of the main tasks of this joint design was the development of a detailed and precise construction budget. Making valuations based on ruble conversions turned out to be imprecise because the resultant prices reflected differing results of foreign trade activities. Because the relation between the price of labor and deliveries in korunas and forints showed less fluctation, the two sides agreed that the valuation of facilities constructed through joint investment would be made in the respective national currencies at a given fixed price level (1 January 1975). With this as a basis, costs were divided on a 50:50 basis between the CSSR and Hungary.

The joint design contract then became the basis for a contract for the construction and operation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros waterworks system. This was signed on 16 September 1977 in Budapest. This contract defines the SVD as a single operating system composed of the Gabcikovo and the Nagymaros waterworks. The contract specifies that costs be borne in a natural form, meaning that the contracting parties contribute their half of the total investment not through financial contributions but with actually performed work.

Regarding ownership of the facilities, in value terms 56 percent of the total project is on Czechoslovak territory. This, along with the fact that the SVD is a unified system, results in a situation in which a portion of the state property of Hungary lies on Czechoslovak territory and will be run by Czechoslovak organizations. By the same token a portion of the state property of the CSSR will lie on Hungarian territory.

Certain main facilities, which the contract specifies in detail will be under joint ownership. In the CSSR these facilities will include the derivation channel and the drop at Gabcikovo, while in Hungary it will be the Dunakiliti levee and the drop at Nagymaros. These facilities will be carried as real property under the applicable Czechoslovak regulations governing the administration of national property with the right to manage the derivation channel for the benefit of the Hungarian side. Documents in Hungary will be handled in an analagous way.

Another important document signed at the same time as the contract was an agreement between the governments of the CSSR and Hungary concerning mutual assistance during the construction of the SVD. The contract established approximate deadlines for the startup of the system, with the completion of the first unit at the Gabcikovo power plant to be by 1986 and the final unit (the eighth) by 1989. The first generating unit at Nagymaros is to be completed in 1989 and the final (the sixth) in 1990. Construction work is slated to be fully completed by 1991.

In addition to the deadlines for the construction of this joint investment project, the Czechoslovak side committed itself to building, between 1978 and 1981, for the Hungarian side an extension of the state route from Rusovce to Rajka, a trunk cable on Czechoslovak territory, and work on a drainage channel, with the total value of the work coming to Kcs 268 million. The Hungarian side committed itself to completing the construciton of other facilities valued at Kcs 60 million, with the difference to be made up by HUngary with the delivery of 848 gigawatt hours of electricity produced by the Gabcikovo plant between 1986 and 1988.

The signing of the above contract and agreement marked the end of the primary period of construction preparation for SVD and made it possible to begin construction. Construction work on the first facilities proceeded on schedule. The Czechoslovak side began work on all the major facilities of the Gabcikovo waterworks and the Hungarian side began work on some facilities related to the Dunakiliti levee and preparatory work on the drop at Nagymaros.

The worsening of the international situation at the end of the 1970's forced the socialist countries to re-evalute their investment objectives and policies. The Hungarian side proposed in 1981 a slowing down or termination of construction through 1990 and stopped working on its facilities. Based on a Hungarian request, in 1981-1982 a joint evaluation was made of technical and economic issues involved in the possibility of slowing down or terminating construction of SVD. Immediate termination was rejecged because so little of the construction work had been completed and because it was necessary to maintain the quality of the construction work for later completion. Both sides had also been counting on the electricity that SVD would provide and for this reason as well decided that construction work could not be interrupted.

Principal Power Generation Data for the System

Indicator	units	Gabcikovo	Nagymaros	together
maximum turbine absorption capacity	m^3/sec	5,208	2,800	-
installed capacity of power plant at generator terminals	MW	720	158	878
power plant capacity at 90 percent of maximum head-flow	MW	700	146	848
electricity production assuming average useage in average year	GWh	2,980	1,040	4,020
electricity production assuming peak load useage in wet year	GWh	3,660	960	4,620
electricity production assuming peak load useage in dry year	GWh	1,775	925	2,700
electricity production assuming peak load useage in average year	GWh	2,650	1,025	3,675
composed of: peak load power	GWh	810	55	1,525
off-peak load power	GWh	370	-	810
basic power	GWh	1,470	970	1,349
Peak load operation at 90 percent of maximum head-flow	hours	5	5	
use of installed capacity in average year at peak load operation	h/year	3,790	6,500	
diameter of runners	meters	9.2	7.5	
gradient	meters	16.0-21.5	3.04-9.43	

The construction schedule was also determined by negotiation. The conclusion was reached that, because of the delayed startup of work by the Hungarian side and problems with grouting work on the Czechoslovak side, it would be possible to put the first power generation unit at Gabcikovo into operation in 1990 and the first unit at Nagymaros in 1993, in both instances a completion date some 4 years later than originally planned. The joint documents concerning this change in deadline were signed on 0 October 1983 during a visit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, G. Lazar, to the CSSR. These documents did not alter the content, objectives and basic principles of the contract and agreement; they related strictly to the time schedule of the project.

In 1983 the Hungarian side began sporadic work on its territory, and at a later date started to excavate the draingage channel for the Gabcikovo power plant. During 1983 Hungary completed work on its portion of the investment project valued at 160.4 billion forints. In subsequent years the Hungarians have constantly increased their work volume. In 1984, for instance, 446.7 million forints were expended, 265 million of which were for work performed on the territory of the CSSR. In 1985 the planned volume of construction work by the Hungarians was 663 million forints. Last year preparatory work was begun on the levee at Dunakiliti, specifically the construction of the sealing trough. This construction will proceed using the same technology as that used on the drop at Gabcikovo, but on a smaller scale. Hungary announced competitive bidding on an interantional scale for the contract to construct the sealing trough. Zilina Vahostav was one of the firms participating in this competition. It was the firm that had successfully constructed the sealing trough at the Gabcikovo station. Eventually the Vahostav bid was not accepted and the work awarded to an Austrian firm, which began the preparatory work in September.

In accordance with the plan the Czechoslovak side concentrated mainly on the construction of the Gabcikovo waterworks. From the start of construction to the end of 1984, Kcs 4 billion were invested. Under exceptionally complex geological conditions the grouting work was completed on the trough of the Gabcikovo power plant. The state plan for 1985 projects the completion of Kcs 902.6 billion of construction and technical work on SVD. Government spokesmen have indicated that the pace of construction by both sides is currently in accordance with the proposed schedule.

The ongoing and detailed updating of design documentation is resulting in some changes from the specifications in the original joint contract. All such changes must be discussed and approved by both parties. So far 73 such changes have been made, none of which, however, has had a significant impact on the technical parameters and function of the facilities.

Another component of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in this SVD Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project is the performance of joint technical and supervisory work. So far all such controls have indicated that construction work on the specific facilities is being performed to specifications.

9276/12228
CSO: 2400/200

POLITICS

POLAND

PERSONNEL CHANGES AT KRAKOW PZPR PLENUM

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 4-5 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by (sar): "Plenary Session of the PZPR Krakow Committee: The Fight Against Degeneration and Social Pathology Concerns Us All"]

[Text] Yesterday's plenary session of the PZPR Krakow Committee had as its leitmotiv the idea expressed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 18th Plenum: "To wage determined fight against everything that poisons the social climate, violates elementary principles of the rule of law, and therefore strikes a blow at the Eleventh Congress line, at our socialist renewal, and at the policy of our party."

During the debate, occurrences which have negative impact on our public life were critically assessed; considered were the tasks of party members and organizations in the Krakow Province in combating social evil, degeneration, and shortcomings, as well as violation of people's rule and principles of social life.

The debate was chaired by Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of the PZPR Krakow Committee; representatives of local authorities, heads of investigative bodies, and representatives of some workplaces were invited. Roman Mistewicz, vice-chairman of the Supreme Audit Chamber [NIK], was also present.

The introductory report was presented by Wladyslaw Kaczmarek, secretary of the
PZPR Krakow Committee; he said, inter alia, that the past year was a period of
intensive political activity targeted at reconciliation between people of di-
verse opinions who accept the principles and the aims of People's Poland. To
strengthen the positive tendencies, and to counteract various difficulties and
weaknesses, we will strive at further broadening of party influence over all
activities of employees' self-management bodies, in order to wage determined
fight against occurrences of waste, improvidence, and dishonesty. Further
strengthening of links between local authorities and the population will be
promoted by party initiatives, apt to bring about quicker and more effective
reaction to complaints, motions, and demands, as well as fight against inci-
dents of coteries, dishonesty, and abuse of office for personal gain. This
aim should be furthered by decisive improvement in the audit system, especially
the internal one, which could and should counteract in time all the budding im-
properties, evasion of legal standards, and misappropriation.

"Each party organization," said W. Kaczmarek, "should systematically and thoroughly acquaint itself with the results of internal and external investigations, analyze them, draw conclusions, and demand implementation of all their recommendations by the administration. All party committees and organizations should contribute to the promotion of law and public order. In particular, they should fight against the most disturbing occurrences, such as some people's striving for gaining material assets at all cost in a manner contrary to law and to principles of social justice." Public opinion demands more effective fight against various incidents of social pathology and degeneration. "There is no way of rooting out various social plagues and pathological occurrences without general and consistent activity by all the party members."

In the debate, the first to take the floor was General Jerzy Gruba, head of the Provincial Office for Internal Affairs. He said that despite obvious improvement, many crimes, of economic nature in particular, still go unpunished. However misappropriation and organized crime-style theft of socialized property are being revealed more quickly and more effectively. The fight against bribery and corruption has been stepped up. Coordination of all the audit and social control initiatives is still necessary for protection of the domestic market, in particular to prevent seizure of some short-supply articles by criminal elements. There is need-confirmed by public opinion demands--for intensified fight against illegal production of alcohol, its illicit distribution, and drunkenness in general. Youth calls for special concern. We are troubled by occurrences of teenage criminality. We need therefore tight cooperation between law enforcement agencies and all educational institutions. Resocialization efforts are also required, coupled with fight against various phenomena of social pathology, among young people in particular.

Sejm deputy Wladyslaw Matlak dealt with the tasks of basic party organizations in combating evil and injustice, as well as in counteracting abuses. Referring to opinions expressed by many non-party people, as well as by party members, he said that the climate of general denunciation of various pathological occurrences keeps improving. He criticized improper attitudes of some people in leading positions, who deter both party organizations and self-management bodies from timely intervention to counteract evil.

Anna Rolska presented some achievements of the party organization in the provincial court, aimed at more effective fight for public welfare and observance of civic rights.

Jerzy Kurdziel, member of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke plainly: We often see evil, but we are helpless. The society expects the party to wage a more determined and effective fight for law and order. Such expectations can be met only through better surveillance, as well as through consistent implementation of recommendations and calling to account of all people responsible for law violations. The entire Krakow population should be aware that our party will provide for more strict responsibility of functionaries, employees, and party members, for all cases of harmful attitude, behavior, or action.

Wladyslaw Machejek discussed the situation within the community of Krakow writers, pointing out some reasons which had brought about controversial assessments of various incidents concomitant on creativity, as well as the status of writers, those in particular who cope with contemporary problems.

Where to begin the fight against social pathology? The question was posed by Kazimierz Buchala, member of the Constitutional Tribunal. With good law, with activities of state organs, with the society as a whole! We have good laws which conform to the requirements of our fight against social pathology. Only the law on combating social parasitism needs amendment. But the implementation of the rules now in force lags behind. We have, for instance, an excellent law on combating alcoholism, but its results have not been sufficiently felt. Much depends on the attitude of the population as a whole, on whether it would denounce each and every case of law violation, and would refuse to condone any deviations from the principles of the rule of law.

Leszek Szczesny described the causes and the workings of law violation, as revealed during investigations run by the Supreme Audit Chamber [NIK]. The most important are shortcomings and infringements in the area of internal control, tolerance by superior authorities of illicit economic activities, and refusal of some works managements to inform party organizations and self-management bodies about the investigation results.

People demand reasonable and responsible public discipline, said Andrzej Draus. We should therefore create a better climate for investigation. Each party organization should regard its results as helpful for discovering incidents and facts which require keen analysis and rethinking. Labor discipline is unsatisfactory. This can be tolerated no longer.

Bogdan Michnowicz talked about the first months of activity by the Workers and Peasants Inspection [IRCh], set up by the party. Among other things, it has found out, thanks to its investigations, that the situation was highly unsatisfactory in the housing cooperative movement. In most cooperatives self-management was being abused for private gain and embezzlement. Many fictitious affidavits of entitlement for additional living space were being issued. Cooperative managements ignored IRCh postaudit recommendations. The Krakow Party Control Commission had to intervene. Personnel consequences must be drawn. IRCh also checked how agricultural products were preserved, how Krakow had prepared for winter, and other problems. It will soon start to check on how its recommendations have been implemented. It receives more and more letters, complaints, and grievances from Krakow and province inhabitants, an indication that its activity breeds trust.

In the second part of the debate Zbigniew Stachura presented the results of actions connected with registration of people who persistently shirk work. Marek Sadowski talked about labor courts' endeavors to promote better labor discipline and compliance with the rule of law, while Jerzy Hausner pointed out how some priests have violated the principles of cooperation between the state and the Church: this gave rise to many harmful public occurrences.

Andrzej Zaleski assessed the material and moral damage to the society caused by an insufficient fight against embezzlement and crime. There is a need for better legal consciousness, as well as for awareness of consequences of law violation; public opinion should be better and more fully informed--by mass media--about corrupt practices and crime, as well as about the consequences their perpetrators had to pay.

Roman Mistewicz, vicechairman of the Supreme Audit Chamber [NIK], dealt with the duties assigned by the resolution passed at the 18th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, to all the investigative agencies. He stated that the fight against evil has become more effective. He pointed out that for NIK itself it is the effectiveness of postinvestigation actions which counts most, since attempts have frequently been made to explain away revealed shortcomings. In the near future more attention will be paid to check compliance with the law, in particular as far as newly-enacted laws are concerned. All NIK inspectors have been instructed to inform fully all the party organizations and self-management bodies about the results of their work. They will also find out how superior authorities react to postinvestigative recommendations.

Jozef Gajewicz took the floor to sum up the debate. He pointed out that before the Tenth Congress we have to maximize all our efforts in order to strengthen the party position, because on it the implementation of the difficult tasks discussed at the Plenum depends. We must react immediately to all signals of impropriety, but it is absolutely necessary to check out matters meticulously, to act consistently in verifying all charges, since only thus can we promote law-abiding behavior which will be understood and approved by the population. Once each case has been brought to completion, we have to ask each party member where he had been and what he had done in time to prevent abuse. People often signal various cases of misappropriation, embezzlement, living above one's means. Investigative bodies must check out all those signals meticulously, and verify them precisely. When somebody is innocent, he should be exonerated; but if he acted in violation of law, he should suffer the consequences. And people should be fully told about it. Jozef Gajewicz also drew the audience's attention to the significant influence of scholarly and social communities in our city. We therefore need a benign climate which facilitates the building of additional bridges of reconciliation and mutual understanding; that, too, depends on our party's initiative.

A resolution was passed which defined the tasks of the Krakow party organization in implementing the assignments discussed at yesterday's session. Today GAZETA readers can acquaint themselves with the following fragment of the resolution, which concerns in particular us newsmen and our activity: "In Krakow press, radio, and TV, to broaden the front of fight against all incidents of social pathology and all threats to public security, against all criminogenic occurrences and anti-socialist activities. Party committees and organizations are called upon to support such activities, and to cooperate closely with editorial boards. Courageous and responsible criticism should enjoy party support, as well as provide the basis for party assessments, motions, and decisions concerning criticized people and institutions."

The Committee instructed its Bureau to prepare a timetable for implementation of the resolution passed.

When organizational issues were then discussed, Stanislaw Kolodziej's application for release from his duties as secretary of the Krakow Committee was approved. Jozef Grzegorczyk, secretary of the Krakow Committee and member of its Bureau, was realeased from his functions following his return to a professional career. In a secret ballot, Jan Babas and Jerzy Grupa were elected members, while Wladyslaw Kasperczyk and Jerzy Wrobel were elected alternate members, of the PZPR Krakow Committee.

A Department of Housing and Urban Affairs of the PZPR Krakow Committee was then set up, and the appointment of Wlodzimierz Lakomski as its head was simultaneously approved. Jerzy Grzybek was approved as head of the Economic Department. Thanks were expressed to its long-time former head, Tadeusz Nowicki, who had retired.

The plenary session of the PZPR Krakow Committee was ended with the singing of l'Internatinale.

12465/12859
CSO: 2600/233

BRIEFS

LIGHT INDUSTRY DEPUTY MINISTER--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Constantin Bostina is relieved of his position as deputy minister of light industry and Comrade Constantin Gheorghescu is appointed deputy minister of light industry. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 10, 24 Feb 86 p 3] /8309

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that: Comrade Gheorghe Trocan is appointed deputy minister of wood processing and construction materials, Comrade Gheorghe Brehuescu is relieved of his position as deputy minister of finance, Comrade Iugenia Bichi is appointed deputy minister of finance, and Comrade Nicolae Manescu is appointed deputy state inspector general in the State General Inspectorate for Investment-Construction. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 11, 8 Mar 86 p 3] /8309

PEOPLES COUNCILS APPOINTMENTS--On the basis of Article 97 of Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the peoples councils, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that the following comrades are delegated to fill the position of first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the county peoples councils: Aurel Costea, in Harghita County; Ioan Hadnagy, in Maramures County; Ion Cioara, in Neamt County. Comrade Constantin Bostina is appointed to fill the position of deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Botosani County Peoples Council. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 11, 8 Mar 86 p 3] /8309

CSO: 2700/111

CATHOLIC WEEKLY EDITORS WARN OF FALSE REPORTING

Zagreb GLAS KONCILA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 86 p 3

[Excerpt] In the past few weeks we have been witnesses to embarrassing deception aimed against the GLAS KONCILA editorial board about which we must warn the public. In two cases it was a question of false information we received from a Bosnian area with the forged signatures of our reputable correspondents there. Because the reports were so skillfully worded and nothing in them raised any doubts, we did not feel the need to confirm them by phone. The first involved false information regarding a local parish priest (Bukociva - Renewed Church, GLAS KONCILA of 26 January, p 13), and the second was in regard to an entire monastic group (Graz - New Administration, GLAS KONCILA, 9 February, p 10). But much more far-reaching is the false information that was given both to GLAS KONCILA and to the Austrian Catholic news agency KATHPRESS. This agency in its bulletin of 30 January first published on the basis of a Radio Vatican report that the parish priest Filip Lukenda, ... who had received somewhat before this a special recognition from the SAWP of Bosina-Hercegovina, had been arrested. But the same agency in a bulletin of 4 February reported that GLAS KONCILA wrote that representatives of the Banja Luka bishop had not been able up to now to visit the imprisoned Lukenda and that GLAS KONCILA reports that a number of other Catholic and Orthodox priests are incarcerated in Yugoslavia, some of whom have been sentenced to many years." It said further that GLAS KONCILA reports that defense witnesses were not admitted to the court proceedings which is contrary to Yugoslav law."

The truth is that GLAS KONCILA has not published these reports and they are not correct on the whole. As far as we know, the lawyer of the parish priest Lukenda has been in contact with him...and as far as we know, there are perhaps three or four priests and a person being trained as priest imprisoned throughout the SFRY.

The very unpleasant question remains as to who is deceiving the public and for what reason. Such lies cannot be spread by people who love this church and this people but only by those who want to fish in muddy waters on behalf of who know what interests. The church wants to hear only the truth, and the number of priets in prisons is largely not a basic indication of the actual postion of the church in a country. GLAS KONCILA will make every effort to learn the origin of these false reports.

/13104
CSO: 2800/197

LOCAL LC GROUPS REJECT CANDIDATES; 'CAMPAIGNING' SCORED

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 86 p 6

[Excerpt] In regard to the forthcoming elections, one should not overlook three pieces of news from last week. First, the fact that three basic LC organizatons in Kraljevo threw out the entire nomination list of 125 candidates for various forums and organs. In Cacak five basic LC organizations did the same thing. Finally, at a meeting of the presidium of the Serbian SAWP conference, it was said that there are cases of "personal engagement by individuals to be registered for some function" and that "groups which are favoring their own candidates are spreading negative judgments about other possible candidates."

The throwing out of candidate lists and other occurrences which mass organizations have warned against qualify almost as pre-election, political scandals. Of course, it is difficult to believe that a few Valjevo and Cacak party organizations in fact think poorly of all proposed candidates and one should find out what in fact "they want to say" by this action of theirs. Nevertheless, it should be easy to get accustomed also to respecting their right to act as they have. By the same token in democratic elections there is personal engagement for one's own candidate, groups which support a specific person and point to the shortcomings of the opposing candidate. If all this sounds "too democratic" for some ears then such phenomena could be called...for instance, [as is the case] election excesses.

/13104
CSO: 2800/197

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PLANS OF SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 86 p 5

/Text/ In the past 5 years, there have been efforts in the Slovak Academy of Science /SAS/ to optimize the creation of a scientific program for its departments in relation to the current and future needs of the national economy and in support of development of the socialist society. At the same time, there has also been an attempt to establish the necessary conditions for the creation and building of its own applications base and for strengthening the contact of the SAS departments with work areas of applied research, development, and production. The main goal of this effort is more effective utilization and further expansion of the R&D capabilities for basic research in Slovakia.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, valuable experience was gained in applying the target program approach in basic research. In building up the scientific capabilities of the SAS in the past few years, support was given to those fields of science (physics, microelectronics, cybernetics, materials research, and mechanics of machines) which form the theoretical background for the electronics industry, engineering, and metallurgy, the key fields of production of the national economy in the CSR and the SSR.

The fastest development is in the Institute of Technical Cybernetics, which today is the largest work area of the SAS.

The program document Opportunities for the Development and Utilization of the Natural Sciences in the Individual Branches of Social Activities in Slovakia To the Year 2000--the Development of Genetics, which was approved by the CPS Central Committee and the Government of the SSR, is especially important for the further development of our offices working on the biological sciences. On the basis of this document, the extent and level of genetic research in Slovakia have been substantially increased and the first most important steps have been taken in the field of genetic manipulation. But during the Seventh 5-Year Plan the program for the development of the biological sciences in Slovakia was not fully supported in personnel or material.

In the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the participation of SAS offices in international socialist scientific integration, particularly in cooperation with scientific offices in the USSR, significantly increased. Within the

SAS, there has been successful development of the operations of an international base laboratory dealing with artificial intelligence and similarly the operations of an international base laboratory for the technical utilization of superconductors are being developed.

The SAS's Institute of Technical Cybernetics was changed over to a scientific production unit. Since 1985, this orientation has also been given to the Electronics Institute of the Center for Electrophysics Research of the SAS, the Institute of Construction and Architecture of the SAS, and the Center for Chemical Research of the SAS. In many of the other SAS work areas, applications units have been formed. Within the SAS, the development and production of experimental prototypes, functional models of various instruments, new materials of biological preparations, etc. have begun. The volume of experimental production in SAS work areas reached a sum of about 35 million korunas in 1985. Detached work area of the SAS institutes are being formed at the locations of large-scale production plants (Piestany, Banska Bystrica, Martin, and Slovenska L'upca) which act as transfer points to speed up application of scientific results.

In the past few years, there has also been a consolidation of smaller work areas into larger scientific entities; four SAS scientific centers, seven joint laboratories, and joint work areas of the SAS and the higher schools have been created.

The basic task of the SAS in the coming years is to continue with goal-oriented intensification of scientific work at all SAS work areas. Attention will be given to the international division of labor in scientific work and the tasks arising from governmental documents on research, development, and production of scientific instruments and on the development of genetics, biotechnology, research, and preparing special materials. Two of the nine programs of the state plan for basic research in the Eighth 5-Year Plan have their technical and organizational centers in Slovakia at the SAS. These are: Materials Produced by Rapid Cooling, for which the Physics Insitute of the SAS's Center for Electrophysics Research is responsible, and Innovations in Diagnostic and Treatment Resources and Methods for Diseases of Modern Life, where the SAS's Center for Physiological Sciences is responsible.

Within the framework of preparing the R&D plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the following tasks have been assigned to SAS work areas: Research in the Technology of GaAs (gallium arsenide) For High-speed Integrated Circuits supported by the Electronics Institute of the Center for Electrophysics Research of the SAS; a Control System for the Intelligent Robot and the Robotics Work Area to be carried out by the SAS's Institute of Technical Cybernetics; Meeting Czechoslovak Needs for Immunomodulators of Prepared Gene Manipulations directed by the Virological Institute of the SAS; and Research on Malignant Tumors carried out by the Institute of Experimental Oncology. The SAS's Institute of Molecular Biology will be occupied with the problems of enzymes for genetic engineering and the diagnosis of selected diseases. We can predict that we will also include here the task of Selected Superconductor Magnetic Systems, including material and cryotechnical support, to be carried out by the Electronics

Institute of the Center for Electrophysics Research of the SAS, and in particular the task of technical development oriented toward a new generation of computer systems.

The actual applications base of the SAS and the experimental production connected with it will be developed in three areas: the SAS developmental workshops in Bratislava and Kosice, scientific production units, and finally the applications units of the scientific centers and institutes of the SAS. In building them up, we figure on an increase of almost 1,300 employees in the next decade. With the indicated development, the applications base of the SAS by 1995 will represent about one-fifth of the overall SAS research capacity with approximately 8,100 employees.

6285/12228
CSO: 2400/196

RESULTS OF IMEKO MEETING

East Berlin MESSEN-STEUERN-REGELN in German No 11, Nov 85 pp 517-518

[Interview with the President of IMEKO, Dr.-Ing. L. Kuhn, by Chief Editor of msr, Dr.-Ing. D. Werner]

[Text] During the tenth world congress of the International Measurement Technology Confederation (IMEKO), which took place in Prague from 22 to 26 April 1985, the president of this organization kindly consented to an interview by the editor of MSR (Messen-Steuern-Regeln). Dr.-Ing. Ludvik Kuhn works full time as deputy institute director for research of the Prague National Research Institute for Machine Construction (SVUSS). He held the position of IMEKO president since the last IMEKO World Congress in West-Berlin in May 1982 and at the end of the meeting routinely turned the job over to his successor, Mr. G. Toumanoff/USA, in whose country the eleventh congress will take place in 1988.

[Question] Mr. President, as the tenth world congress of IMEKO, the Prague meeeting represents an important anniversary. As president of the world-wide metrology organization you played an important part in your own country in the preparation and realization of this meeting. What is your assessment of the success of this very important meeting?

[Answer] As far as I can see the meeting did bring the expected great success. We were host to about 1000 participants from a total of 33 countries. About 300 visitors came from the socialist countries, and about 190 measurement specialists came from the West. The other participants were specialists from my own country. In this connection the interest of developing countries is also encouraging. For the first time Jordan, Nigeria and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea were represented at an IMEKO World Congress. Again UNESCO, not by chance, provided financial and moral support.

As is generally known, we selected the motto "New measurement technologies in the service of humanity" for this congress. If you review the program contents with this in mind, you will have to agree with me that the presentations were well attuned to the motto. This was also acknowledged by industry, which surprisingly sent many participants and acted as genuine partner of the universities, technical institutes and research establishments. The congress was opened by our Deputy Minister President

Prof. Dr. J. Obzina, who as part of his official function is responsible for development of science and technology in the CSSR. His presence and his opening remarks underlined the value of the congress.
In addition to the many very interesting specialized and poster sessions, I would like to mention the many in-depth round table discussions which were sponsored by the technical committees of the IMEKO. Such discussions are especially valuable for the specialists since they permit intensive exchange of ideas. Also popular were the technical visits of measurement technology plants and laboratories.

In this connection I also want to mention that the comprehensive, 3100 printed pages of the meeting proceedings are a valuable resource for each metrologist. This offers an opportunity for those colleagues, who were not able to participate directly in the congress, to obtain detailed knowledge on actual results in their specialty.

Thus I do believe that the congress has been very successful and that it has not only served metrology specialists but that it also has served the education of a new generation of specialists, (IMEKO has a special technical committee TC 1 for this purpose), as well as related disciplines such as automation technology, machine construction, chemical processing technology, biomechanics, etc. An additional contributor to the success of the meeting was the physical environment. The Prague Palace of Culture proved in every respect to be an excellent meeting place.

[Question] The question about the success of the meeting is closely related to a question on progress in the field of metrology. What has happened here since the last world congress in 1982 and where do you see emphasis in the coming years?

[Answer] Development of a technical area is a continuous process. Thus metrology too moves ahead continuously, which does not always have to be documented by "sensational" inventions. Looking back over the past years it seems to me that we have taken over quite a few results from physics research into metrology. Several new effects have resulted in new improved measurement methods for determination of processing quantities. Examples are semiconductor effects which were incorporated in actual sensors, numerous laser applications, application of optoelectronics to metrology, methods based on acoustic emission or ultrasound measurement for determination of structural changes, and many more. Metrology and experimental research are closely related. Methods for modeling, identification and simulation were applied in metrology to permit model based design of processes, equipments and installations which could not be completely analyzed on a theoretical basis. This plays an important role in my own specialty, for instance, in machine design.

Naturally, development of metrology is influenced strongly by external requirements. Thus the areas of metrology research of the recent past and of today will certainly also be of importance in the coming years. Consider the world-wide problems dealing with large-scale savings of material and energy resources, or the comprehensive solution of environmental problems (water, air, noise)! Or consider complex industrial control systems which require extensive measurement systems. In response to such real problems, foundations of metrology must be established and extended. This includes intesive development of a variety of sensors for collection of primary information, or the equipping of measuring systems with microprocessors to extend their intelligence. There is a need to develop methods for prediction of life expectancy of industrial process materials in order to solve the largely unsolved problem of material fatigue, with its somtimes catastrophic consequences.

It also is not good enough to provide new methods and processes for metrology, but they must be made so reliable that they can be introduced quickly into industrial practice.

In this connection I would like to mention automatic diagnostics, which I consider especially important. Construction of automatic diagnostic systems is the need of the moment. Automatic diagnostics are important for protection from major catastrophies (large industrial plants for energy suppply, aircraft etc.), for maintenace based on actual state of an installation, and they also affect the production process itself (internal product control with computer based systems), especially in industrial, robot controlled manufacturing with few opeerators, and in CAD/CAM (computer aided design/computer aided manufacturing) systems. We work closely with the IFAC-TC 3 "Components and Instruments" and would like to extend this relationship further.

Much more can be said, surely, in answer to your question but I believe it has already become clear, that metrology will not suffer from a lack of problems to besolved. The solutions may often be difficult, but they are also very challenging.

[Question] Many papers at the meeting dealt with the problem to develop criteria for quality evaluation. What is the goal of quality metrology?

[Answer] If one wants to sell products, one must make sure that, at a reasonable price, certain quality criteria are satisfied. This means that they must satisfy government standards, quality and legal regulations, in addition to the requirements and needs of the customers. One also must consider that quality requirements are continuously increasing. This then forces, from this broader viewpoint, a merging of metrology and quality assurance considering quality development, -production, and -maintenance. Especially automated production and the wide introduction of CAD/CAM systems are impossible without continuous control of quality paramters. This became esepcially clear in the plenary presentation of Prof. H. Trumpold from your country, where the relationships between metrology and quality assurance in automated production processes was shown in a very vivid manner.

[Question] The congress, and especially the opening session, made it clear that the IMEKO does not have only an exclusively scientific-technical function. Compard with IFAC and similar organizations, experts from many countries with different social orders work here together peacefully and in a friendly manner to achieve technical progress. How do you assess this political-social component?

[Answer] Scientists of many countries work together in IMEKO and meet on many occasions, not only for the World Congress, which meets every three years. In the time between there are numerous workshops and symposia for the specialists of the various technical committees. It is quite natural that understanding for each other and for the different ways of life is furthered through these meetings. In addition to the scientific goals, it is a concern of IMEKO to develop cooperation between East and West, and also between North and South. Precisely the inclusion of the developing countries we consider very important for peaceful and socially just development of mankind, and we are here in agreement with IFAC and the others in our parent organization, the FIACC (Five International ASSociation Committee): technical and social progress is only possible in the long term through cooperation and mutual understanding.

[Question] What is the reason for linking the IMEKO with the parallel exhibition of measuring, automation, and computing equipment MEACO '85, where 22 firms from 8 countries, among them our combine Carl Zeiss Jena, exhibit their modern products to the professional public?

[Answer] First I must point out that IMEKO has supported this exhibit considerably, but did not organize it. Responsible for it was, rather, the Prague agency of the Brno Fair and Exhibit Organization, and it was an official exhibit of the CSSR electronics industry with international participation. I believe that it gave a good overview of modern measurement and automation technology. For the participants in the IMEKO World Congress it surely provided an enrichment to be confronted on the spot with actual products of their special field. The exhibit was also quite popular. The value which we attach to it is also expressed by the fact that it was opened by the Representative of the Minister for the Electrotechnical Industry, Dr. Horvath.

[Dr. Ing. Werner] Mr. President, I wish to express my very cordial thanks, and also the thanks of the readers of the journal msr, that you found time for this interview, during these very stressing days. Your statements will surely be received with great interest.

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8 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report

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8 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Logistical, Managerial Problems of Production Centers Cited
(Ursula Lange; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 2, Feb 86) . 1

Recent Ceramics Industry Developments Include Automation
(Eberhard Ost; SILIKATTECHNIK, No 1, Jan 86) 11

POLAND

Rakowski, Gorywoda Address Socioeconomic Council
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Mar 86) 17

Increased Export to USSR Urged
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 21 Feb 86) 20

Gwiazda Comments on Economic Agreements With USSR
(Wladyslaw Gwiazda Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 22-23 Feb 86) 21

Baka on Market Equilibrium, Wage Inflation
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 19 Feb 86) 24

Microcomputer Production Outlook
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 24 Feb 86) 27

Polonia Firms Chamber of Commerce Head Reviews Problems
(Jerzy Wieckowski Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 25 Feb 86) 29

Private Meat Sales, Ration Update
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 26 Feb 86) 32

Briefs
Leipzig Fair Generated Trade 33

ROMANIA

Decree on Improvement of Economic-Financial Mechanism
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 5, 22 Jan 86) 34

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Third World Support Data, Achievements Noted
(Kurt Seibt; HORIZONT, No 2, Feb 86) 49

Briefs
Belovski Received in Moscow 54
Other Pact Ministers Meet Jaruzelski 54
Romanian Stand at Leipzig Fair 54

ALBANIA

Paper on Russification of USSR Nationalities
(Ylli Ymeri; ZERI I RINISE, 22 Feb 86) 56

Cami, Agolli, Others on Literary Criticism
(DRITA, 23 Feb 86) 58

Myftiu, Cami Others at Teachers' Meeting
(ATA, 7 Mar 86) 62

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Bishop Comments on Church-State 'Unequal Partnership'
(Albrecht Schoenherr; NEUE ZEIT, 12 Feb 86) 63

POLAND

Party Educational, Cultural Activities Discussed
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates) 70

PZPR Hosts Meeting With Soviet Artists 70
Party Training Begins at Various Centers 70
Bernarski, Others Open Training Year 71
Training Attended by Politburo Members 72
Academy of Sciences' Aktivs School Opens 72
Commentator on Party Role in Academia 72

Briefs
Cardinal Glemp Arrives for Visit 76

ROMANIA

RCP Political Executive Committee Meeting
(SCINTEIA, 22 Feb 86) 77

Dinca Report to Agricultural Plenary Meeting
(SCINTEIA, 15 Feb 86) 80

Ceausescu Speech at Moscow Factory
(Nicolae Ceausescu; SCINTEIA, 1 Mar 86) 87

Ceausescu Visits Moscow Automatic Line Factory
(AGERPRES, 28 Feb 86) 93

Comment on Post-Election Situation in France
(Crina Sirbu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 18 Mar 86) 94

Totu Meets Sudanese Leader; Economic Commission Begins
(AGERPRES, 27 Feb 86) 96

Ceausescu Receives Credentials of Spanish Envoy
(AGERPRES, 14 Mar 86) 97

RCP Message to MPRP Central Committee
(SCINTEIA, 1 Mar 86) 98

Ceausescu Receives Zimbabwe Parliamentarians
(AGERPRES, 14 Mar 86) 99

Briefs

Delegation Attends Palme Funeral 101
Duma Meets Andreotti in Rome 101
Bangladesh Ambassador Departs 101
Thai Delegation Visit 101
Dascalescu Greets Vietnamese Premier 102

LOGISTICAL, MANAGERIAL PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION CENTERS CITED

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 2, Feb 86 pp 200-208

[Article by Prof emeritus Ursula Lange, Dr of Economics; Certified Economist, born 1920. Original title: "On Problems of Production Centers"]

[Text] Summary

This article deals with some problems which result from the fact that industrial combines and their affiliated companies are made up of production centers which are separated from each other in terms of territory and management. The production centers as the smallest manufacturing units characterize the existing division of labor and cooperation within legally and economically independent companies affiliated to a combine. They determine the scope of performance of the company and its effectiveness. Consequently, the development of their performance and their effectiveness forms the basis of the development of the company and the combine. Therefore, more attention has to be paid to these small production centers. This applies also to the analysis of performance comparisons between the companies. At the same time it is strictly necessary that the territorial management and planning bodies have an exact knowledge of the production centers situated in the territory. This applies to their number, size, structure, performance and effectiveness alike.

Ther production centers situated in the territory utilize the territorial resources and supply the population of the territory with certain products and services independent of the territorial location of the company to which they are affiliated.

******

The establishment and development of combines, in other words the creation of large and efficient economic units, is a fundamental trend in the process of socialization in socialism. This process serves to speed up comprehensive intensification and to improve the efficiency of production. At the same time it involves the deepening of the division of labor and cooperation and, consequently, the higher evolution of the productive forces. "The extent of the development of the division of labor most convincingly demonstrates the extent of the development of a nation's productive forces. Every new productive force, unless a merely quantitative extension of existing productive forces...results in a new manifestation of the division of labor."(1)

Cooperation and the division of labor proceed both among combines and within a combine, among the legally and economically independent enterprises affiliated with it. These enterprises, though, do not represented the smallest unit with regard to cooperation and the division of labor. The process continues, because in most cases a legally and economically independent enterprise is made up of several regionally and managerially separate entities which, in turn, collaborate by way of the division of labor and cooperation. Furthermore, division of labor also occurs among various departments located on a single enterprise site. However, for the purposes of this article, I will disregard the latter.

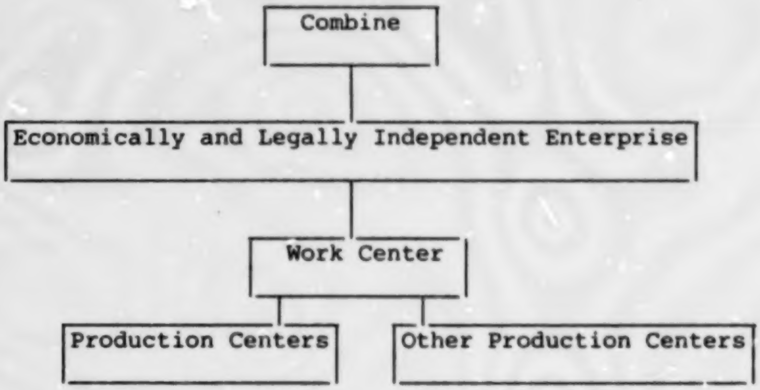
Statistics describe a regionally and managerially separate unit of an enterprise as a work center. Depending on their specific tasks, places of work are further subdivided into production centers and other work centers.

While the term production center is frequently used in publications, the terms enterprise section or enterprise part are still common in daily life. As the term production center is used but not precisely defined in publications, this article will adopt the definition used in official statistics for the first numerical review of work centers in centrally managed industry and workers in production centers and, this year, for the statistics of locally managed industry also. For the sake of comprehensiveness, I will quote the definitions of the terms work center and other work centers.

"The work center is a business organizational unit on a contiguous and self-contained site, where gainfully employed persons perform specific tasks. ... The production center is a business organizational unit on a contiguous and self-contained site, where gainfully employed persons carry on a specific type of productive work. This includes all production centers involved in permanent production and material services such as internal subcontracting, repairs, assembly, and so on. Production centers include primary and ancillary production processes (excluding warehousing). ... Other work centers are business organizational units on a contiguous and self-contained site, where gainfully employed persons perform services other than material production. They include management and administrative facilities, research, development, design and planning facilities, EDP organizational and computer centers, warehouses, motor pools training facilities, apprentice workshops, sales, services, advertising and mass facilities (such as factory outlets, special branches, receiving offices, and so on), social and vacation facilities (such as creches, nurseries, medical facilities, cafeterias, clubs and houses of culture, sports facilities, vacation homes, residential homes, and so on). The above mentioned work centers are considered other work centers even if they happen to incidentally yield production, for example research and development institutes, model or rationalization aid construction, company vocational schools, productive apprentice workshops, and so on."(2)

In graphic terms, the following combine structure emerges from the aspect of division by work and production centers:

Graph: Combine Structure by Work and Production Centers



Investigations carried out in the course of the day-to-day operations of combines and enterprises show that relations between enterprises and their work and production centers are often more varied and complex than in the above graph.

An economically and legally independent enterprise not subdivided in terms of either location or management is to be totally equated with a production center. On the other hand, an enterprise regionally and managerially subdivided in various units, may be described as the sum total of its production and work centers.

In the following, I intend to deal only with the problems of production centers. I will refrain from discussing any issues regarding other work centers. I quoted their definition only to exemplify the complete classification of enterprises from regional aspects.

In 1984, following a series of preliminary investigations, the Central State Administration for Statistics carried out the first inquiry regarding the numbers of production centers at centrally managed industrial enterprises and the personnel employed therein. An analysis of the figures yielded the following: The 133 combines of centrally managed industry account for about 1,800 enterprises with some 19,000 work centers, including 12,000 production centers. This means that, on the average, every enterprise has roughly 7 production centers and every combine approximately 90 production centers.(3) Closer inspection of the combines classified by the respective industry ministries would of course be very likely to yield greater or smaller divergences from the average data mentioned.

The preliminary investigations disclosed that the production centers of any one combine tend to be spread across several GDR districts. The statistical data collected confirmed that fact. However, even production centers affiliated with an economically and legally independent enterprises are frequently spread across several districts.

The efficiency of the enterprise and the combine are affected by the regional distribution of an enterprise's production centers and the division of labor among them. It is therefore imperative to include the efficiency of the production centers in any efficiency analysis of the enterprise or the combine as a whole. The same applies to analyses carried out at regional level. Production centers must be surveyed from two viewpoints: On the one hand as the smallest producing unit of an enterprise or combine, on the other as part of a regional entity. This involves both the measurement of the production centers' performances and their inclusion in the performance comparison of combines and regions.

The Role and Status of the Production Center in the Combine

As mentioned before, the production center is the smallest locally and managerially defined producing unit of a combine. As the combine is made up of various economically and legally independent enterprises, production centers are always part of an enterprise. In other words, an enterprise is usually composed of several production centers. We must even classify as a production center that part of the enterprise where management and administration are domiciled, where accounting to the combine and state organs originates, and which represents the largest regionally and managerially circumscribed unit within the total enterprise. It is special in so far as the regional location of the enterprise as a whole is characterized by it, it embodies the economically and legally independent enterprise as a whole, and other production centers are affiliated with and subordinated to it. The performance and efficiency of the enterprise as a whole are decided by the performance and efficiency of its production centers. Just as it is necessary by the appropriate indices to demonstrate the effect of enterprise performance and efficiency on the final product of the combine as a whole, it is necessary to measure the effect of the production centers' performance and efficiency as the smallest unit of the combine. Only thus is it possible to influence their standard and development. Vitally important in this context is the efficiency of the division of labor, specialization and cooperation among an enterprise's production centers, specially in consideration of the fact that market demands and scientific-technical developments increasingly require the manufacture of small series and even single items. "Specific customer wishes require many products to be manufactured in many varfiants. possible efficiency, it is therefore imperative to make the transition to the specialized production of standardized components and subassemblies which increase the variability of finished products. ... In the case of modern specialization and concentration, it is vital to consider how to best enable the large, medium and small enterprises affiliated with the combine to specialize and coordinate their efforts so as to guarantee the best overall result for satisfying the needs of the national economy and the general public as well as for the advance of the combine's efficiency. The process of combine specialization demonstrated that the existence of small production units does not necessarily have an adverse effect on efficiency."(4)

These small units of production will often be production centers. Studies of various combines, combine enterprises and their production centers have shown that the division of labor among the production centers affiliated with an enterprise may vary considerably. In some instances, production centers in combines manufacturing capital equipment may concentrate on the combine's consumer goods production or the manufacture of components for the output of the enterprise. There are also production centers cooperating with one another. In that case one production center may carry out some operations on an item, this is then further processed in another production center and subsequently returned to the first production center for completion of the particular component. In the case of such a specialization, it must always be remembered that transport costs arise, which may be reduced by a change in the division of labor--provided that is possible. Transport costs due to the division of labor usually arise between the production centers of an enterprise, unless a production center both manufactures and directly markets a finished product. These transport costs must always be taken into account when the efficiency of the division of labor is ascertained.

Investigations have also revealed that the size of production centers varies enormously. Some centers once were rly economically and legally independent enterprises and still have their own management and administrative cadres. They all have in common the fact that their performance is accounted by the economically and legally independent enterprise with which they are affiliated. At the same time and depending on the objective possibilities and the subjective attitude of the enterprise management, performance appraisal may vary considerably. If commodities are produced, accounting normally proceeds on the basis of industry delivery prices. Sometimes the net product and net profit are also shown. In the case of the production of semifinished goods, performance is measured by many different indices such as working hours spent, total wages and salaries paid, directly assignable costs and accounting prices. Smaller production centers, in particular, daily provide telephone reports of items in kind.

Management relations between enterprises and their production centers vary as much as do performance appraisals. It is sometimes appreciated that these smallest producing units crucially affect the efficiency of the enterprise and, consequently, the combine. Often, though, they are considered mere production departments, and all accounting and plan checks are geared only to the enterprise as a whole. Consequently, plan targets are not broken down to production centers either.

These various methods were revealed also in the course of the 1984 manpower inquiry, because some enterprises did not have available the respective data broken down by production centers. This necessitated additional manual processing or estimates. In such cases, it is neither possible nor intended to obtain information about the efficiency of production centers.

Admittedly, the performance and efficiency of an enterprise are often decided by that production center, where the organs of management, planning and accounting are located. Still, the other production centers--relative to eir numbers and sizes--also help decide the performance of the enterprise as a whole. If plan drafting, plan accounting and supervision are carried out only for the enterprise as a whole, the performance of the various production centers cannot be revealed. Consequently, positive results cannot be generalized, nor is it possible to deal with any poor showing. This means renouncing the discovery of possible remaining performance reserves. Made more difficult also is the full involvement in the socialist competition of the workers at the production centers.

At the Tenth SED CC Plenum, Erich Honecker stated that our national economy is largely defined by the factors of intensification,(5) and went on to say in this connection that this is the "salient factor for guaranteeing long-term economic growth by comprehensive intensification."(6) This task can be accomplished successfully only if all collectives are involved in the tasks assigned, are thoroughly familiar with the demands on their performance and know how they did in meeting former demands. The same applies to the collectives working in the production centers, regardless of the numbers employed.

The demands made by Scholl with regard to work collectives in general must and can be applied to collectives in production centers also: "The main indices of performance appraisal must therefore be converted for the various work collectives to such volume, natural and value indices as are directly and comprehensibly relevant to the daily work task or performance (such as unit of quantity, number of items, productive labor time fund, norm fulfillment, quality parameters and lowering of AN [reject and reworking] costs), while indirectly reflecting the work collective's contribution to the fulfillment of the enterprise's main indices. ... When converting the main indices of performance appraisal to internal enterprise tasks, it is imperative to take into account...the respective technology, the extent of social division of labor, the size of the enterprise and the actual organization of the enterprise."(7) This also fully applies to the demands that need to be made on the performance appraisal of production centers, because the breakdown of an economically and legally independent enterprises to certain production centers may be roughly equated with the internal division of labor. Roughly because, especially in the parent production center, we get another subdivision in technical-managerial units, where work collectives have different assignments. Despite these differences, the problems involved in the performance appraisal of production centers are the same, just as described by Scholl.

This problem is particularly central to the further extension of production center statistics. The caliber of the performance comparison between production centers largely depends on its settlement and, consequently, the potential for discovering and making effective unused reserves for raising the performance and efficiency in the production centers. The following pronouncements by School may well be transferred to the performance appraisal of production centers: The "performance indices of the work collectives must be free of contradictions and capable of being seamlessly deduced from the total plan or enterprise accounting. The numbers of indices must be assimilable and manageable for the purposes of planning, the conduct of the competition and accounting." ... The "sum total or summary of the performance indices of work collectives must be capable of being accounted for and entirely support the requirements of the main index of performance appraisal for the enterprise as a whole."(8)

Measures of scientific-technical progress in the enterprise often fail to exert a direct effect on all production centers. In that case, also, it is necessary to separately measure any improvements in efficiency. The ascertainment of the average efficiency improvement achieved for the enterprise as a whole (excluding its production centers) does not in such cases suffice to exactly reflect the advances accomplished. In this connection we would also need to examine in how far scientific-technical progress might enable one production center to tackle the tasks of another one that operates in poorer technical and economic conditions. In any case, we must devote more attention to such factors as the existing distribution of manpower resources and the possibilities for their redistribution, the specific tasks of the various production centers with regard to the provision of supplies for the general public of the region. In other words, when deciding changes in the structure of production centers, we need to consider their effect on efficiency in terms of the national economy rather than on enterprise efficiency alone.

However, the pronouncements made here with regard to the exact reporting of the performances achieved in the various production centers certainly not imply the need for setting up a management and administrative apparatus at the production centers. Both the plan breakdown and accounting must be handled in the enterprises. Just that was done by the manpower inquiry of 1984. Still, it is important for the working people in the production centers to be familiar with their plan targets as well as with the results they themselves achieved, to be informed about their share in the total performance and efficiency of the enterprise.

Such data, related to production centers, may also represent the basis for reviewing the efficiency of the division of labor between them. It would also be necessary to critically review the transport costs involved, especially if the production centers of one enterprise are spread across several districts.

The performance comparison between combines and their enterprises should also appropriately reflect the fact that the total performance and efficiency of an enterprise depends on the performance and efficiency of its production centers. It is not a primary consideration here to apply the system of indices for the performance comparison to the production centers also. We must be mainly concerned with revealing the causes of the differences in the performances of comparable combines and enterprises and including them in the efficiency appraisal.

The Role and Status of Production Centers in the Region

As revealed by the definition of the term, the production center represents a regionally and managerially demarcated entity. Frequently it is not located in the same kreis or district where the economically and legally independent enterprise is domiciled, and where the accounting of the enterprise including production centers is carried on. In other words, performances are accounted for in the region where the enterprise is domiciled, though these performances are produced by the workers in another regional unit. This fact is irrelevant for industry-wide planning and accounting. However, it is indeed relevant with regard to the planning and accounting of a kreis or district. On the one hand, enterprise accounts include production centers located in another region. On the other hand, industry-wide accounts do not include production centers affiliated with accountable enterprises domiciled in another region. The review of the production center inquiry shows that the figures for production centers and their labor forces do not generally agree with the figures for the production centers actually located in the region and the labor forces employed there. This applies to kreises as well as to districts. In addition, there are some kreises where not a single accountable enterprise of centrally managed industry is domiciled. Examples are Seelow, Bad Doberan, Greifswald among others. At the same time, production centers affiliated with centrally managed industries are located in these kreises.

This divergence between accountable enterprises and their production centers as regards their presence in a region has the result that the regional organs do not have accurate data on the extent and structure of production in their region. Nor are they informed of the efficiency of operations of production centers in their region or the manner of the centers' use of local resources. Consequently. party and government management organs, especially at kreis level, are able to a limited extent only to influence the development of production centers located in their region. The statistical reports available to them as the basis of their managerial efforts, include only totals or average values of the accountable enterprises located in their region.

From the aspect of the unity of industry-wide and regional planning, the necessity for the self-sufficiency of the regions in some sectors, the minimization of transport costs by the establishment of works transport teams, and so on, the efficient utilization of manpower, water and energy resources, regional organs require accurate knowledge of the production centers located in their region, regardless of these centers' affiliations with combines and enterprises or of the latters' domicile. Moreover, many tasks of regional rationalization (for example the better utilization of fixed assets and the improvement of workers' supplies) can be properly accomplished only if the necessary data for all production centers are available. The same applies to locally managed industry if managed at district level.

Accurate knowledge of the production structure of all production centers would also enable the regional organs to inform combines and enterprises in case similar production assortments are to be manufactured in production centers affiliated with different combines. If such a procedure would help improve efficiency and deepen specialization, regional organs would then be able to provide a basis for possible changes of affiliation or even the merger of such production centers. Furthermore, knowledge of all production centers in the respective region is an indispensable condition for regional performance comparisons. If, for example, partial comparisons between districts and kreises are to be carried out with regard to "various key targets such as regional rationalization, utilization of the labor capacity, the recruitment of workers, increased shift utilization, the use of local reserves of materials, free capacities and secondary raw materials, the conservation of energy and transports (the latter by, for example, the establishment of large-scale transportation teams and works transportation teams,"(9) such comparisons are possible in the field of industry only if all production centers located in the region are included, regardless whether or not the accountable enterprise is domiciled in the same region.

Tasks of Production Center Statistics

Production center statistics represent an important source of supply regarding information about the structure, distribution and performances of production centers. The inquiry regarding the production centers affiliated with the various accountable enterprises of centrally managed industry and the persons employed there, carried out in 1984 in connection with the manpower report at the end of the first quarter, must be considered the first step toward the development of production center statistics. This year, an inquiry with respect to locally managed industry was carried out at the same point in time.

These inquiries facilitate on the one hand the provision of accurate data on the total figures of production centers of centrally and locally managed industry and their regional distribution. On the other hand, their results also allow us to note the size of the various production centers as far as such size may be revealed by the numbers of personnel employed.

The indices are ascertained in the accountable enterprises. This approach will be maintained for the continuing expansion of these statistics. It is crucial for these indices to be made available to the production centers and used there to analyze the standard and development of their own performances and efficiency. The expansion of the program of indices is an imperative from the standpoints mentioned earlier. In any case, some basic indices must be ascertained, such as the volume output, the production structure, fixed assets--including equipment and, if possible, its technical standard--and the utilization of the fixed assets. Morever, we should also ascertain the numbers of full-time employees in addition to the overall figures for the persons employed, so that we may have a sound basis for calculating efficiency.

When actually drafting the program of indices, it will be necessary to take into account the size of the individual production center and its role in the reproduction process of the combine and region.

These statistics will represent an important and valuable supplement to existing reports and even better enable combines and their enterprises as well as regional organs to influence these smallest production units in the meaning of comprehensive intensification.

FOOTNOTES

1. K.Marx/F.Engels, Collected Works, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956ff, Vol 3, pp 21f.

2. Central State Administration for Statistics, "Explanations to the Attachment Form 051-9 on Manpower Reporting as on 30 April 1984 (Work/Production Centers) of Centrally Managed Industrial Enterprises of the Industry Ministries," pp 1f.

3. Data by the Central State Administration for Statistics.

4. Collective of authors, "Wirtschafts- und Leitungsorganization in den Kombinaten und Ihren Betrieben" [Business and Management Organization in Combines and Their Enterprises], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 131.

5. See E. Honecker, "'Zur Vorbereitung des XI.Parteitages der SED,' Rede auf der 10.Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED" ['On the Preparation of the Eleventh SED Congress,' Speech to the Tenth SED CC Plenum], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 27.

6. Ibid, p 30.

7. G. Scholl, "Comprehensive Intensification and New Demands on the Development, Planning and Measurement of Efficiency," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 6/1985, p 824.

8. Ibid.

9. K.Hilbert/R.Mueller/G.Ritzschke, "Leistungsvergleiche Foerdern Leistungsanstieg" [Performance Comparisons Encourage Performance Improvement], Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1984, p 64.

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RECENT CERAMICS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDE AUTOMATION

East Berlin SILIKATTECHNIK in German Vol 37 No 1, Jan 86 pp 3-4

[Article by Eberhard Ost, Chamber of Technology]

[Text] VEB Heat Technology Institute of the Glass Industry in Jena

On 1 January 1986, the VEB Heat Technology Institute (WTI) of the Glass Industry in Jena could look back on 30 years of successful work in practical process and automation research for the silicate works industry. For the future as well, we see our most fundamental task to be in the conceiving of new glass melting processes and automated systems and in developing them from the prototype development and testing stage through construction to transfer to industry for the contracting authorities.

The VEB WTI of the Glass Industry in Jena Today

In the implementation of the economic strategy determined by the 10th SED Congress, high scientific-technical performance for stable economic growth is a prime political and national economic requirement. Supported by this policy of our state, an efficient research and implementation enterprise of the glass industry of the GDR has come into being in the last 30 years in Jena.

The industrial research installation WTI of the Glass Industry with headquarters in Jena and the production site in Scheibenberg concentrates on the following main tasks:

1. development of highly effective glass melting plants, that is, glass melting plants on the basis of electric energy or electric energy in combination with fossil energy sources,

2. optimization of energy-intenive processes in the reconstruction and modernization of the operating melting ends--that is, increase in the tank operating times--reduction of the specific energy consumption, increase in the specific melting output, and effective utilization of primary and secondary energy

3. development of heating systems and type solutions for glass feeders

4. design and manufacture of microcomputer-supported automation systems for equipping the glass melting plants with modern process control technology as well as complete technological flow lines on the basis of hierarchically developed microcomputer control systems

5. development and manufacture of measuring instruments and components typical of the industrial branch to complete the automation systems

6. practical training and advanced training of scientists and industrial personnel, especially technologists, power engineers, and maintenance personnel for MSR [process measuring and control equipment]

Along with the VEB Glasinvest in Radebeul, the WTI of the Glass Industry in Jena is an efficient research, design, planning and implementation enterprise for the glass industry.

We have experts for the entire energy area in the glass industry, especially for the application of eletric energy in glass melting, for the rational applicaton of the energy of fossil fuels through optimum burner configuration and flame control and primary and secondary heat utilization as well as for the evaluation of fireproof material.

Signifiant investments of people and facilities were made in the area of the development of glass melting ends and in automation research.

We thereby have experts for the development of electronic components and special measuring instruments such as for glass state measurement, temperature measurement even without contact, measurement of pressure and quantities, and measurement of geometric magnitudes on glass. Our own efficient manufacture of microelectronic components and special equipment as well as complete MSR factilities rounds out our work. Our transportation teams have proven themselves repeatedly at home and abroad.

We make a constant effort to increase our services within the scope of our profile so that the innovative force of the institute and of the entire glass industry can be increased. In this connection, a formula for success for 30 years has been our on-going forecasting and strategic work that allows us to prepare innovative processes in the long term and implement them in the short term.

We are currently in the process of putting into effect CAD/CAM systems in our own house as well.

In this way, we are ensuring for ourselves the highest productivity and flexibility in the future as well through a progressive organization of research and production.

WIT of the Glass Industry--30 Years of Research Work for Industrial Partners[1]

Our research work began three decades ago in the registering of the energy consumption of existing production facilities in the glass, ceramics and cement industry. We initially registered weaknesses in the technologies with the aid of the heat-economy work sheet and they led to development tasks.

Research Work for the Glass Branch of Industry

A focal point here, among others, was the investigation of the generator gas production. For the 350 generators then in operation, technological problems (such as, for example, the elimination of phenolic water and consultation on the optimization of the operating technique) as well as measurement and automation tasks were resolved.

Before complete melting units were developed, there were investigations of the heat transmission from the flame to the glass and work in the area of the burner configuration. But other subjects of specific research were heat recovery by means of regenerators and recuperators, glass batch inlay technology, glass batch granulation, and glass batch preheating through exhaust gases.

An additional focal point in this development stage was in the area of oven automation. MSR facilities for the melting unit, generator gas systems, the feeder and the relief cooling were conceived, built and gradually introduced into the glass enterprises. The first complex MSR system was put into operation in 1958 for a horseshoe-flame-heated tank glass tub at the VEB Glass Works in Friedrichshain. This project produced an increase of 202 percent in labor productivity and a substantial increase in the specific melting output and an energy saving. (In recognition of this performance, Harald Costa, then director of the institute, was honored with the Natinoal Prize for Science and Technology of the GDR.)

Through 1960, using this concept and with the same success, several container glass troughs (also transversely heated) and a transversely heated plate glass trough were equipped with these systems and put into operation.

In the mid-1960's, research work began on the electric melting of glass, as a result of which it was possible as early as 1967 to put into operation the first Melting end with electric supplementary heating (EZH) at the VEB Glass Works in Dresden (including automation system). This was followed by the conversion of a number of glass melting units in the GDR to EZH operation. (This achievement was recognized by honoring a collective with the "Banner of Work" order in 1969.)

Through concentrated research work, it was possible to introduce the fully electric melting method (VES) into the VEB Lausitz Glass Combine in 1969. The first two melting units had a melting surface of 4.5 square meters and served to melt commercial glass. Moreover, a VES with 7.5 square meters was operated as a pilot system through 1975 at the VEB Ilmenau Technical Glass Combine. The successful testing led to the use of nine VES units with melting surfaces of between 1 and 12 square meters at the VEB Technical Glass Works in Ilmenau. (This outstanding achievement was honored with the National Prize for Science and Technology in the Collective.")

Work is currently being done on the wide application of VES technology for bulk and special glasses, whereby the equipping of the units with up-to-date MRS equipment on the basis on microcomputers is standard procedure (detailed references to this work can be found in the separate issues of this publication).

There has been successful cooperation with glass machine building for years in the area of feeder development and automation. Most recently, this work has been concentrated on installations for homogenization and on the more efficient design of the heating systems.

In past years, in connection with the start-up of entire technological lines, the shaping of glass was also the subject of research work. In the 1970's, for example, intensive development work was accomplished on the formation of strands. The result was the start-up of a Danner tube hoist at the VEB Glass Works in Altenfeld and, in cooperation with Soviet glass machine building, of two vertical tube hoists for rasothermal glass tubes in the VEB Ilmenau Technical Glass Works. Neither should work in the area of the further processing of glass tubes remain unmentioned.

Another field of activity that has been dealt with from the beginning is the improvement of the design and control of cooling lines. In close cooperation with the VEB Glass Oven Construction in Jena, the work led to a reduction of the use of heat, an increased throughput, and a reduction of the cooling breakage.

Research Work for the Ceramics Industrial Branch

The institute's radius of action covered the ceramic firing and drying technologies including their automation. With our help, the completely obsolete circular furnaces with individual firing were replaced with substantially more efficient gas-heated circular furnaces. The search for new burning units, using the residual storage heat and increasing the furnace turnover, led to the development of a fully automatic chamber furnace for porcelain with a carriage-type furnace bottom.

In 1961, the first tunnel furnaces with grid-gas heating were put into operation at the VEB Max Dietel Plate Works in Meissen. The automated equipment developed and employed by the institute for this purpose made a substantial contribution to increasing the efficiency of such firing units.

In the following years, a multitude of tunnel furnaces and special continuous furnaces were developed with WTI-MSR technology, furnaces that are still used in great numbers here and abroad.

Extensive work was also done in the drying of ceramic masses. In addition to the acquiring of the bases for ceramic drying equipment (also in cooperation with Poland, Hungary and the CSSR), several dryer types (rocker dryers, chamber dryers, and humidity dryers) were put into practice.

In addition to the on-going development tasks, the enterprises of the ceramic industry received comprehensive production support or industrial consultation

The current work of the institute for the ceramic industry include the provision of branch-specific measuring instruments (temperature and pressure measurement) as well as MSR systems for dryers and firing units.

Research Work for the Cement Industrial Branch

Preceding from the work with the heat-economy work sheet, the work was initially concentrated on the stabilization of cement production and burner development

An additional field of activity was the reduction of the dust discharge of the cement works. The institute had a great responsibility in the start-up of new or reconstructed facilities. A new rotary furnace using the dry process and a shaft prewarmer were the result of the research work in the area of process technology. Another focal point was in the area of cement plant automation. In 1970, besides the development of specific measuring instruments for the identification of the process flow, the first process computer was put into operation at VEB Cement Works in Bernburg. The ZEDAT software-application system developed by the institute, which makes possible all of the measuring and processing, was also translated into reality in subsequent applications at the cement works in Karlsdorf (1973-75) and Deuna (1975-77). (The honoring of a collective with the "Banner of Work" order in 1974 documents the appreciation of this work.) The work of the institute in the automation of lime shaft ovens, which was likewise a great economic success, should not go unmentioned.

Work of the Institute in the Area of Advanced Training and Qualification

It was recognized in time at the institute that the effective utilization of modern technology depends upon the qualifications of production personnel. In the time that followed, therefore, special attention was paid to the advanced training of power engineers and heat technologists in the 1950's. Also worthy of mention is the qualification of the university and technical school personnel of the enterprises in the institute. Beginning in 1960, practical advanced training courses continued to be carried out on the basis of extensive advanced training material in the automation sector as well.

The new melting technologies and microelectronic automation equipment that are now to be introduced to an increasing extent represent a new challenge for our advanced training function as well.

History of the VEB WTI of the Glass Industry in Jena

The early history of the WTI dates back to 1 October 1949, when a working group of eight colleagues under the direction of Harald Costa was attached to the Weimar energy district as a "central laboratory." This was also the point of departure for the "Heat-Technology Department (WTA)"--organized 6 March 1951--of the Institute for Applied Silicate Research of the Academy of Sciences. This installation soon had about 150 employees and had experience in the area of heat-technology processes in the glass, ceramic and building materials industry as well as the manufacture of measuring instruments.

The independent economic unit "Institute for Heat Technology and Automation of the Silicate Works Industry (WTI)" was founded on 1 January 1956 under the direction of Harald Costa.[2]

By 1958, the number of employees had already more than doubled. From 1975 until today, we can refer to an almost-constant 630 members of the institute.

The buildings available in Jena-Burgau at the time of the founding of the institute, which were located at the old lime works, included a multipurpose building and another tract of buildings primarily for development and experimental work. In quick succession, in 1957, 1959, 1961 and 1965, additional building complexes were put into use.

In 1959, to meet the growing demand for MSR equipment and systems, an enterprise section with about 100 employees was established in Scheibenberg (Erz Gebirge).

The rapid development of our national economy in he 1960's led to a process of specialization in technology research. The Institute for Cement in Dessau, the SKET Institute in Weimar, the Scientific-Technical Ceramics Plant in Meissen, and the central planning enterprise Glasinvest in Radebeul came into being. The WTI worked more and more for the glass industry.

In this process, the institute was assigned to the VEB Ilmenau Technical Glass Combine on 1 January 1970 as part of the research center. Then, on 1 January 1974, the research enterprise, which had been renamed VEB Technical Glass Institute, was managed as an enterprise attached to the Technical Glass Combine.

On 1 January 1984, with the completion and initiation of operations of the "Ilmenau Industrial Site," the institute was again profiled for the entire glass industry of the GDR under the designation "VEB Heat Technology Institute of the Glass Industry in Jena."

In this 30-year history of the institute, the unity of process and automation research was continuously preserved and its effectiveness in the glass industry of the GDR was maintained.

In 1981, the institute was awarded the "Banner of Work" order for this successful action for technical progress in the glass works.

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RAKOWSKI, GORYWODA ADDRESS SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL

AU171653 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 March 86 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] On 10 March the 239 members of the socioeconomic council gathered in the Sejm Hall of Columns for the council's inaugural session. The meeting was opened by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, council chairman and Sejm deputy speaker. Members of the Sejm Presidium and representatives of deputies clubs and circles took part in the meeting. Among those present were: Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member PZPR Central Committee secretary and chairman of the PZPR Deputies Club; Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych; and Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers.

M. Rakowski, Sejm deputy speaker, said inter alia that he regarded the great interest in participation in the work of the council as evidenced by the great number of applications for membership as grounds for optimism. The Socioeconomic Council is one of those platforms which can enable the realization of the idea of joint participation by citizens in the creation of state policy and joint responsibility for policy. Every institution of this kind contributes to the realities of the idea of people's democracy.

Being a body which represents social and occupational groups and communities the council can include various sections of society in the joint decision-making mechanism. It can become a platform which can facilitate the process of arriving at solutions to matters connected with social and economic policy by way of dialogue.

According to the data presented by the previous speaker the present councils has 100 members more than the previous one. The largest group comprises representatives of the workers' class (85) and farmers (28 private farmers, 4 State Farm employees, and 4 agricultural Production Cooperative employees). Cooperative employees comprise 10 members of the council, and the number of representatives of trades and services is the same. The council brings together 16 academics, of whom 11 are professors. The National Council of Trade Unions have provided the council with 12 members. Youth and social organizations have 13 representatives; cooperative organizations have 15 representatives; tives; and economic organizations have 4 representatives.

The council has a 116 members who have received a higher education, and 80 members who have completed a general or vocational secondary school education. In terms of age, the largest groups comprise persons between the ages of 50-59 (75 persons), 30-39 (68 persons), 40-49 (62 persons).

Speaking about the "council's philosophy of operation, the council chairman said that the council is for the triumph in social life of views, ideas, and proposals which are the most rational, creative, and progressive, and which bring the most benefits from the point of view of national and socialist interests. We should also respect small achievements because they, too, enrich the national and state fabric. The council should also make a contribution to supporting citizens' initiatives and to the struggle against inertia and lack of resourcefulness.

The last point on the agenda of the meeting was a report presented by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, on current economic problems, economic results for last year, and the main tasks for this year.

The positive developments which occurred last year noted by the deputy premier were: that production growth was almost entirely due to an increase in labor productivity; that the positive trend in agricultural production was maintaining (the downward trend in cattle rearing constitutes a problem); the maintenance of a high level of trade with socialist countries; a certain improvement in the investment structure; and an improvement in the supply of goods to the market.

Disturbing trends were: the failure to execute plans designed to achieve economic equilibrium; a disadvantageous position in trade with capitalist countries; the failure to attain the envisaged rate of progress in balancing the domestic market and continued low efficiency in the investment process.

It emerges from this that the level of efficiency in directing economic processes is still unsatisfactory.

M. Gorywoda said that the execution to this year's tasks will depend [on] a more effective rise in economic efficiency; an increase in exports to capitalist countries; the attainment of financial and market equilibrium; and curbing the inflation rate. The deputy premier described certain government actitivities in these areas and then answered the many questions put to him by members of the council.

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GORYWODA CHAIRS PLANNING COMMISSION SESSION

LD220809 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] A preliminary draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 has been discussed at a planning commission session at the Council of Ministers. Representatives of academic communities and sociopolitical and vocational organizations, as well as economic activists also participated in the proceedings

The draft envisages an average annual growth in the national income of 3 to 3.5 percent until the end of the decade. The assumed growth rate takes internal and external conditions and increasing demands for improved management efficiency into account. It was noted in the discussion that this rate of development corresponds to a realistic evaluation of our present capabilities. But if it were possible to speed up the improvement of efficiency and make better use of development reserves, the national income growth rate could even be higher. This would make it possible to simultaneously speed up the growth in consumption in accordance with public expectations.

Much attention also was devoted to issues of strengthening the economic reform mechanisms.

Summing up the proceedings, planning commission Chairman Manfred Gorywoda, emphasized that further possibilities for intensifying our economy's development will have to be sought in the discussion on the preliminary plan draft during the next 3 months.

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INCREASED EXPORT TO USSR URGED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] A meeting was held at the Center for Soviet Science and Culture in Warsaw. It was devoted to the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Poland and was attended by representatives of the Soviet embassy in Warsaw. The state of Polish-Soviet economic relations was presented to the gathered journalists.

It was stressed that the years 1984-1985 were a period of very active cooperation and coordination of economic development plans between both countries. The prospects of cooperation for the coming years were also discussed and it was emphasized that both sides are aiming at balancing trade-something that will become possible at the end of the current 5-year period.

In discussing the results of foreign trade during 1981-1985, it was stated that they were good. Trade turnover was 50 percent higher than during the previous 5-year period, attaining 12.2 billion rubles of which 6.5 billion rubles were in Soviet exports to Poland and 5.7 billion rubles were in our exports to the USSR.

During the last few years, there were no greater changes in the structure of trade. Only in Soviet exports to Poland was there a drop in the percentage share of machinery and equipment, from 30 percent to 24 percent. On the other hand, the percentage share of raw and other materials rose. Therefore, improving the structure of exports and the balance of trade are urgent tasks in the opinion of the discussion participants. During the current 5-year period, emphasis also has to be placed on increasing Polish exports to the USSR.

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GWIAZDA COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH USSR

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda following his official friendship visit to the USSR with a Polish delegation, by Ryszard Nalecz]

[Text] [Question] Following the return of the Polish delegation from an official friendship visit to the USSR, this PAP journalist turned to one of the delegation members, Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, with a request that he comment on the outcome of the visit with regard to economic cooperation within the context of the signed agreements on its further development.

[Answer] "The characteristic feature of economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR is--and this is something that became particularly apparent during the visit of Premier Zbigniew Messner [part of the delegation]--that as this economic cooperation progresses, the range of issues that may be of mutual interest does not become depleted," stated W. Gwiazda. "Quite the contraty--it expands. This seems like a paradox but it issues forth from the fact that every new agreement, every new understanding presents further possibilities of cooperation.

"Both in Poland and in the USSR, crucial changes in the quality of the economy are taking place aimed at placing it on the track of intensive development. The adaptation of cooperation to these changes requires not only that it be expanded with new fields but also with new forms. The greatest amount of time was devoted to these issues during the economic talks in Moscow. This resulted in the signing of 11 agreements on economic and cultural cooperation with the majority of them related to the former.

"Joint ventures should be included in the new forms of cooperation. The first of these will be the building of a Potato Processing Plant in Woskrzenice in the province of Biala Podlaska. The agreement in this regard defines the organizational and legal framework for the formation of a Polish-Soviet enterprise as well as the fundamental principles of its operation.

"Subsequent joint ventures are also under preparation. What I am referring to here is the completion of the second phase of the construction of the Pollena-Miraculum Economic Chemistry Factory in Krakow and other ventures related to the production of goods of the electrical-machinery and the consumer goods industries.

"Both of our countries are attaching increasing importance to the direct coproduction of Polish and Soviet enterprises, which has been undertaken to date by more than 100 industrial plants and scientific-research units. We are aware that so far, this is still all too often cooperation limited to the exchange of production and technological experience, reciprocal visits of groups of professionals and experts, and personal contactcs. What matters is to obtain benefits from long-term coproduction cooperation; to design jointly the construction of machinery and equipment; to operate jointly on third world markets; to phase in concurrently and uniformly, technological progress and to raise the standard of production quality while at the same time restricting costs.

"The new forms of cooperation between Poland and the USSR represent projected activity which will bring benefits in the years to come. However, other signed agreements and economic contracts will be of important significance to the development of current cooperation in the upcoming years. Within this context, we should stress the understanding with which the Soviet side approached our financial difficulties as evidenced by the document with regard to the deferment of the repayment of credit granted our country by the Soviet Union prior to 1985. Instead of during the current 5-year period, we will repay the credit beginning in 1991 at which time, we will have the chance to settle our current problems.

"The Soviet Union also agreed to grant us credit in the amount of 900 million rubles for the financing of the debit balance in our mutual turnover last year.

"A general agreement was entered into on the credit share of the USSR in creating new production capabilities; in completing the building, reconstruction, and modernization of Polish enterprises; and a 5-year agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the building and modernization of industrial and other structures. This last agreement envisages, among other things, the assembly and construction in our country of a technological line and industrial equipment for the Polish chemical, metallurgical, power and transportation industries. The matter of the reconstruction and modernization of Polish repair shipyards is the furthest advanced in the area of credit investments. The aforementioned agreement also envisages similar cooperation in the development of the production of hydraulic self-propelled cranes, elements and assembly units for construction and road machinery, chemical products and many other manufactured goods. Appropriate machinery and appliances will be supplied to Poland for this purpose on credit terms and Soviet specialists will be delegated whereas our people will undergo specialized training in the USSR.

"While on the subject of the modernization and development of our industry, there is no way to avoid mentioning the agreement pertaining to the construction in Poland with the assistance of the Soviet Union of a 4000 Mw nuclear power plant. Sufficient energy is a fundamental condition for increasing the production potential. A second nuclear power plant in Poland will considerably enable us to improve our power [energy] balance in the future. In accordance with the agreement, we will be assured the supply of technical documentation, equipment, machinery and material indispensable for this investment as well as assistance in draft plan work and in the area of training specialists.

"And finally, the matter of mutual trade turnover. The 5-year agreement signed in this regard assesses the cumulative value of commodity turnover during this period at more than 74 billion transfer rubles. The shipments from the USSR of, among other things, many articles sought after on our market will, as has been the case so far, enrich the market selection and availability of goods, at the same time contributing to the balance of supply and demand of attractive goods."

"It is impossible to characterize more profoundly in a short statement the effects which will result from all the documents signed during the visit," concluded W. Gwiazda.

"Therefore, in conclusion it is worth stressing--because not everyone is always aware of this--that we did not go to Moscow with a package of documents ready to be signed. The premier's visit also had a working character. Important agreements were made which we were not successful in implementing during earlier consultations of groups and teams working in cooperation with each other. The signed documents are the result of talks which took place in a very warm and open atmosphere."

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BAKA ON MARKET EQUILIBRIUM, WAGE INFLATION

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] As 1986 progresses, we are receiving increasingly more precise data on economic indicators obtained in 1985.

This time, NBP, MHWiU and MPPiSS representatives were invited to the joint session of the Sejm commissions on Domestic Market, Small Business and Services, and Planning, Budget and Finances to explain last year's money-market situation and how it effects the current situation.

Without a doubt the leader of this discussion was the NBP chairman, Prof Wladyslaw Baka. In the introduction, he stated to the delegates that last year is particularly difficult to evaluate as far as market equilibrium is concerned.

On the one hand, we have statistical data which indicate that this equilibrium by comparison with 1983-1984 has worsened considerably. On the other hand, in observing the realistic processes that occur on the market, it is possible to notice improvement in the supply of goods, the gradual departure from state imposed controls and here and there, we can even observe certain retail price reductions; the state of trade reserves is improving and public savings are increasing.

That is why in discussing the financial situation of the market, Prof Baka warned against drawing oversimplified conclusions from the complicated economic reality. "An excess of figures in a discussion may obscure the true picture of that which surrounds us," he said.

Nonetheless, when money is discussed we cannot avoid talking about figures. And it follows from them that last year, personal incomes rose 24 percent in comparison with 1984 which represents a significant surpassing of the plan (by 6 percent).

The basic reason for this surpassing is wages, which got out from under control. They rose 19 percent, but 3.7 percent too much in relation to the plan projection. Because it so happens that the surpassing of the personal income plan in the socialized economy is becoming the rule, there is talk about the "laxity of the financial system."

The classical mechanism of wage increases in industry is such that it is permissible to pay employees more when net production rises in a plant. For every percent of net production growth, it is permissible to increase the wage fund by one-half percent. However, in reality only 27 percent of enterprises paid their employees according to this method. The remaining enterprises used varioys types of "modifications": certain cofactors were raised, breaks were granted for taxes on abovestandard wages, etc.

It was noted during the deliberations of the commissions that this "money over and above the plan" was not created outside of the awareness of decision-making centers. On the contrary, these centers created it under the influence of the current situation: the ncessity of evening out disproportion within the framework of and between branches; frequently, these were "emergency" situations.

Social services; i.e., pensions and retirement pay, more or less adhered to the indexes which had been planned earlier. However, the fact remains that the living conditions of many people who receive low social benefits worsened last year.

The income obtained by farmers for the sale of their products increased 19 percent by comparison with 1984 and at the same time surpassed the plan by 11 percent. These are two reasons for this: higher procurement prices and a physical increase in sales. However, it should be kept in mind that a portion of their income is set aside for investments.

In the nonsocialized sector (outside of agriculture), income rose 67 percent last year, surpassing the plan by 20 percent. To a considerable extent this is the result of the economy's shortage of services where agreed upon prices are applied.

On the other hand, expenses (understood as the supply of goods and services on the market) remained at the level of planned indexes. And this is rather unfortunate because the "above plan demand" collided with the "planned supply" resulting in an inflationary gap; i.e., a surplus of money on the market. This gap is estimated, in accordance with the adopted method of calculating, at from 150 to 250 billion zlotys.

From the point of view of the market condition, the increase in savings deposits, especially into time savings accounts, represents a positive sign. On the one hand, this may be an indication of a certain gain in confidence toward money whereas on the other hand, this is the result of the fact that not everyone can invest cash in the market and, therefore, takes it to the bank or post office and waits for better times counting on interest rates.

In 1986, efforts will be made to, above all, curb personal income. The wage increase index is projected at approximately 13 percent. Nevertheless, from the analysis of the first quarter of the current year, it follows that wages in the socialized economy have risen 19.4 percent by comparison with the same period last year. If during the following quarters it will not be possible to hold a tight rein on wages, then without much doubt it may be said that in 1986 personal income will again get out of control.

In order to prevent this, efforts will be made to adhere with great consistency to the principle of rewarding a worker for net production growth in an enterprise. All kinds of tax breaks, subsidies which conceal the inefficiency of enterprises are planned to be limited. All attemps at merging good firms with weak ones for the purpose of increasing wages in the latter will be counteracted. Financial penalties are proposed for enterprises that pay their employees wages which surpass the capabilities of the firm.

There was also an undercurrent in the discussion which more or less pointed out that even the most ingenious mechanisms of maintaining money-market equilibrium will not be successful in an ailing economy. Economic results are the effect of various types of feedback. However, in the case of the market, this effect is more the consequence than the cause of the poor state of our economy. It was stated during the discussion that equilibrium should be strived for by means of changes in the economic structure, a different investment profile with emphasis being placed on exports and innovation.

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MICROCOMPUTER PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by: b.k.]

[Text] (Own Service). At the Council of Ministers Office center in Jadwisin near Warsaw, from 21 to 22 February, a seminar was held on the current state of microcomputers in Poland and on their developmental prospects.

The Office for Scientific-Technological Progress and Applications, organizer of the seminar, was represented by Minister Konrad Tott, office director, and Ryszard Pregiel, undersecretary of state. Participants included the directors of all enterprises that produce microcomputer equipment in Poland, representatives of the national defense ministry and the metallurgy and machine industry ministry and representatives of polytechnical schools.

The purpose of the meeting was to review current production potential of the microcomputer industry and to sort out those technical problems that represent the most difficult obstacles to overcome.

Director of the Electronics Team at the Office for Scientific-Technological Progress and Applications Dr Jerzy Dyczkowski reported on 10 government orders for such microcomputer equipment elements as screen monitors, small-size printers, floppy disk drives and the like. There are also two central research-development programs for equipment development and programing.

Doc Dr Wojciech Cellary from Poznan Polytechnical School described the state of the microcomputer industry worldwide, its extremely rapid development and outlays for this purpose, while Dr Bronislaw Piwowar, director of the Mathematical Machinery Institute, spoke of the development of microcomputers in socialist countries.

The last few years have made political leaders realize that the living standard of a country and its defense capabilities depend increasingly on technological progress, especially on electronics. The countries of Western Europe are embarking on joint research programs until the title EUREKA; socialist countries are continuing scientific-technical cooperation, especially in several selected directions, i.e., electronics, automation and industrial robots.

Last year the Polish computer industry recorded significant successes. Production rose by 27 percent in constant prices, while the value of export increased by 36 percent. There are plants in which export increased by 70-90 percent. On the other hand, as Director Dyczkowski pointed out during a meeting with reporters, vigorous action must be taken to saturate our market with modern electronic equipment. In many cases, that which we have produced until this time lags generations behind equipment produced throughout the world.

Restrictions on the exchange of information in new fields of electronics and an embargo on the sale of many types of electronic equipment from Western Europe, the United States and Japan require us to arrive by our own efforts at solutions already known worldwide. At the same time, enormous outlays are required for microelectronics, which is not easy for us in the current situation. Despite this, considerable funding has been designated to subsidize really innovative efforts in this field and to award prizes to individual innovators.

An exhibit of microcomputer equipment also was organized at the Council of Ministers Office center in Jadwisin. The Katowice MERASTER Plant, MERA-ELZAB from Zabrze, MERA BLONIE and ELWRO from Wroclaw presented the newest in computer equipment already being produced. The Operational Systems Scientific-Production Center in Katowice produces the MERA-60 Computer. It has a simple design, a high degree of accuracy and also is equipped with peripherals that allow for its use in many fields. The center also produces the MERA-660, a professional, 16-byte microcomputer that includes several innovations. It is designed for work in computer networks, computer graphics systems, drafting and the like. MERA from Zabrze exhibited its COMPAN-8 Professional Microcomputers in three systems versions. Production began in December of 1985. Software for this computer is also produced on the basis of specific government orders.

MERA BLONIE produces printers. Next year, the serial production of printers for professional microcomputers that will be two-to-three times cheaper than those sold currently by Polonia-type firms will begin.

The Wroclaw ELWRO Plant exhibited four types of computers: the ELWRO-500, 600, 700 and 800, for use in office work, for storage of document records, for accounting, for operating automated industrial systems and for use in schools as educational computers. With regard to the latter, a production capacity of 100,000 computers per year is projected by 1990.

8536
CSO: 2600/302

POLONIA FIRMS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD REVIEWS PROBLEMS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Engineer Jerzy Wieckowski, secretary general of the INTER-POLCOM Chamber, by Henryk Chadzynski; date and location of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Changes in legal regulations mean that the Polish-Polonia Industrial-Trade Chamber INTER-POLCOM is to be transformed from a voluntary organization into a compulsory association of the proprietors of foreign small-scale production enterprises, known popularly as Polonia firms. Will this organization retain its self-governing status?

[Answer] The principle that the general assembly elects the major organs of INTER-POLCOM, namely the council, the fellow-workers' arbitration and the review commission will be retained.

[Question] They why, despite the announcement, is the general assembly not allowed to meet? At the last minute, the date set for last October was canceled and no new date was set. Why did this happen?

[Answer] It was done for practical reasons. At the last Polonia Forum, a number of proposals were made that were then submitted to the interested authorities. Since they concerned basic issues, we wanted to be able to give conclusive answers at the general assembly. However, this was still not possible in October. At the same time, it also became indispensable under the new situation to amend the draft statute, that likewise was to be examined by the general assembly.

[Question] Then when will the general assembly meet?

[Answer] From the organizational viewpoint, the chamber already has been prepared for this for a long time. However, we have received the opinions of the interested ministries on the draft statute only recently. Incidentally, it should be added that as a result of legislative changes, our parent organ has changed as well. Formerly the mayor of the capital city Warsaw was the parent organ. Now that the law has transformed INTER-POLCOM into a compulsory association, the parent organ is the minister of domestic trade and services. As for the date, we would like to call a general assembly for a time that is convenient for the majority of those interested. We are especially trying to take into consideration that proposals of our foreign members that believe that the best thing would be for the meeting to take place when most of them will be in Poland for the Poznan International Trade Fair.

Given these wishes, we believe that the most advisable thing would be to call a general assembly in June right before this year's Poznan International Trade Fair. We are convinced that by that time the replies of the particular ministries to those questions that were brought up at the last Polonia Forum will have been answered.

[Question] How many small-scale production enterprises are currently operative in Poland and how may last year's balance be described? Is development going on or are you regressing as a result of stiffer financial conditions?

[Answer] From a statistical viewpoint, we are undergoing development. A closer analysis, however, forces us to think twice. At the end of 1984, there were more than 630 enterprises of this type operating in Poland. At the end of last year, their number approached 700. Thus, numerical growth took place. Trade also increased from approximately 78.3 billion zlotys to approximately 100 billion zlotys. There are, however, such disturbing phenomena as the decline in export. We also must consider whether this expansion is up to our potential and whether the capital, the energy, the organizational know-how and the technical potential of this type of enterprise are being utilized sufficiently to develop that kind of activity on which our country depends. I have in mind here both the very important domestic fields from the market standpoint and the activation of that kind of export initially anticipated.

Many myths and misunderstandings have grown up around Polonia-type firms. Only some of their operations are perceived, while people know considerably less about the fact that a considerable part of them are committed to working in accordance with Poland's economic priorities. Thirty-two firms are involved in implementing government orders. Some have embarked upon unique types of production that are important for our health service and for supplying industry with precision tools and equipment. Quite often the production of these firms has allowed us to do away with expensive free foreign-exchange import. I believe, however, that this useful activity could develop on a considerably broader scale.

[Question] Are there any hindrances to this?

[Answer] I do not think that question can be answered in one sentence. There are many reasons, both those of a financial nature and obstacles that emanate from the ordinary misunderstanding or ambiguous interpretation of state policy in this field.

For example, let us look at the issue of raw materials procurement. The regulations in effect state that foreign small-scale production enterprises may make use of the available domestic raw materials. The economic reform ushered in the principle of the equal treatment of economic small-scale production institutions. Meanwhile, things are completely different in practice. Many ministries, including socialized plants, do not wish to enter into agreements with these firms, believing that they should be supplied with imported raw materials. This is so even when they implement government orders. It is so even when their production is demanded on the market.

Let me give a very telling example. In 1986, enterprises dealing in the foods subbranch are to supply products valued at 37 billion zlotys for consumer consumption. For this purpose, some firms have purchased the necessary cacao beans, southern fruits, stimulants and components, but to date they still have not received their sugar allotment. In such cases, should we expect them to be able to import sugar using their own foreign exchange? If an enterprise is geared towards export, such a possibility may be considered. However, given the taxation rates in effect and the principle of re-selling half of all foreign exchange from export to the state regardless of the outlays incurred in foreign exchange, frequently such a transaction simply is not profitable.

Moreover, there are many other reasons for a lack of progress, including the strict and detailed definition of the scope of activity when a trade concession is issued. Sometimes this leads to paradoxes. For example, a firm that produces chandeliers and mountings has not obtained approval to mount the wiring in them. Market conditions are changing and enterprises naturally would like to adapt flexibly to the demand, but then it turns out that they must start from the beginning when they request their concession to be expanded. This is associated with a procedure that is like applying to set up a new enterprise. The only difference is that when an enterprise is started up, it can count on being free from taxation for the first 2 years.

[Question] Has INTER-POLCOM made any proposals regarding these issues?

[Answer] We have made reports on all these matters to the interested ministries. Sometimes we have succeeded, sometimes we have not. However, there is a general issue here, that of outlining a clear and universally observed state policy. It is especially a question of not lumping everyone together. In our assessment, in reality a certain number of firms, generally weak ones, deserve sharp criticism due to activity that society finds reprehensible.

However, we cannot generalize about this. Rather, those that do not pass the test should be eliminated. At the same time, priorities should be created for those that invest, especially in priority fields, that develop needed production and that fill market gaps. Innovative institutions should be supported and we should not yield to the myths that say that earnings are high in Polonia-type firms. Incidentally, I would like to point out that average employe earnings are 23,000 to 24,000 zlotys with double the productivity of work cooperatives. As for the proprietors, it is known that their primary motive is profit. If somebody commits capital, not to speak of energy and risk, he must derive greater benefits than if he simply put his money into the bank.

I believe that a basic turn has been taken recently on these issues. This is expressed in the draft law on companies with foreign participation being examined by the Sejm. Polonia firms were an experimental proving ground. Our experiences to date, varied as they have been, demonstrate that the benefits accruing to Poland from their activity may be immeasurably greater.

8536
CSO: 2600/302

PRIVATE MEAT SALES, RATION UPDATE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by: Ew]

[Text] Not even a month has passed since the sale of meat from surpluses began at bazaars in three provinces (Warsaw, Leszno and Tarnobrzeg), and we already have new developments on the meat market. The first affects all those that have meat rationing cards. In March, there will be a one-time increase in the allotment of bone-in beef of 0.5 kg. If this seems to be very little, we should keep in mind that a total of 16,500 tons of meat has been designated for this purpose.

Likewise, the allotment of bone-in beef for group eating establishment[illegible]nd restaurants has been upped by 7,000 tons. Thus, we may expect more beef broth with the vegetables at cafeteria meals and more variety on the menus in restaurants where until now only lamb and dishes from so-called large-sized poultry were served.

The increased meat allotment has become possible because meat procurement is going well, very well. For this reason, Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Jerzy Jozwiak was able to approve the recommendations of four provincial governors to bring meat from surpluses in the Bielsko-Biala, Katowice, Lodz and Siedlce Provinces into the bazaars already in March.

As we predicted, the bazaar has not threatened socialized procurement, but has enabled the mending of the meat budget for those for whom rationing cards are insufficient. In Warsaw (the largest bazaar market), each day 25 suppliers deliver 5 tons of meat. Given that 300 tons are delivered daily to socialized trade, this amount is small, but it is particularly important that this meat has been checked and is known to be of good quality.

Of the new March developments on the meat market, we also should note that the structure of deliveries will improve, as is usually the case during a holiday month. The amounts of meat and cured pork products will be equal and in the cured pork products structure, the share of group I will be increased to 45-50 percent.

8536
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BRIEFS

LEIPZIG FAIR GENERATED TRADE--Leipzig, March 22--During the Spring International Fair which ended here today, Poland and the GDR signed agreements on mutual deliveries of goods worth 427.5 million roubles. The contracts cover the years 1986 and 1987. Poland bought among other things 8,400 "Wartburg" and 3,200 "Trabant" cars, and scientific equipment made by the Carl Zeiss Jena Company, while the GDR will be receiving Polish agricultural and horticultural products, cosmetics and machines and equipment. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD] /8918

CSO: 2020/102

DECREE ON IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL MECHANISM

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 5, 22 Jan 86 pp 1-7

[State Council Decree on Measures to Improve the Economic-Financial Mechanism]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article I--Law No 8/1972 on Romania's planned socioeconomic development, as published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Part I No 58 of 13 July 1979, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. A new paragraph with the following contents, is introduced under article 4:

"The ministries and centrals are responsible for drafting forecasts according to products and groups of products, which will highlight the directions of production modernization, foreseeable changes in range structures, prospects for updating products, development of manufacture technologies and economic efficiency parameters, and opportunities for securing technical-material supplies and domestic and foreign markets."

2. Paragraph 1 of article 14 will read as follows:

"Article 14--Planning procedures will take place at the various organizational levels as follows:

a) enterprises, cooperative organizations, and social-cultural establishments have their own plan; they draft their plan proposals in cooperation with the centrals and ministries to which they belong or with the cooperative unions respectively, and with the committees or, according to case, the executive bureaus of people's councils, which are obligated to provide thorough documentation for the plans;

b) incorporated centrals and units have their own plan; as plan holders they are responsible for the drafting and fulfillment of the plans of the units subordinated to them, and are obligated to integrate and coordinate the latter's proposals on the basis of production sharing and specialization, intensive utilization of the entire technical potential, and the establishment of production structures adapted to economic requirements; they draft their plan suggestions in cooperation with the other centrals, ministries, and local bodies.

The State Planning Committee drafts the socioeconomic development plan on the immediate basis of centrals and incorporated units, for which purpose it cooperates with the ministries;

c) the ministries and other central bodies have their own plan for their respective branch or sector; they work out the draft plans of each ministry by compiling the plans of the centrals and other units subordinated to them; they establish draft plans for the branch for which they are responsible."

3. The following new paragraph is added to article 18:

"The State Planning Committee and the ministries allocate and directly oversee the implementation of the plan by the centrals and by major complexes and enterprises of particular importance, and provide solutions for all problems concerning the fulfillment of the plan. The complexes and units of particular importance are decided by the State Council on a yearly basis."

4. The following new paragraph is introduced under article 20, immediately after paragraph 1:

"Consumption norms and product standardization tasks are established 1 year prior to the plan year and serve as the basis for drafting the socioeconomic development plan of the following year. During this period, the ministries, centrals, and enterprises establish technical-organizational measures to ensure observance of the consumption norms."

5. The following new paragraph is added to article 21:

"The entire production earmarked for domestic consumption must be covered by contracts by the finalization of the plan for the following year, for which purpose material reserves will be updated simultaneously with the plan provisions; firm, skeleton, and long-term contracts, orders or conventions will be signed for the production earmarked for export, so as to ensure safe markets and complete utilization of the production capacities. Economic contracts concerning the machinery, equipment, and installations required for investment projects will be closely coordinated with the approved opening date of the new projects."

6. Article 22 will read as follows:

"Article 22--On the basis of the remarks and suggestions made by the working people's general meetings and councils, the Council of Ministers finalizes the draft plan for the following year. In the last quarter of the year preceding the plan year, the single national plan is submitted by the Council of Ministers to the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development and the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils for examination, and is adopted by the Grand National Assembly.

"The national plan tasks endorsed by the Grand National Assembly are allocated to the plan holders under State Council decree and on the basis of the recommendations of the Council of Ministers.

"In order to ensure smooth and even activities throughout the year, the major tasks envisaged in the annual plan are divided into quarters, months, and 10-day periods.

"The plans for each month and 10-day period will feature tasks according to itemized products and the corresponding value indexes. The entire production will be itemized and matched against the production value, whereby the legally established production costs and delivery prices will be strictly observed.

"The quarterly and monthly production will be decided according to the energy supply programs for summer and winter, and to the need to utilize fuel and energy with maximum efficiency and to spread out peak seasons. Units that consume great volumes of energy will be scheduled for capital repairs primarily in the winter months.

"The ministries, centrals, and regional planning commissions, in cooperation with the State Planning Committee, will ensure that each unit plan and begin the production on schedule, especially the export production. The export production will be completed in the first 20 days of the respective month, according to specific case."

7. The following new paragraph is added to article 24:

"The general meeting examines and approves the activities carried out and the manner in which the working people's councils and their executive bureaus fulfill their tasks. The working people's councils in enterprises and centrals are directly responsible for the fulfillment of the itemized production and commodity-output, for ensuring markets for the domestic and export production, promoting scientific-technical progress, capitalizing on all opportunities to increase labor productivity, intensively utilizing the production capacities, better utilizing material resources, strictly observing consumption and stockpiling norms, and mobilizing the entire technical and productive potential of the unit with a view to achieving high-quality products at the lowest possible costs."

8. Paragraphs h) and m) of article 26 will read as follows:

"h) maintenance and repair work on machines, equipment, and installations will be performed so as to ensure that they run safely and with maximum efficiency; at the time of capital repairs equipment will also be updated with a view to improving their technical-economic performance, reducing specific fuel and energy consumption, increasing labor productivity, and raising the quality of the products; expenditures for capital and current repairs will be planned so as to account for the utilization of recovered spare parts.

"The service life of fixed assets will be re-examined in accordance with the law, particularly those in the category of fixed assets in which technical progress is more rapid, and measures will be taken to modernize and provide tools, devices, and testers that can prolong the service life and reduce amortization costs;"

"m) reduce production costs and material expenditures; determine, on the basis of the approved consumption norms, the expenditures required for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy for parts, semifabricates, and products, taking into account the utilization of advanced technologies, the complete utilization of production capacities, and the efficient management of material resources; for the major groups of material and energy resources, establish in the plan both the total consumption and the minimum quantity of reusable materials that will be utilized within the total consumption for each product unit; reduce amortization costs per product unit; enhance the efficiency of fixed assets; speed up the turnover of circulating capital and increase profitability and returns;"

9. Paragraph d) of article 27 will read as follows:

"d) production integration, specialization, and streamlining and establishment of cooperation programs among the subordinated enterprises and the component units, between them and other centrals, and with economic units of other countries; establishing manufacturing profile No 2, and in some cases No 3, for enterprises, and measures to achieve the production in keeping with those profiles; observing the manufacturing profile set for each enterprise in accordance with the law;"

10. The following new paragraph is added to article 27:

"Each central is obligated to base its activities on the principle of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration. The central is obligated to ensure that each unit subordinated to it works on the basis of self-management and self-financing, and efficiently manages the resources entrusted to it. The central is directly accountable to the Council of Ministers for the fulfillment of the plan."

11. Paragraph c) of article 36 will read as follows:

"c) judicious allocation of commodities according to transportation category and on the basis of economic and transportation optimization criteria; cutting back on expensive and energy-intensive transports, particularly road transportation, increasing rail transportation, and planning transports according to zones, with a view to reducing transportation costs within production expenditures."

12. The following new paragraph is introduced under article 39, immediately following paragraph 4:

"At the same time, the dates by which the planners must finalize the technical-economic documentation for the new investment projects will be set in the plan, and the remuneration fund for the planners will depend on whether these dates were observed."

13. The final paragraph of article 39 will read as follows:

"The machines and installations required for the investment program will be manufactured in close correlation with the execution and opening schedules of the new capacities. For installations that require a long time to manufacture the technical-economic documentation will be finalized by 1 July prior to the plan year, if the law does not stipulate otherwise; the period of technological preparation will be 3 months, and at most 6 months in some well justified cases; all the factors required to secure technical-material supplies will be specified during this period."

14. Paragraph 1 of article 51 will read as follows:

"Article 1--The 5-year and annual plans envisage objectives for raising the quality of products, work, and services in accordance with scientific-technical progress and the requirements of domestic and foreign customers, in conditions of a high economic efficiency. The plans will feature specific indexes to gauge the technical and qualitative level of products, such as: the percentage of high quality products within the entire production, the share of the value of high-quality products within the commodity-output."

15. The following two new paragraphs are added to article 62:

"The regional planning commissions will submit plan proposals and major issues concerning the plan fulfillment for debate and approval by the executive committee of the people's councils and the county council of working people, which are responsible for all the socioeconomic activities of the county.

"The quarterly plan tasks, divided into monthly and 10-day periods for itemized and cash production and export, and according to centrals and enterprises, will be allocated to each county by the State Planning Committee together with the ministries, industrial centrals, and the regional planning commissions."

Article II-- The law of economic contracts No 71/1969, as published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 60 of 14 July 1979 is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Paragraph 2 of article 4 will read as follows:

"The entire production earmarked for domestic consumption must be covered by contracts by the finalization of the following year's plan."

2. Article 25 will read as follows:

"Article 25--Economic contracts will be signed within at the most 60 days and will feature the following terms:

"a) the customer will issue orders within 15 days of the date of allocation of the plan tasks, or of the date of distribution, in the case of products for which material balance sheets are also alloted;

"b) within 15 days of reception of the customer's order the supplier is obligated to issue a draft contract or to confirm the order, as the case may be;

"c) the customer is obligated to return the signed draft contract, with or without objections, within 10 days of the day of reception;

"d) in the case of objections to the contract, the sides must iron out the problems within 10 days if they are located in the same area, and within 15 days if in different areas; it is the obligation of the supplier to contact the customer;

"e) the supplier is obligated to alert the competent body within 5 days if there remain unsolved differences; if the 5-day period is exceeded the customer's objections are considered accepted, provided they do not contravene the law."

3. Paragraph c) of article 26 will read as follows:

"c) the ministries, other central bodies, and the executive committees of county people's councils or of the Bucharest Municipality when the contract sides are subordinated to different bodies and when the differences could not be solved by the centrals to which they belong; disputes emerging on domestic contracts concerning exports and international economic cooperation are settled together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation;"

4. The following new paragraph is to follow paragraph 3 of article 26:

"Differences are settled on the basis of the technical-economic and legal documentation presented by the sides, in their presence, and with the participation of the balance sheet coordinator if required."

5. Paragraph c) of article 27 is repealed.

6. The following new paragraph is added to article 44:

"The compensation owed by the supplier will also include damages incurred by the customer through penalties and compensation he paid out to his customers due to the failed or inadequate implementation of the contract signed with the respective supplier. In this case, the claim period begins on the date of payment of the respective penalties and damages."

7. The following two new paragraphs are added to article 93:

"The losses incurred by socialist units through payment of penalties and damages for contract violations are recouped, according to the law, from the persons responsible for the loss. The unit's management is obligated to take the necessary steps to establish the guilt, call to account the persons responsible, and actively recoup the losses.

"The losses cited in the preceding paragraph which are not attributable, according to the law, to specific persons, will be distributed as follows:

"a) 60 percent of the loss resulting from penalties and damages paid out will be covered from the working people's production and profit sharing fund, established according to legal quotas.

"The working people's councils in enterprises and centrals will decide for each collective of working people the amount by which the profit-sharing fund is reduced in relationship to the responsibility they bear for the contract violation that resulted in the payment of penalties and damages;

"b) the remaining 40 percent of the loss incurred through payment of penalties and damages are deducted from the overall profits of the enterprise or central, as the case may be, before calculating the profits to be distributed according to the law."

Article III--The investment law No 9/1980, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 100 of 23 December 1980, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Paragraph 3 of article 3 will read as follows:

"(3) Scheduling new projects in the plan and building them is permitted only if the existing capacities and facilities re fully utilized. Existing capacities will be modernized and expanded primarily by installing machinery and equipment in the spaces already available. Scheduling in the plan and purchasing new machines, equipment, and installations is permitted only if the existing ones work at the technical-economic parameters envisaged in the technical specifications books."

2. The following new paragraph is introduced below paragraph 1 of article 17:

"(1^1) For equipment and installations that require a long time to manufacture, listed in Annex No 3 of the Financial Law, annual investment plans and equipment inventories will feature the figures corresponding to each stage of manufacture established for the respective year."

3. Paragraph 3 of article 17 will read as follows:

"(3) The bodies listed under paragraph (2) will authorize the scheduling of new machines, equipment, means of transportation, and other such investments in annual investment plans only if the existing ones work at the technical-economic parameters envisaged in technical specifications books."

4. The following two new paragraphs are added to article 77:

"(4) The cost of modernization performed at the time of capital repairs on machines, equipment, and installations, which exceeds 20 percent of the cost of the repairs, will be entirely financed by the competent banks out of investment funds. The value of the respective modernization work increases the inventory value of the repaired fixed assets.

"(5) As an exception to the legal provisions concerning the drafting, recommendation, and authorization of investment technical-economic documentations and the implementation and financing of investment projects, the modernization work mentioned in the preceding paragraph is carried out on the basis of documentations drafted and authorized for capital repairs and in the conditions prescribed by the law for such repairs."

Article IV--Law No 20/1984 concerning the typification and standardization of products, constructions, and technologies, technical norms for material and energy consumption, and raising the quality and technical level of products, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 91 of 21 December 1984, is modified and supplemented as follows:

1. The following new paragraph is added to article 15:

"For the major raw and other materials for which the quantities of reusable resources are specified in balance sheets, the bodies appointed by the law will establish both technical consumption norms, and the minimum norm of consumption of reusable materials per unit of product or group of products, as the case may be."

2. Paragraph 2 of article 17 is repealed.

3. Paragraph 4 of article 22 will read as follows:

"Technical repair norms will be revised and amended following the installation of new types of machines, equipment, installations, buildings, and other constructions, and in keeping with the performances obtained and the improved repair and modernization technologies employed in the course of the repair work."

Article V--The financial law No 9/1972, as published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 59 of 13 July 1979, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. The following two new paragraphs are added to article 25:

"(2) The reserve fund for circulating capital accumulated at centrals is supplemented by payments made by the enterprises subordinated to the central out of the circulating capital fund accumulated from profits obtained above and beyond the plan, according to the law.

"(3) The amounts remitted to the centrals for the reserve fund for circulating capital out of profits obtained in excess of the plan will continue to belong to the depositing enterprises and can be returned to them at times of financial difficulties or when no longer needed by the centrals."

2. The following paragraph is added to article 49:

"(5) The financial norms--expenditure tables--for the major vegetable and animal products of state and cooperative agricultural units are established by State Council decree."

3. The following five new paragraphs will replace paragraph 5 of article 51:

"(5) Circulating assets are credited for up to 12 months; longer credits may be granted for items that take more than 1 year to manufacture and that are not deducted in fabrication stages, for building site organization costs, and for other cases envisaged by the law.

"(5^1) For the lengthy-manufacturing cycle products designed for investment projects, listed in Annex No 3 of the present law, deductions will be calculated in fabrication stages, established according to execution studies.

"(5^2) The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, together with the ministries, will establish the fabrication stages of the products mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as the manufacturing norms and regulations serving as the basis for partial deduction by the acquirers of the respective products.

"(53) Deduction by fabrication stages is permitted only if the schedules and stages of manufacture of the respective products are strictly observed, in accordance with the approved fabrication norms and regulations.

"(5^4) If the schedules established are not observed, the producing enterprise will pay the legal penalties and damages to the customer."

4. The law is accompanied by Annex No 3, the contents of which is given in the annex to the present decree.

Article IV--Law No 5/1978 on the organization and management of state socialist units and their running on the basis of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration, as republished in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Part I No 11-12 of 27 January 1982, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. The provisions of paragraph c) of article 23 will read as follows:

"c) the reserve fund for circulating capital, accumulated by taking over a 0.5 percent quota of the annual circulating capital funds of the controlled enterprises.

"This fund is supplemented by payments made by the controlled enterprises out of the circulating capital funds accumulated from profits obtained in excess of the plan, according to the law;"

2. Paragraph a^1), with the following contents, is added below paragraph a) of article 37:

"a^1) takes measures and is directly responsible for fulfilling the itemized production, commodity-output, marketing of domestic and export productions, promoting scientific-technical progress, utilization of all opportunities for increasing labor productivity, intensive utilization of production capacities, better utilization of material resources, strict observance of consumption and stockpile norms, and mobilization of the entire technical-productive potential of the enterprise, with a view to achieving high-quality products at the lowest possible cost;"

3. The following new paragraph is inserted below paragraph 2 of article 40:

"Similarly, the members of the executive bureau of the working people's council bear collective material responsibility for the profits that the unit failed to achieve when the plan production tasks were not fulfilled or when consumption norms were exceeded because of their failure to take the necessary measures to ensure a smooth production process."

4. Article 42[1], with the following contents, is inserted below article 42:

"Article 42[1]--The director, chief accountant, and other managerial personnel bear the material responsibility, according to the Labor Code, for losses incurred through their fault in the material and cash expenditures of the unit.

"Similarly, the director, chief accountant, and other managerial personnel of the unit bear the material responsibility for losses incurred by the unit through their fault in the following situations:

"a) not taking timely steps to recoup losses from those who caused them;

"b) losses caused by subordinate personnel when:

--that personnel was hired in violation of the law;
--they were aware that the subordinate personnel were not fulfilling their duties, but failed to take the necessary steps to preclude losses.

"In situations such as described under paragraph a) and b) the responsibility is commensurate [solidara] to that of the subordinate personnel who caused the loss;

"c) for losses caused by subordinate personnel by failure to ensure efficient and timely supervision, to take inventory of assets, or to systematically monitor the fulfillment of tasks.

"In the situation envisaged under paragraph c), the responsibility extends to the value of the loss that was not recouped from the person directly responsible for the loss, and reimbursement begins on the date of ascertaining that the loss cannot be recouped from that person in term, according to the law."

5. Paragraph a[1]), with the following contents, is inserted below paragraph a) of article 48:

"a[1]) takes measures and is directly responsible for fulfilling the itemized production, commodity-output, domestic and foreign marketing, promoting scientific-technical progress, utilizing all opportunities for raising labor productivity, better utilizing material resources, strict observance of consumption and stockpile norms, and mobilizing the entire technical-productive potential of the central with a view to achieving high-quality products at the lowest possible costs;"

6. The following new paragraph is added to article 53:

"The provisions of article 42^1 are duly applied to the director general, chief accountant, and other managerial personnel of the centrals."

7. The following new five paragraphs are added to article 80:

"The person responsible for any loss incurred by the unit is obligated to pay for the appropriate damages, as stipulated by the law.

"If, after the establishment of the guilt, the person liable for damages has become insolvent, or if, 5 years after the beginning of reimbursement the damages cannot be recouped from the respective person either in the form of his property or the property of another person pursued by the law, the loss will be covered from the profit-sharing fund.

"The loss is also covered from the profit-sharing fund when the person who caused the damage cannot be identified or has disappeared.

"If the action that caused the loss constitutes a legal crime, and the perpetrator or another person liable for the damage payment by law are insolvent, the loss not recovered according to the preceding paragraphs will be also covered out of the social share deposits made to the unit's development fund.

"The fact that the loss was covered out of the profit-sharing fund or the social share deposits to the unit's development fund does not exonerate those liable for damages, who will be legally pursued until the funds which served to cover the repayment have been restored."

3. The following new article is inserted below article 115:

"Article 115^1--The provisions of articles 40, 42^1, and 80 also apply to cooperative and public organizations or to other units, in keeping with their specific activities.

"Similarly, the provisions of articles 42^1 and 80 will be duly applied concerning responsibility for property administration."

Article VII--Article b^1), with the following contents, is inserted below paragraph b) of article 12 of the law No 29/1978 concerning the formation, planning, destination, and payment of profits, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 114 of 27 December 1978:

"b^1) a 5 percent quota for the circulating assets fund;"

Article VIII--The law of labor remuneration in agricultural cooperative units No 1/1982, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I, No 36 of 6 April 1982, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 18 are replaced by the following four paragraphs:

"Article 18--(1) The obligations incumbent on the agricultural production cooperatives for ensuring the technical-material conditions required to fulfill the planned production, the responsibilities of the cooperative members, mechanics, specialists, and other production and administrative personnel for completing all operations on schedule and implementing technologies, and their remuneration rights are stipulated in the commitments signed between:

"a) the team head and the head of the production subunit--head of the farm, brigade, or sector. The commitment will be signed by the head of the subunit and by all the team members;

"b) the head of the production subunit--head of the farm, brigade, or sector--together with the head of the machinery section and the leadership of the agricultural cooperative represented by the chairman, chief engineer, and chief accountant.

"(2) The commitments are approved by the managerial council of the agricultural production cooperative.

"(3) The commitments cited under paragraph 1 will list crop acreage, breeds and category of livestock allocated, necessary equipment and materials, the productions expected, the technologies to be used, the length of time required to carry out the work, the volume of labor necessary according to the norms established, remuneration rights, and legal liability for material damages caused to the unit.

"(4) The chairman, deputy chairman, chief engineer, and chief accountant sign a commitment with the general directorate for agriculture and the county union of agricultural production cooperatives. This commitment stipulates the specific obligations and responsibilities of the cooperative management personnel concerning the fulfillment of the production and economic tasks envisaged in the production plan and income and expenditure budget of the unit, the remuneration rights in accordance with the fulfillment of the plan tasks, as well as the obligations of the general directorate for agriculture for ensuring the technical-material resources envisaged in the plan and the sides' liability for failure to fulfill the obligations assumed."

2. Paragraph 2 of article 63 is replaced by the following three paragraphs:

"(2) The obligations of the association for ensuring the technical-material conditions required to fulfill the planned productions, the responsibilities of the cooperative members, mechanics, specialists, and other production and administration personnel for completing all the work on schedule and observing technologies, and the remuneration rights are stipulated in the commitments assumed between:

"a) the team head and the head of the production subunit--head of the farm or sector. The commitment is signed by the head of the subunit and all the team members;

"b) the head of the production subunit--head of the farm or sector--together with the head of the machinery section and the association leadership. The commitments are approved by the working people's council.

"(3) The commitments described under paragraph (2) will list the crop acreage, breeds and categories of livestock allocated, necessary equipment and materials, productions expected, technologies to be used, length of time required to carry out the work, the volume of labor necessary in accordance with the norms established, remuneration rights, and legal liability for material losses caused to the association through their fault.

"(4) The director, chief engineer, and chief accountant conclude the commitment with the general directorate for agriculture and the county union of agricultural production cooperatives. This commitment stipulates the specific obligations and responsibilities of the association management personnel concerning the fulfillment of the production and economic tasks envisaged in the production plan and the income and expenditure budget of the association, remuneration rights in keeping with the fulfillment of the plan tasks, and the obligations of the general directorate for agriculture for ensuring the technical-material resources envisaged in the plan, as well as the sides' liability for failure to fulfill the commitments assumed."

3. Articles 80^1, 80^2, and 80^3, with the following contents, are inserted below article 80:

"Article 80^1--(1) The agricultural specialists, other university-trained cadres, and the chief accountants employed in agricultural production cooperatives are under work contract with these units and are paid under the overall contract system, in keeping with the work performed and the productions obtained, according to the law.

"(2) The tariff remuneration of the above personnel is established according to the law of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work, No 57/1974. Similarly, such personnel also enjoy the other rights envisaged in the present law and those granted to the working personnel employed under the overall contract system, according to the law in effect.

"(3) When the planned productions are exceeded, incomes rise accordingly, without a limit.

"(4) When the planned productions or job obligations are not fulfilled, incomes drop accordingly, according to the law, and there is no guaranteed income.

"Article 80^2--(1) The agricultural specialists, other university-trained personnel, and chief accountants employed in agricultural production cooperatives are recommended to be admitted as members of the agricultural production cooperatives with the rights and obligations envisaged by statute.

"(2) The persons listed under paragraph (1) who become cooperative members preserve their status as state representatives in the agricultural cooperative units and continue to enjoy all the legal rights of working personnel employed under work contract.

"Article 80^3(1)--For the year 1986 the remuneration fund for agricultural specialists, other university-trained cadres, and chief accountants employed in agricultural production cooperatives will continue to be ensured from the state budget.

"(2) For the year 1987, upon the recommendation of the general directorates for agriculture, county unions of agricultural production cooperatives, and branches of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, with the authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, the quota of the remuneration fund supplied from the state budget and the quota provided by the agricultural cooperative will be established for each agricultural production cooperative.

"(3) The remuneration fund is released by the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, with the endorsement of the managerial bodies of the agricultural cooperative units, in keeping with the work performed and the results obtained, and with the recommendation of the general directorate for agriculture."

4. Paragraph 6 of article 81 will read as follows:

"(6) The remuneration of the personnel employed under work contract by the agricultural production cooperative and the economic association is in accordance with law No 57/1974, provided that the volume and complexity of the work is similar to that established for the personnel of state units with the same profile and organization, not exceeding the pay established for the respective positions or skills in state units or artisans cooperatives or--with the exception of the personnel listed under article 80^1--the total monthly pay of the chairman of the agricultural production cooperative or the director of the intercooperative economic association respectively."

Article IX--Law No 12/1971 concerning the hiring and promotion of personnel in state socialist units, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Part I No 131 of 21 October 1971, with subsequent amendments, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. The following new paragraph is inserted below paragraph 7 of article 22:

"Workers may be promoted to category 5 and above only after they have acquired the knowledge and skills required to perform a second trade, established by the unit management in keeping with production requirements, documented by a legally issued qualification certificate (polyqualification). During the period of acquiring a second trade--polyqualification or requalification--the workers retain the category and step of their basic trade."

2. Article 69[1], with the following contents, is inserted below article 69.

"Article 69[1]--The working personnel is promoted within categories and positions or to higher steps and levels according to the conditions envisaged in the present law, only if they have graduated a post-training course or another form of professional advancement organized in keeping with legal regulations."

Article X--Article 5 paragraph a) of Decree No 303/1971 concerning the establishment, organization, and running of the Ministry of Technical-Material Supplies and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, as published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Part I No 63 of 16 June 1975, will read as follows:

"a) supervises throughout the economy the complete and safe utilization of fixed assets, their appropriate exploitation, maintenance, and repair, and the supply of spare parts, stress being put on the supervision of preparations for repairs and revisions, on completing repairs within the planned terms and at a level of quality apt to ensure the preservation of the functional parameters, on strengthening order in units and on the job, and on increasing the responsibility of the entire working personnel, by passing over the equipment and installations to the next shift under signature; oversees the capacity utilization of fixed assets and recommends, together with the State Planning Committee, measures to judiciously load the production capacities and to redistribute unused or little used equipment to other economic organizations, thus preempting the scheduling of similar new equipment in annual plans;"

Article XI--On the basis of the recommendations presented by ministries and other central and local bodies within 30 days of the date of the present decree, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance will submit for approval the amended economic and financial indexes of the single national plan of socioeconomic development, and the changes made in the volume and structure of the state budget and financial reserves for 1986 as a consequence of the implementation of the present decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 20 January 1986

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THIRD WORLD SUPPORT DATA, ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 19 No 2, Feb 86 [signed to press 3 Feb 86] p 3

[Article by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee: "The Flame of Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Always Shines"]

[Text] The following types of news reports tend to appear in our nation's newspapers practically every day:

- A solidarity gift shipment by the GDR population of medical supplies for Angolan mothers and children has been turned over to UNICEF in Luanda. The shipment was organized jointly by the Solidarity Committee and the National UNICEF Committee of the GDR.

- GDR Ambassador Guenter Horn turned over the final segment of the GDR solidarity shipments for 1985 to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh. The shipment, paid for by contributions of the people of the GDR, consisted of medical supplies and medical equipment, trucks, mopeds, bicycles, sewing machines and textiles.

- Before Christmas last year, thousands of gifts from the GDR were unpacked in Nicaraguan day care centers, kindergartens and households. Brightly sparkling children's eyes are the best way of saying 'thank you' for the toys and articles of clothing contained in more than 100,000 packages sent off jointly by the Solidarity Committee and the GDR children's magazine BUMMI in response to an appeal published by the magazine.

Can there possibly be better proof of how deeply the international anti-imperialist solidarity concept is rooted among young and old throughout our population ?

1985 Was an Impressive Year Once Again

Ever since our Solidarity Committee was founded there have been impressive shows of solidarity by the people of the GDR--and 1985 was no exception. Contributions totaled more than 200 million marks; far more than half of this amount was contributed by the nine million members of the FDGB. The GDR's ocean-going merchant fleet transported hundreds of tons of solidarity cargo to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, including drugs to fight dengue fever, orthopedic gear and equipment, educational materials and teaching aids.

The "Karl Marx Hospital" in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua was built from contributions totaling 8 million marks. Just a few weeks ago, it expanded its activities with the help of a mobile ophthalmology station. In 1985, 9,000 young men and women from Asia, Africa and Latin America had scholarships to study at occupational and technical schools as well as universities in the GDR. As of early 1985, a children's village consisting of a kindergarten and pre-school facilities has been in operation at the SWAPO camp of Kwanza-Sul in Angola that had been built jointly by the GDR Solidarity Committee and the Finnish Peace Committee. More than 30 million marks have been spent on education, health care and vacations for children from the developing countries. New Handicraft facilities have been built in Southeast Asia with GDR help, e.g. in Dac Lac, the coffee-growing area of Vietnam and in Champassak in Laos. Millions of schoolbooks printed in the GDR are being used in first to third grade classrooms in Nicaragua. Vaccines against the measles and other sicknesses have been sent off to help the children of Afghanistan. Four charter aircraft were sent there in 1985 by Interflug. 150 Nicaraguans received treatment in GDR hospitals. The occupational school program for young Palestinians continued in operation. More than 1,000 cadres from Vietnam, 600 from Kampuchea and 400 from Laos are presently undergoing training in the GDR. The central organs of the people's liberation movements ANC and SWAPO, SECHABA and NAMIBIA TODAY, which are important tools in the political struggle, are being printed in the GDR. Several million marks were paid into Account 444 of the GDR central solidarity fund to help Ethiopia, Mexico, Colombia and Vietnam--nations which suffered natural disasters.

These are all only bare facts and figures--and they are not even complete. They are a reflection of millions of activities undertaken by citizens of our socialist state, including young Thaelmann pioneers paying the money they earned collecting old clothing into the solidarity fund and veteran workers who regularly contribute part of their retirement pay to the fund. They are also a reflection of the heartfelt desire of millions of people to bear witness to their brotherly concern and active solidarity with all the communists languishing in the jails of dictatorial regimes, with patriots and revolutionaries; with all fighters for national and social liberation, for peace and progress--wherever that struggle for life and human dignity might be going on throughout the world.

Active solidarity is one of the fundamental characteristics of the socialist state; it is one the basic principles of liberty and humanism the working class believes in.

In 1985, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the GDR Solidarity Committee. Its emblem--the burning flame inside a clenched fist--known the world over symbolizes a genuine program; a program of international solidarity; a program dedicated to the struggle for a better, safer and more peaceful future for mankind.

A Basic Tenet of the Working Class

But the tradition of international solidarity is a lot older. It goes back to the days when the working class entered the world stage as an organized force and grasped the torch of human progress in its strong hands. "Proletarians of all nations, unite!" that fighting slogan contained in the Communist Manifesto has become the guiding principle of internationalist activity of the working class of all nations.

Following the establishment of socialism, first in the land of Lenin and then, in the aftermath of World War II, in numerous other countries of Europe and Asia, international solidarity obtained a safe and sound home.

Thus it is only natural that international anti-imperialist solidarity has been government policy in the GDR ever since our nation was founded. It has been part of our constitution since the day that constitution was adopted. "The GDR," Article 6 of our constitution states, "lends its support to the states and peoples which fight against imperialism and its colonial regimes; for national freedom and independence; in their struggle for social progress."

Today, the moral image of the working men and women of our country is determined by the active support for the fighters for freedom and progress. This support finds expression in the strengthening of the GDR which in turn strengthens the international solidarity movement.

Just how deeply rooted the idea of solidarity is in the minds of the people of the GDR is evidenced by the great response to the solidarity appeal issued by the 10th SED party congress. This has found expression, among other things, in the contributions totaling more than one billion marks which have been made to the GDR central solidarity fund (account No. 444) since 1981. But the GDR contribution to the total solidarity aid extended to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is far greater. In 1984 alone, the GDR spent 1.8 billion marks or 0.82 percent of GNP on such aid.

Part of the Fight for Peace

As part of the steadfast policy of the party and the state aimed at maintaining and securing peace and rebuffing the efforts of the most aggressive imperialist forces of the United States and of NATO, all the work of the GDR Solidarity Committee has been and still is directed toward carrying on the fight for peace and against the imperialist arms and confrontation policy as effectively as possible by availing itself of the means of anti-imperialist solidarity. We lend our particular support to those peoples which suffer most from the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices, e.g. the racist clique of South Africa and the Israeli Zionists.

The liberated national states recognize more and more clearly that independent and successful economic and social progress are only possible under conditions of peace. The heightening of international tensions by the most aggressive circles of imperialism serves to create difficulties for them in addition to the problems which originated for the most part during the colonial era.The sixth congress of AAPSO, whose work the GDR Solidarity Committee actively supports, has reached this very conclusion. For this reason, it makes sense for us to extend the most comprehensive and diversified forms of solidarity aid to the young liberated nations. By the same token, we extend support to various national liberation movements, e.g. SWAPO in Namibia, the ANC in South Africa, the PLO in Palestine as well as the fighting people of Chile. Our unrestricted solidarity aid also reaches Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader who has been imprisoned for the past 23 years, and his fighters; it reaches the patriots in Chile and in Paraguay, El Salvador and other countries. International solidarity breaks through prison walls and helps open prison gates.

Over the past few years, the funding of cadre training has assumed an increasingly important role in our solidarity aid programs. About 50 percent of the central solidarity fund is spent on training students and doctoral candidates; for advanced training of physicians, engineers and management personnel; for teacher training and for training skilled workers. We are proud of the fact that we are thereby making an important contribution to the political, economic and cultural development of the young nations and to the preservation of their independence and sovereignty.

Over the past 15 years, far more than 16,000 young people from Asia, Africa and Latin America were able successfully to complete their studies at universities and technical schools of our country. More than 60,000 people from these parts of the world received professional training or diplomas in the GDR. During that same time period, some 25,000 specialists --primarily engineers, technical personnel, teachers, job trainers as well as doctors and other medical personnel--from the GDR were out in the field, working in the developing countries.

We should also mention the more than 5,000 wounded fighters from Asia, Africa and Latin America who were treated and nursed back to health in GDR medical facilities during the past 10 years.

Education for Internationalism

We have already spoken of the BUMMI effort. It was not the first of its kind and will certainly not be the last--because the burning desire of our children to help the unknown, but threatened, youngster of the same age in a faraway land is part and parcel of the humanistic education of the GDR's young generation.

I would also like to recall--even if it did happen a year ago--that the GDR Solidarity Committee received spontaneous contributions from people in all walks of life amounting to as much as 300,000 marks daily when the Sandinista government of Nicaragua was subjected to the most extreme pressure by U.S. imperialism in late 1984 and when the suffering of the Ethiopian people had reached an all-time high because of the disastrous drought conditions there.

There is no doubt but that this type of attitude is the result of the steadfast peace policy pursued by the party and the government--which is a policy of standing up for freedom and human dignity, for peace and security and against imperialist conspiracies and aggressions.

We could mention a lot of other things--such as the annual solidarity bazaar of the Berlin press corps on Alexanderplatz and other events sponsored by the journalists' association; the house-to-house collections by the National Front and the joint broadcast sponsored by the Voice of the GDR and the FDGB entitled "Give Peace Free Rein" which brought in a total of 10 million marks in contributions at the end of 1985.

The GDR Solidarity Committee expresses its gratitude to all those who had a part in making up the total contributions. We thank the trade unionists, the collective farmers, the members of the armed forces, the craftsmen and small shop owners, the artists, the church circles, the FDJ and its pioneer organization, the house associations and those active in the National Front. Here is another characteristic example: at a meeting in Halle, the Solidarity Committee was given a symbolic check for 2,112,570 marks representing the contributions made by the collective and private craftsmen of the district. It was the contribution of the 35,000 craftsmen of the Halle district to the cause of international solidarity.

In a message on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Solidarity Committee, Erich Honecker termed anti-imperialist solidarity an important component of the policy of our workers and peasants state. All classes and strata of our people base their thinking and their actions on this principle. This realization, which is borne out over and over again by the experiences and achievements of solidarity efforts in 1985, justifies us in our conviction that the anti-imperialist solidarity movement of the GDR people will continue to grow in the year of the 11th party congress--just as it has in the past. And so we will remain true to the principle of "solidarity helps us to win" in the future as well.

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BRIEFS

BELOVSKI RECEIVED IN MOSCOW--Moscow, AGERPRES, 28/2/1986--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, head of the LCY delegation participating in the 27th Congress of the CPSU in Moscow. Thanking for the interview granted to him, Dime Belovski conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial friendly salute on behalf of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. During the talks that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction at the continuous development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration in the interest and to the benefit of the peoples in the two neighbouring friendly countries, of socialism and peace throughout the world. Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the talk. Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, participated for Yugoslavia. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 28 Feb 86 AU] /8918

OTHER PACT MINISTERS MEET JARUZELSKI--Warsaw, AGERPRES, 20/3/1986--On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, was conveyed warm comradely greetings and the best wishes. Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked and requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed cordial friendly greetings. The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Wojciech Jaruzelski in the capital of the Polish People's Republic by IIle Vaduva, Romanian foreign affairs minister, and by the other ministers that attended the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty participating states. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 20 Mar 86 AU] /8918

ROMANIAN STAND AT LEIPZIG FAIR--Berlin [AGERPRES] 17/3/1986--The Romanian pavilio at the Spring International Fair in Leipzig, inaugurated on March 16, was seen round by Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the CC of the SUPG, [SED] chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, by other GDR party and state leaders. On the occasion the secretary-general of the CC of the SUPG appreciated the Romanian products on display and expressed the confidence that the two countries would work more intensely for the carrying through of the summit understandings towards developing the collaboration, the economic relations between the German Democratic Republic and Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0944 GMT 17 Mar 86 AU] /8918

CSO: 2020/100

PAPER ON RUSSIFICATION OF USSR NATIONALITIES

AU071631 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 22 February 86 p 4

[Article by Ylli Ymeri: "The Theory of 'A Single Soviet People'"]

[Text] According to revisionist "theoreticians", in the present conditions of development in the Soviet Union, the disappearance of certain national traits and the development of a common Soviet trait is today's "law" in the Soviet Union's national political and social development as a multinational state. The full application of the oppression of social exploitations could not but also bring back social oppression on a national scale. As the alliance of class relations disappeared, turning them into relations of the oppressors and the oppressed, so did the relations of equality between nations and nationalities. In this multinational state, the Russian nation, the largest numerically, dominates all others. For the non-Russian people, a fierce oppression against equality was reborn, as it had been over 7 decades ago when Czarist Russia was a prison of peoples.

The national policies of the Kremlin leaders attempt to assimilate the non-Russian population and destroy their national identities. These aims of the Russian bourgeoisie are not only practically implemented, but they try to justify them on theoretical grounds as well. Under the mask of consolidating the unity of "the unique Soviet people," of its "uniform culture" and "national homogenity," the Soviet revisionists are trying to destroy the traits of non-Russian nations, to deny them the most elementary national rights--the right to preserve their own language and culture, their traditions and customs, which are essential in preserving and strengthening their national identity.

Russian chauvinism and the policies of Russification are evident in all aspects of life in non-Russian provinces: in the Ukraine and Central Asia, in the Baltic republics and the Caucasus. In the name of the rational division of labor at the pan-union level, the revisionist clique has imposed on the republics a discriminatory and mutilating development, turning these regions into sources of prime materials for the Russian metropolis. A deep divisive gap exists between the unequal economic and social level of these republics and Russia. Consequently, the per capita income in the non-Russian republics is much lower than in the Russian Federation. The inequality is also seen in education, publications, the development of science, and other fields of social life. In higher education institutions, for every 1,000 students, only 15 are from the Ukraine, 14 from Lithuania, and even fewer from other republics; the great majority are Russians.

The forms of oppression by Moscow's leaders are many, from forced emigration to the imposition of the Russian language, customs, and traditions. A massive movement of people between republics and a flood of Russians to these republics is evident. The non-Russians leave their ancestral homes to make room for the Russian colonizers. At the center of this dislodgement are the youth. The Uzbek, the Lithuanian, or the Ukrainian student upon graduation does not return to his own country; they are sent into remote parts of the Russian Federation, while the Russian students are given jobs and settle nearer to their homes.

Because of the implementation of such policies in recent years, some nationalities "have lost their identity" and are no longer mentioned in Soviet statistics. In the last 20 years, 11 nationalities "have disappeared" in the Soviet Union. According to statistics, in many republics the Russians hold either first or second place in the number of inhabitants. As a result, the Russians make up 43 percent of the population of Kazakhistan, while the Kazaks make up only 28 percent. In Estonia, Moldavia, Turkemenistan, etcetera, the natives make up less than 50 percent of the population.

They also make a big fetish of the Russian language, saying not only that it is the only functional language in communications, but also that it is "the most perfect, the richest, and the most elaborate language in the world," and that it is "the language of the construction of communism and the education of the new man." All the papers and magazines of every shade propagate the Russian language and its exclusive values. Symposia and conferences follow one after another, new "discoveries" and thesis of the importance of the Russian conclusions are drawn, such as "practice has taught us that a national literature can exist without a national language," the writer can treat a national theme without writing it in its own national language," that "only the Russian language guarantees the development of culture and of the arts; only through Russian can we learn and follow the latest scientific and technological discoveries." The language question is disturbing the military leaders as well. Unfortunately, complains the chief of staff, many youngsters start their military service with a poor knowledge of Russian, and this creates problems with the non-Russian recruits. They would learn the military art much quicker if they knew Russian. They do not hesitate to invite the party and the revisionist government "to treat this problem more seriously, which is linked to the country's ability to fight." The revisionist leaders cannot disregard the voices of the military.

Reforms after reforms cannot forcibly achieve the unattainable: the total Russification of the non-Russian nationalities.

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CSO: 2100/26

CAMI, AGOLLI, OTHERS ON LITERARY CRITICISM

AU061331 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 23 Feb 86 pp 1-3

[DRITA correspondent reports on discussion in Union of Writers and Artists: "A Higher Intellectual Level, Closer to the Literary and Artistic Process"]

[Excerpts] Literary and artistic criticism plays an important part in raising the quality of literature and art, and in efforts to make literature and art reflect socialist reality more faithfully. Therefore much is demanded of criticism.

To analyze in depth and to define the tasks confronting our criticism in the light of the speech of comrade Ramiz Alia to the creative artists of Korce, a few days ago the Union of Writers and Artists organized a discussion among critics of literature, theater, and cinema, academics, writers and artists, and directors of publishing, artistic, and academic institutions in the capital.

Also present was Comrade Foto Cami, Politburo candidate member of AWP Central Committee Secretary.

The discussion was opened by the chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists Dritero Agolli, who, after mentioning some of the achievements of our criticism in recent years, stressed the need for literary criticism to follow the literary and artistic process more closely and deeply, to improve its intellectual standard and strength in argumentation, and to fight against generalizations and phrasemaking.

The discussions were marked by a common concern to raise the standard of criticism, and a sense of responsibility toward the lofty purpose of criticism; there was criticism and self-criticism, and a readiness to contribute more to this field.

Even though in recent years literary criticism has had its successes, it is nevertheless not yet up to the required standard, and does not accomplish fully its important mission in helping the development of art and literature. The literary and artistic press devotes a lot of space to criticism, and there are good articles too, but, as a whole, criticism does not count for as much as it should, and does not do enough to bring to light literary and artistic problems; so, one of the main demands of criticism, as some speakers said, is to achieve greater depth in its thinking.

Another influence upon the weaknesses of criticism has been the noticeable lack of coordination between, on the one hand, studies and general theoretical articles, which do have their place, and on the other hand articles about specific problems of literature and art. Alongside the work of the literary press, the Institute of Linguistics and Literature should give particular help in overcoming this problem; but those who work there, it was said in the discussion, are not always prepared to help, and contribute little to the consideration of the most recent problems of literature.

The overly general and almost moralizing quality of some writing stems from ignorance of the literary process, and an inability to combine a knowledge of theory with analysis of the features of a work. Panegyrics and overly general analyses, or those that avoid specific observations and direct criticisms, are also a result of subjectivism and the writers' lack of courage as citizens. These articles, often full of standard phrases, do a disservice to the name and function of criticism. They cause criticism to fall into neglect through indifference.

There is often a delay before criticism considers books. This comes from a lack of continual attention on the part of critics and writers to publications and the literary process, and also from insufficient preparedness to respond to literary events promptly and capably. As we know, no small number of books of poetry, stories, and novels of average or poor quality have been published. Criticism has often shown itself clumsy or indifferent in dealing with them.

If criticism is to face up to the demands of the age, its intellectual level must be raised further. This was one of the main themes throughout the discussion. A deeper grasp of our ideology, of the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, of aesthetics and all the literary and artistic disciplines, and particularly the mastery and better use of the dialectical materialist method in analysis and synthesis, are the fundamental factors which will enable the intellectual level of criticism to rise.

Criticism is also hampered by certain incorrect ideas. One of them is the bait of thinking, "I neither praise nor blame, to get on well with everybody," or the notion that crops up every now and then that if you criticize you are seeking to minimize people's achievements. Occasionally, there is even the hint that criticism is something not very necessary, as if literary and artistic life could survive without it. We know that mature and scientific criticism has been and remains an active factor in the growth of literature and art. If you do not stimulate criticism, and the exchange of opinions, you deprive artistic life of an important factor in its development.

There are those artists who misunderstand criticism, and think that it arises out of preconceptions, etc. There is also the influence here of subjectivism, which deals out praise where it is not called for, especially in reviews.

Frank, objective, and well-argued criticism is carried out in the name of the development of literature, in the name of the respect that society, writers and critics alike share for the reader, but it is also done for the sake of the successful creative work of everybody. In the press, and in discussions, there has been no excess of unfavorable reviews. On the contrary, there has been too much pampering and indulgence. Nonetheless, some writers still look down in the mouth. When they are criticized, or even when their works are not judged as they would like them to be, they maintain a frosty attitude, begin to complain, etc.

In recent months the union has organized some discussions about important problems of improving the quality of literary and article work. These have not only attracted great interest among the many participants, but have given rise to many debates without overgeneralizations, with clashes of opinion, specific analyses, frank criticisms, etc. These are a good example of the clash of opinions, from which we may draw lessons as writers and critics, and as debaters; the commissions of the union which organize the discussions may learn too, with the aim of deepening the spirit of debate.

The fact that we all share the same world view, the Marxist-Leninist world view, and all share the same ideals, does not exclude the possibility of different opinions on literary and artistic matters. There is no reason why this should worry us. An incorrect view of criticism has in some cases, led the editorial boards of literary organs to seek to remove from articles observations and opinions which do not correspond to their own. Conformism and smoothing over differences hinder the expression of opinion, without which there can be no debate. Discussion and confrontations of opinion are in the nature of criticism.

The practice of only writing one article about books which are published does not permit the confrontation and clash of opinions. This point has been made several times before. However, it is rare for two articles to be published with different opinions of the same book.

The discussions also raised questions dealing with the possible objectivity and precision in criticism, with drawing out and disseminating the opinions of the masses, raising the standard of writing, and taking the greatest possible care to achieve originality in the style of criticism. Also discussed were the questions of a more serious course of post-university study for young critics, of revising "the History of Albanian Socialist-Realist Literature," and of systematically publishing studies of our tradition of critical thought, etc.

Then Comrade Foto Cami spoke, and evaluated the discussion, and those organized earlier by the Union of Writers and Artists to analyze in depth the duties presented by Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech to the creative artists of Korce. He then dwelt upon several problems of literary and artistic criticism. Objective criticism in a party spirit, he said, is a powerful weapon, leading literary and artistic creativity forward on the right path. This is not a field exclusively for critics themselves, but also for students, writers, and artists.

Criticism, despite its achievements, is not up to the standard required, and is not in the vanguard of literary and artistic development. If there has been conformity to average and mediocre standards, then those who did not raise their voices are responsible, important part in stimulating and developing criticism. They lead and help the reader, as well as the writer and artist, to a better understanding of literary works and their problems. So, the editors of these organs should work harder to attract to their pages the finest opinions on literature and art, they should organize themselves better to respond to the present-day demands of literature and art, and the rising cultural and intellectual levels of our people.

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MYFTIU, CAMI OTHERS AT TEACHERS' MEETING

AU070939 Tirana ATA in English 0733 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 7 (ATA)--In the context of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party, on occasion of March 7, the Teacher's Day, the Ministry of Education and Culture organized a national meeting of outstanding teachers in the capital on March 6. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Manush Myftiu; the alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Foto Cami; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of People's Defence, Comrade Prokop Murra; the member of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania [DFA] Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the member of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Xhafer Spahiu and others.

Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture held the speech on the occasion. She greeted those present and all the teachers of the country in the name of the Ministry of Education and Culture. She stressed that the teachers and pedagogues express once again their profound gratitude and love for the party and honour the memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha, because they are our great teachers, organisers, creators and inspirers of our new socialist school. Comrade Tefta Cami said that inspired by Comrade Ramiz Alia's address and the appeal of the General Council of the DFA, on occasion of April 27 elections to the people's councils and courts, our teachers, as loyal aides of the party will crown with success this great political action, by making their contribution to the propagation of the major work of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha to see to the elections, the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress full of successes.

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BISHOP COMMENTS ON CHURCH-STATE 'UNEQUAL PARTNERSHIP'

East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 12 Feb 86 p 3

["From" a speech by retired Lutheran Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr in Berlin, 10 Feb 86: "The Evangelical Church's Road in the GDR's Socialist Society"]

[Text] State Secretary Klaus Gysi described relations between state and Church in the GDR as a hitherto unique experiment in a socialist country. He stated this on the occasion of his visit to London in May 1981, for example.

1. For the first time in history, a Protestant Church is encountering Marxism-Leninism as the state power. The state is quite aware that Protestantism's attitude to social responsibility differs from that of other churches. This Protestant attitude arises directly from its faith.

2. Relations between state and Church in the GDR are so interpreted and organized that each of the parties respects the identity of the other. The result is a cooperative-constructive relationship where there is agreement, toleration of the other party where such agreement does not yet prevail.

Difficult Beginnings

Of course, the above are statements made at the top, the end result of a long, troublesom and even painful evolution. Let me first talk of the difficult beginnings.

The original conditions were beset with difficulties on both sides. We will be able to appreciate our achievements only if we are fully aware of that fact.

The first genuine contact between Christians and Communists occurred in the concentration camps--in full view of the gallows and crematoria. In this situation, new for the Christians, they got to know solidarity from an unexpected quarter. Communists, for their part, learned to respect the fact that Christians were willing to yield up their lives for their convictions. Communist Hasso Grabner pronounced a stirring epitaph for the Evangelic martyr Paul Schneider, tortured to death in Buchenwald: "Death entwines our hands."

The Confessing Church's struggles against Hitler barbarism seem to have been one of the reasons for the relative indulgence shown the Church after the capitulation. The Church was exempted from the land reform. It retained all its charitable institutions, though the type of work tended to change in the course of time. Ecclesiastical publishing houses, congregational newspapers and periodicals were licensed. Theologians continued to be trained at the universities. Seminars designed to prepare people for a profession in the Church were allowed to start up. The first GDR Constitution guaranteed the Church's independence; the extent and text of the respective paragraphs largely corresponded to those of the Weimar Constitution.

However, after the initial phase when the Church and its operations were successfully coopted for purposes of reconstruction, new irritations arose. It became evident that a long and sustained effort was needed to arrive at frank and relaxed coexistence.

Divergence and Finding the Way

2. Divergence and finding the way. At the latest after the failure of the 1955 Geneva Conference of foreign ministers, it was quite obvious that the GDR was not an ephemeral phenomenon. It was high time then to reflect the situation in theological terms and to draw the appropriate consequences.

As for me, my development was as follows: I asked myself whether I still seriously believed in God's government of the world. Was it possible that there might be empty spots on God's globe? Did He not have to operate here too, among the people of the GDR? Did not St Paul's dictum about temporal authority apply to the GDR Government, too? I therefore went to Potsdam Bezirk headqwarters (which was in my jurisdiction) and told the official in charge of Church affairs: "Please note that we are not partisans of the West. We want to stand squarely with the GDR, but as Christians."

To stand squarely with the GDR--that was fraught with difficulties. The EKiD [Evangelical Church in Germany] was preponderantly represented in the FRG. Its all-embracing function was increasingly beset by problem, corresponding to the political situation.

The social systems of the two states diverged more and more. It was less and less possible for us to comment outstanding issues simultaneously for both sides. On the other hand, just that seemed required to avoid the suspicion that any objections were bound to be inspired by the respective other side. It was increasingly found to be harmful for decisions to be issued by EKiD Council members domiciled in an area outside that in which these decisions were to operate and needed to be carried out by people unable to be personally responsible for them, because they were nationals of another state. The mutual distrust was great. The EKiD was therefore not able any longer to meet for joint sessions.

The EKiD had neglected to decentralize while there still was time. In the end, the new situation created by the 1968 socialist constitution inevitably compelled it to carry out an organizational separation. On 10 June 1969, the

GDR churches merged in the GDR Union of Evangelical Churches. At the same time they withdrew from membership in the EKiD.

Coronation and a New Beginning

3. A quotation: "Coronation and new beginning." To appreciate the subsequent development, we must take into account the grand international background. The era of detente was just beginning. A fundamental change was foreshadowed by Paul Verner's important speech of 8 Februayr 1971. This included the realm of ideology also--and that was necessary in the given circumstances. Not everything he said was unreservedly accepted. But we were pleased to hear such words and remembered them as signposts for the future: "By changing social conditions, we changed ourselves." And, "the enemies of peace and social progress have always benefited from the exaggeration as well as the blurring of the unbridgeable ideological differences between Marxists and Christians." Also, "everybody is respected and encouraged in our state, including those who perform and act in the interest of the development of our socialist society and the preservation of peace from Christian convictions." Again, "we have not so far socialized Christian teaching, nor will we do so in future." Finally, there was a phrase which seems to me to be of great and fundamental significance with regard to the appreciation of religion and runs as follows: "This commitment (of Christian citizens who have incidentally served the preservation of peace by creative performances) arises from the simple fact that the Christian who follows the original Christian ideals and moral motives," certainly commits "his vital material and ideological interests" to social and political progress.

As you know, this speech was given at a meeting of the presidium of the chief executive board of the Christian-Democratic Union. Allow me now to briefly mention the role of the Christian-Democratic Union as it appears to me.

There have been times when Christian citizens and churches felt that the party considered it its sole obligation to instruct Christians citizens and churches in the conduct of their lives in the socialist society of the GDR. Occasionally this resulted in heated controversies. We now increasingly note that party members endeavor to positively collaborate in the managements of Church congregations and other bodies and to champion the interests of Christian citizens. This development is bound to contribute to a general beneficial development.

A significant milestone was represented by the announcement that churches may now be constructed in major new residential areas. That news was given us in 1976, probably not by accident in the garden of the CDU's chairman. One of our oft repeated wishes was thereby met. The fundamental significance of this measure is obvious: Churches are built for a long time ahead, not just for a few years.

This advance to a constructive relationship between state and Church was later sealed by the reception of the executive of the Conference of Church Directorates by the chairman of the Council of State on 8 March 1978. The meeting had been desired by both sides. The Church was interested in obtaining decisions relating to some important state-Church issues, which needed to be settled at the highest level. We churchmen were pleasantly surprised by the fact that the Council of State chairman's remarks were not confined to only such issues as the ministry in prisons, old age homes and nursing homes, religious radio and television broadcasts, the inclusion of ministers in the state pension system and the equal treatment of Church owned farms. It was of the utmost importance for us that the most senior representative of our state reaffirmed the constitutionally fixed equality of all citizens as a standard "characterizing relations between persons and mandatory on all." As regards the churches, he said: "Many opportunities for collaborating in these profoundly humanist objectives are now available to the churches as churches in socialism." Among these objectives he mentioned "that the people in our country may live in peace and benefit from the fruits of their hard work in material and cultural terms."

Erich Honecker described this meeting on 6 March as "coronation and a new beginning." "Coronation" probably in the meaning that the approach to meaningful and constructive coexistence is thereby to be characterized as definitely desired by the state and his party as well as permanent. In contrast to some occasional public comments, this does not, therefore, represent a spectacular about-turn in relations, nor does it represent an ephemeral phenomenon--it was so described in some gleefully anticipating Western newspapers. In fact, it meant the ratification of a development under way for some time.

"New beginning" comes next. It marks a new standard in relations between state and Church, which may serve as a new starting point. It does not involve the conclusion of a formal agreement, let alone something like a concordat, but it certainly means more than a mere declaration of intent. Erich Honecker explained the bases and guidelines of the government's religious policy. This involves an ongoing process and, in the meaning of 6 March, intends to keep it going. It does not amount to a contract permanently fixing the respective concerns of state and Church.

The separation of state and Church thus does not signify a cold and reluctant necessity for coexistence; it includes the Church's "independence." Nobody needs to be a Christian believer to understand that a genuine Christian faith and an authentic Christian Church cannot be tools in the hands of the class enemy, nor that they set out to dull human intelligence. The Church endeavors to prove that, as the "property" of the Lord (see thesis 3 of the Barmen Theological Declaration), it strives to follow Him in the service of the salvation and healing of man and the world.

That, rather than the wish to interfere everywhere, is the reason why the faithful and the Church worry about the vital problems of society.

Consequently, the word "independence" (used by official agencies also) first of all acknowledges that the Church and all Christians derive their life from a source that cannot be defined by political or social categories. Of course this concept has an important political aspect. The state basically renounces interference in ecclesiastical life.

The same independence prevails vis-a-vis the churches in the other German state. The partnership relation established means that the churches in the GDR will and wish to find their own responses to the issues raised here.

I have hesitated before using the term "partnership" for the relationship between state and Church in the GDR. The partners are certainly not equal. The Church has no powers, nor is it able or willing to rely on privileges. To quote Bonhoeffer: Its word would assume "emphasis and force" only by "example." I have deliberately used the conjunctive tense.

This situation of the GDR Church is probably the precise reason why it enjoys so much attention in ecumenism. Peoples and states on the threshold to socialism are eagerly watching to see whether this experiment is succeeding. Worldwide anticommunism is best refuted by a great church in a socialist state, a church without the trappings of power or state privileges, in a world defined by a party--exactly the life of our Church.

The Church in Socialism

Let me return to the fundamentals: Ever since the 1971 Eisenach Union Synod, we have spoken of the "Church in socialism." That is not a very precise phrase. A more accurate term would be the "Church in the socialist society of the GDR."

After all, our formula does not describe a legally rooted relationship but precisely that process which has always been under discussion. At least it appears to be serviceable enough for the our state partner also to have included it in his vocabulary. What exactly does it mean?

It must not be taken out of its original context. In Eisenach we said: "We do not want to be a church besides or against socialism, we want to be a church in socialism."

What do we mean by "in socialism"? The late State Secretary Seigewasser once said: "Christian and religious life belongs to the life of real socialism." "In" means first of all being present. That is not a banal remark. There were times when the Church was certainly not "present," or at least not fully so.

The Church must remain church. That slogan of the Kirchenkampf must not mislead it to embrace rootlessness. "Presence" means involvement in the successes and failures, hopes and problems, achievements and hardships of this state and its citizens.

Furthermore, the "Church in socialism" intends to help its Christian members to make their way in this society. It wants, together with them, to concretely reflect how to find this way "in freedom and faith"--to quote the 1973 Schwerin Synod.

As the "Church in socialism" it aims to support everything life enhancing in this society, and it wants to warn against anything life threatening.

The Church in socialism squarely confronts the challenge together with all other citizens to cope with the past and, for its part, to make sure "that (in Bonhoeffer's words), the next generation may live."

The Church "in" socialism cannot ever be replaced by a Church "for" socialism. According to Barmen, the Church as a church cannot proclaim any system of government or organization of society to be the one in accordance with the gospel, let alone "confess" it--neither a parliamentary democracy nor socialism. Of course this does not prevent the individual Christian from deciding for one or the other in his capacity as responsible citizen.

Finally, the phrase "Church in socialism" evidently implies that the Church recognizes the existing power situation as the sphere in which its religious obedience must be realized.

Let me add another Bonhoeffer remark: "He who does not, whatever happens, abrogate his share of responsibility for the course of history, because he knows that God has placed this burden on him, will arrive at a fruitful relationship to historical events, beyond fruitless criticism and equally fruitless opportunism." The Church in socialism equates the rejection of any type of alienation.

At the same time, phrases such as "Church in socialism" and satisfactory talks and meetings like the one of 6 March 1978 cannot conceal the fact that state and Church will always be subject to tensions. In the "not yet redeemed world" which is home to both of them, clashes will occur repeatedly, if the Church does not want to be disloyal to its prophetic assignment to remind the state, society and not least itself of God's commandments and justice and to recall the governors as well as the governed to their responsibilities (Barmen 5). After all, it is not its duty to represent its own interests or those of a class or group. Instead, in accordance with its best knowledge and conscience, it must "preach the free mercy of God to all the people" (Barmen 6), and thereby proclaim God's "forceful claim to our entire lives" (Barmen 2). Equally it must be prepared to accept that it is going to be prevented from using the word and the work of its Lord in the service of any high-handedly chosen desires, goals and plans (Barmen 6).

The same applies to the Church-state relationship in every country. We have not been able to avoid it since the Kirchenkampf and the Barmen Theological Declaration. In the GDR we are also confronted with ideological differences which should be neither ignored nor exaggerated. Everything depends on our manner of handling such tensions.

The talks of 6 March have encouraged us to believe that these tensions need not lead to confrontations but, given good will on both sides, may be discussed in a reasonable manner. Both partners were very well aware that it will not be easy for either side to everywhere and down to the rank and file work by the principles proclaimed that day.

Such results cannot be achieved by a simple fiat. They require patient and prudent persuasion. Much work has in fact been done and yielded fruit.

The 6 March Meeting Opened Up a Wide Field

The 6 March 1978 talks opened up a wide field. It is very satisfying to note that, just a year ago, on 11 February 1985, Council of State chairman Erich Honecker and Land Bishop Dr Hempel, at the time chairman of the Church Union executive board, reaffirmed this once again and even advanced a few steps. I am so bold as to assert that the events in our GDR--where both Church and state live side by side, and whose people we both deal with--may also help the cause of understanding and permanent peace in the vast field of international affairs.

Erich Honecker has over and over again--and particularly in the recent past--stretched out his hand for better cooperation and, therefore, the preservation of peace. His policy for peace also gains in credibility because he is encouraging understanding and collaboration in his own country, across once apparently unsurmountable ideological borders. He may be quite sure that he has the full backing of us Christians for such international actions which serve peace.

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PARTY EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

PZPR Hosts Meeting with Soviet Artists

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sept 85 p 5

[Text] In the Cultural Division of the KC PZPR, a meeting took place between representatives of artistic circles and institutions of the artistic market, and a group of young Polish and Russian artists who participated in an artistic workshop under the slogan of "For a Peaceful Future for the World."

Party Training Begins at Various Centers

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sept 85 p 2

[Text] A new year of ideological training was inaugurated in Radom voivodeship with the participation of lecturers, lectors, and seminarists, members of the secretariat of the KW PZPR, representatives of the directors from the fraternal voivodeship parties, and the voivodeship administrative authorities and secretaries of the town and gmina committees.

A new year of ideological training for the Party's Cracow organization of the PZPR took place in Cracow on the 26th of this month at the St Szadkowski Building Machinery and Instruments plant.

In the course of the meeting, Wladyslaw Lorenc, director of the Ideological Section of the KC PZPR, participated.

At the meeting of party activists and lecturers inaugurating the year of party training in Tarnobrzeb, Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the KC PZPR, participated. During the meeting it was emphasized that the past year of ideological education in this voivodeship was characterized by the mass participation of listeners and a diversity of forms and methods of training. A high attendance was noted at schools for worker activists in the more important work plants in the region, such as in the Stalowa Wola steel works, the sulphur mines and processing plants, or in the Sandomierz Glass Works. A Siwak met with the crew of the Stalowa Wola steel works, and participated in the inauguration of training in the plant's PZPR organization.

In the course of the inauguration meeting in the Gdansk Repair Shipyard, with the participation of Stanislaw Bejger, deputy member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, first secretary of the KW PZPR in Gdansk, it was stated that the present system of party schooling serves to enrich political-economic knowledge and shapes the attitude of party members.

The year of ideological formation began in the Bydgoszcz voivodeship party organization. At the inauguration, Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the KC PZPR, took part.

With the participation of a group of several hundred party members, activists, and lecturers the inauguration of party training of the Ciechanow voivodeship organization of the PZPR took place in Mlawa. At the meeting, the head of the CKKP (Central Party Control Commission), Jerzy Urbaniski, took part.

Bernarski, Others Open Training Year

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 85 p 2

[Text] A year of political education began in the following voivodeship party organizations. At meetings of PZPR lectors and activists inaugurating the 1985-86 party school year, an evaluation of current forms of ideological education, as well as determining the subject of the first classes, is being carried out.

At the meeting inaugurating the party school year in Tarnow, presided by Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Politburo of the KC and first secretary of the KW PZPR, it was emphasized that ideological work is one of the most important party tasks and must be undertaken by all members. Mention was also made about the need to improve the forms and methods of training, in order to create a cohesive and functional system of ideological-political education for members of the PZPR.

In Przemysl, at the inauguration attended by Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo of the KC PZPR, it was emphasized that this year's program of schooling of the voivodeship party organization presents, above all, the uplifting of quality and standards of ideological training. In the new school year in Przemsysl voivodeship, there will be started, among other things, four new factory schools for worker activists.

In Szczecinek, the inauguration of the party school of Koszalin voivodeship took place on the 27th of this month. In the training system which foresees five different forms, among them ideological meetings of POP (State Pedagogical Center), activist worker schools, and conducting WUML (Evening University of Marxism-Leninism) outposts, special emphazis will be placed on preparing members and candidates of the PZPR to participate in the campaign before the 10th PZPR Congress. Ideological training embraces 1603 POP's in various circles. During the inauguration KC PZPR medals were given to outstanding teachers by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the KC, "for spreading Marxism-Leninism."

The meeting of several hundred voivodeship party activists inaugurated that day the year of ideological training in Bialystock. Intensive training work was recommended in the period preceding elections to the Sejm and Party Congress.

Training Attended by Politburo Members

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] The new year of political education has begun in the PZPR's organizations. Lately, in several voivodeships, there has been the inauguration of party training for the 1985-86 year. At the inauguration of training in Gorzow, Zofia Grzyb, member of the Politburo of the KC PZPR, participated; and in Swidnicy (Walbrzych voivodeship), there was deputy member of the Politburo of the KC PZPR, the rector of the Academy of Social Studies, Prof Marian Orzechowski.

Inaugurations occurred in the Gen Karol Swierczewski Academy of the General Staff in Rembertwo, the Feliks Dzierzynski Military Political Academy in Warsaw, and the Silesian Army District.

Academy of Sciences' Aktivs School Opens

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] In Augustow, Suwalki voivodeship, classes of the Party Aktyv School of the Polish Academy of Sciences continue. On 29 September the secretary of the KC PZPR, Henryk Bednarski, gave a lecture before an audience on "The Ideological Program of Education on the PZPR and its Realization, the Actual State of Work before the 10th Congress of the PZPR."

Commentator on Party Role in Academia

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] In several days, after the vacation break, 58,000 academic teachers will again begin to display their knowledge to 400,000 students, In 90 state schools of higher learning, lecture halls, labs, workshops, and libraries will fill up with students. What will this new year bring?

One may expect the regularizing of college activities thanks to the new legal solutions accepted by the Sejm in July. One may expect progress in integrating academic circles around effectively conducting scientific research, and the education and upbringing of student youth. The voice of representatives of higher education should be decisive in the discussion, which will be initiated at the plenary session of the party's Central Committee on the subject of perspectives on the system of national education. The deliberations of the Third Congress of Polish Science will give a strong impulse to enlarge the scientific output, to improve this output in practice, and realize the directions of development. Increase of the inspirational role of the college's political organizations should increase their political authority in these circles.

These are not extravagent expectations, taking under account the role of colleges--the main centers of educating the new intelligentsia, which radiate culture and conduct serious and needed research and reports and which are considered a source of opinion formation. They also are the expectations of our party.

Unchanging Position

When investigating the official view of the party on the subject of the role of the academic community beginning from the Ninth Congress and ending with the 19th Plenum of the Central Committee, one may clearly perceive the changelessness of its position. In the Congress resolution, there was the following assertion: "The role of learning in the development of contemporary socialist society must continuously increase." And further: "The enlargement of the influence of the environment of learning on the system of administering colleges and research positions is an expression of the correct tendency to realize the principle of democracy in this sphere of social life."

At the foundation of that position reemains the tradition of the organized worker's movement, of communist support of the concept of revolutionary fighting on the scientific foundations of Marxism. Also we are new aware of the importance of scientific instructions for solving difficult problems of building socialism. Many of the most outstanding scientists were close or directly connected with our movement, and they were characterized with a particular sensitivity on the question of justice, progress, and the democratization of social relations. It is no different today. Many scientists, and academic teachers, and not only those who carry party identification, support the socialist road of development, also from patriotic motives, seeing in it the only correct road. Even when they critically evaluate particular decisions of the authorities, or demand a greater agreement between the accomplishments of learning and social practice. And they constitute the most valuable nucleus of the scientific community upon whose help, advice, and proposition for solving the state's problems the party can count on.

With this background, how is one to explain the changes which led to the amendments to the higher education law, commented upon by opposition groups as a deviation from that which was postulated and offered to the academic community by the Ninth Congress? Let the fragment from the speech of the first secretary of the Central Committee, summarizing the discussion at the 19th Plenum of the Central Committee, be an answer to this question: "The party sees its role in uniting the decisive defense of the principles of socialism with the will and capability of renewal understood as the process of permanent searching and implanting more effective and modern solutions."

We already wrote in TRYBUNA that irresponsible people, opponents of our constitutional order and Polish raison d'etat, tried to use the good will of the state and political imprecision in the earlier version of the statute, to legalize their antisocialist, opposition activity. And, simultaneously, they wanted to provoke the authorities to retreat and abandon their position in the question of academic self-government.

The amendment resulted in the fact that the field of such destructive activity was limited. However, the opinions and principles of self-government, which guarantee the primacy of general social interests, will assure the democratization of institutions which control learning and higher education and will allow to carry into effect responsibility for self-made decisions (as was formulated at the Ninth Congress)--and they will be retained and preserved. Those are aware of this who, without bias, studied the amended law, confronted it with all the shortcomings which were caused by the previous legal regulations, and they realize that the internal structure of higher education cannot contradict the solutions of self-government, used in the remaining spheres of social life. Anyway, statutes have it that they must suit a specific stage of development in social life; to further promote such normalization that would support order, development and progress in the direction marked by the system's characteristics.

It would be exaggerated optimism to state that no one can be found behind the walls of a university who would try to disturb the atmosphere of favoring responsibility and concentration on duties which result from the status of an academic teacher or student. One can, however, hope that only a few will believe in demagogic arguments or will be used because of their naivete. The majority will probably listen to the voice of clearheaded people who want to contribute to the development of the country and social consolidation.

Role of the Inspirer

The amended statute on higher education seriously broadened the rights of party organizations to coadminister institutions of higher learning. Such steps were required for maintaining the consistent arrangement of the party's influence of leadership and direction--at the state level, what is written in the constitution, as well as in every occupational circle, and thus, also in an institution of higher learning. The only strange thing about it, if any, is that it did not happen earlier.

School party organizations will therefore take up various endeavors, in accordance with their legal rights--they will recommend candidates to the authorities, will give their opinions in matters of cadre policies, scientific promotions, directions of research, pedagogic work, scientific criticism, etc. However, legal regulations themselves do not automatically give the necessary and needed level of influence and authority. Some organizations already acquired such a position; the remaining ones must create such a position, without covering their weaknesses with formal legal regulations. In the academic community there is quite a multitude of party members, numerous among independent scientific workers, still insufficient among assistants and students. For example: every fifth psychologist, every fourth philologist, every third sociologist, historian, pedagogue, every second lawyer and philosopher, and a majority of political scientists belong to the PZPR. However, the years of political turmoil were unfavorable for the planned attraction of new party members, the most distinguished representatives of the academic community. More urgent is the task of undertaking such endeavors, because more and more often socially active candidates who want to reconsider the matter of their party affiliation, together come to the secretaries and the committees.

The strength of party attraction is with certainty the openess of its action in the community, concern about schools, taking a clear and consistent political stand, and a unity of opinions of the organization's members who represent outside their individual and scientific authority. And also inspiring everything that raises the authority of the schools and ensures their more effective functioning, the fulfillment of honest educational obligations towards the student, and just grades for academic students. Popular discussions were initiated by the school party organizations on the program of the development of their schools or concerned that the best graduates will be promoted to assistant positions.

With the party's initiative, there probably will arise social councils of higher schools, and concern that those councils will not be a facade, that their existence will promote ties of the school with the region and will cause the necessary support from the community for solving the school's problem.

Together with Youth

The amended law, like the law about the minister of higher education, foresees that part of its authority may be delegated to particular schools. One may therefore think on the basis of the situation in schools, the party organization with be the initiator of such broadening of autonomy in the schools.

Together with youth organizations, party members are interested in appointing self-government on the basis of new principles so that it would give the genuine possibility of collective cooperation for most youth members. The development of the student's learning movement also requires the party's inspiration and this movement is the chance for the most capable and ambitious. From the understood views, the attention of school organizations must be concentrated on realizing the program of social studies thanks to which the citizenship awareness of future animators of collective life is formed.

The task of the moment is to undertake a broad action explaining the essence of changes resulting from the amended law about higher education and be concerned that the rules of this law be correctly and consequently applied in every college.

Certainly, the duties of party members are not easy in academic circles at the present time because their rights broadened their responsibility--both individual and collective. To be honest, one must say that in every other place of work party members do not have it any easier in conquering various problems. That results from the fact that they must care about general social interests, about achieving alliances for the party program, and about providing convincing arguments that work for the common good.

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CSO: 2600/48

BRIEFS

CARDINAL GLEMP ARRIVES FOR VISIT--Rome, March 20 (AFP)--The Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, Josef Cardinal Glemp arrived here Tuesday for a 5 day visit during which he will meet the Polish Pope John Paul II, an aide said. Cardinal Glemp made no statement on his arrival, but an aide said he would meet the Pope later Thursday or Friday morning. An informed source said the two could discuss a planned trip to Poland by John-Paul II in June, 1987. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 20 Mar 86 AU] /8918

CSO: 2020/101

RCP POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU261622 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, the meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee took place on Friday 22 February. During the meeting the "Report on Labor Productivity Plan Fulfillment in National Industry, Construction-assembly, and Transportation for 1985 Compared with 1984" was examined. The figures presented show that high levels of productivity, in almost all industrial branches, have been registered in 1985 compared to 1984. The report points out the fact that the entire production increase in 1985 was due to labor productivity; nevertheless, the tasks of the plan in the field of increasing labor productivity have not been completely fulfilled.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, stressed the fact that last year's results in the field of increasing labor productivity could not be considered as entirely good results and he criticised the inadequate situation existing in many branches of activity, particularly in the automobile transportation sector. The ministries, industrial centers, enterprises, party bodies, and party organizations were asked to examine with exactingness the way in which actions were taken in order to achieve this important index and were asked to work out, in the shortest time possible, the program of concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings manifested and to fulfill, under favorable conditions, the tasks for increasing labor productivity in 1985. It was stressed that every economic branch, sector, and unit should most resolutely and responsibly act in such a way as to attain the highest possible productivity, which is a priority target of major importance for the dynamic and intensive development of the economy and for attaining the country's overall progress, increasing national wealth, and raising the whole people's well-being. In this respect, it was pointed out that broadly promoting new, modern technologies, improving production structures, expanding mechanization and automation, utilizing the existing capacities and the working time with increased efficiency, reducing specified consumption, and raising the technical and quality level of products should be priority concerns. Particular attention should be given to continually improving the organization of labor and production, strengthening order and discipline, instilling a spirit of responsibility, and raising the professional training of the working personnel.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the ministries and coordinating economic bodies to solve by the end of March, within the framework of the action for organizing and modernizing production, all the problems that still need to be solved and to set up, for every branch and field of activity separately, clear instructions for the application of the overall contract system, so that in the second term of the current year, this superior form of labor organization should be generalized in the entire economy.

The PEC pointed out that the steady increase of labor productivity is one of the essential ways of increasing production and economic efficiency in all fields of activity and of fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan provisions for this year and for the entire 5-year plan period.

Further, the PEC examined the "Report on the Status of Fulfillment--on 31 December 1985--of the Major Technological and Economic Indexes Approved for Commissioned Industrial Production Capacities."

Taking into consideration the fact that an important number of facilities put into operation during the past years have not attained the planned parameters, the PEC requested all the responsible factors in this field of activity to urgently take firm measures to speedily recover shortfalls in these facilities and to completely fulfill the approved major technological and economic indexes and to fulfill the planned production. In accordance with the recommendations of the party secretary general, it was agreed that, within the framework of the action for organizing and modernizing production, special programs of measures aimed at achieving the planned parameters at every production capacity will be worked out and presented by 25 March.

Further, the PEC examined and endorsed the "Report on the Development of Prices and Fees in 1985." It was assessed that, last year too, prices and fees had registered a positive course, complying with plan provisions and in some fields, they were below the limits set in the plan. This demonstrates the fitness of the national economy and the correctness of the measures adopted for the improvement of all categories of prices in order to base them on economic principles, for carrying out profitable activity in each production unit, for applying, under favorable conditions, the new financial-economic mechanism, for maintaining strict control over prices, and for ensuring the supply of consumer goods for the population.

Last year the average price index on the peasant market was below the level attained in 1984, under the conditions of increased quantities of agricultural products and foodstuffs sold to the population during that period. In light of the results obtained and the great resources existing in the economy in this field, the PEC set forth the tasks of the State Committee for Prices, economic ministries, industrial centers, enterprises, people's councils, and financial bodies to continuously act with utmost responsibility in order to apply the established measures and find new ways and means of reducing prices and fees in accordance with the plan provisions.

During the meeting the PEC also examined and endorsed the "Report on the Activity of Resolving Proposals, Comments, Complaints, and Requests of the Working People Addressed to the Party Leadership, Party and State Bodies, Mass and Social Organizations, the Press, Radio, and Television in 1985". It was agreed that this report--including the necessary improvements and additions--should be submitted for debate to the plenary meeting of the RCP Central Committee.

During the PEC meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented some current issues of the international political situation, particularly regarding the intensification of efforts aimed at halting the arms race and proceeding to concrete disarmament measures. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the significance of the new proposals presented by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, stressing the fact that these proposals play an important role in the international situation and in the struggle for disarmament and peace. The RCP secretary general also assessed the need to take most determined action in order to achieve overall disarmament and simultaneously begin reducing conventional weapons--including chemical weapons--troops, and military expenditures, under appropriate control. At the same time as taking all these measures, efforts must be increased to speedily solve existing regional conflicts and all interstate contentious problems through negotiations, to renounce the use and threat of force in international relations, and to halt any kind of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. The party secretary general pointed out that such measures would strengthen the confidence among countries, would avert the danger of a destructive nuclear catastrophe, and would lead to the establishment of a lasting climate of detente, cooperation, and peace throughout the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, on this occasion too, that the RCP and Socialist Romania are determined to act most resolutely in this respect and to make a contribution, together with all socialist countries, and all progressive and peace-loving forces, to the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for a world free of weapons and wars, for a world of peace, understanding, and peaceful cooperation among nations.

/7358
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POLITICS

ROMANIA

DINCA REPORT TO AGRICULTURAL PLENARY MEETING

AU201151 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 86 p 2

["Report on the Conclusions Regarding the Activity Carried Out in Agriculture in 1985; the Tasks and Measures to Be Taken in Order to Fulfill the Provision of the 13th RCP Congress Directives on Developing Agriculture and the Food Industry and to Implement the Guidelines and Recommendations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, Aimed at Fulfilling the Plan for 1986--Abridged Text--" presented by Ion Dinca, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, to the Plenary Meeting held in Bucharest on 13-14 February]

[Text] The proceedings of the plenary meeting take place at the beginning of 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, when our whole people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, have resolutely proceeded to implement the great objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress and work skillfully and energetically to ensure--under most favorable conditions--the fulfillment of the plan provisions and of the special programs in various fields of activity.

At Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative and with his decisive contribution a number of measures have been adopted in order to improve agricultural activity and a more suitable organizational framework has been created to fulfill all the tasks of the new agrarian revolution.

For all these things, on this occasion too, we express our deep gratitude and our ardent thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the constant and many-sided support given to agriculture, aimed at substantially increasing its contribution to the continuous development of the national economy and to raising the people's standard of living.

In 1985, despite the less favorable climate conditions some good results were attained in grain, industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and zootechnical yields, which has ensured the supply to the population and other needs of the national economy.

The results attained by many state and cooperative agricultural units which achieved large crop yields demonstrate the real possibilities of our socialist agriculture to attain large, secure, and stable yields.

In 1985, there were agricultural production cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises which on the entire sowing area attained yields of more than 8,000 kilograms of wheat and barley, more than 20,000 kilograms of corn cobs, more than 3,000 kilograms of sunflower seeds and soybeans, and more than 50,000 kilograms of sugar beet and autumn potatoes per hectare.

Despite all these results--the report assesses--the overall agricultural results do not entirely reflect the real possibilities of this important branch of the national economy. As a result, the production plan and the plan for delivery to the state have not been fulfilled. The plan nonfulfillment was caused mainly by the inadequate concern of the cadres in the ministry, agricultural county bodies, unit managements, and experts who did not work with the required responsibility in order to strengthen order and discipline in the rational utilization of the land, of seeds with a high productivity, in the appropriate work of tending crops, in harvesting and storing yields, in utilizing all tractors and agricultural machinery at full capacity, in achieving the number of livestock, and in ensuring the necessary fodder. Likewise, failings were manifest in mobilizing and utilizing manpower in villages and in applying the self-management and self-sufficiency programs.

Shortcomings were also registered in rational land management, in activities of recuperating and returning to production all areas which were taken out of agricultural use, and in raising the productive potential of the land.

The program on land improvement and on increasing the fertility of the soil has been worked out in order to improve activities in this field and is being submitted for debate to this plenary meeting. In order to implement the provisions of this program concrete measures must be taken, by establishing precise schedules and responsibilities, something that should be reflected in the substantial increase of agricultural yields.

In order to attain the planned production for 1986, last fall efforts were made to carry out good quality work and sowing of leafy grains was carried out in almost all units at the optimal time.

Due to the precipitation that fell and to the favorable temperatures registered in the second half of November, one can estimate that the autumn sowing is good in the major grain-growing areas of the country, namely the south, south-eastern, and the western parts of the country. It is necessary to continue to follow the condition of the vegetation in every county, unit, and field and to strictly carry out the work stipulated in technology, particularly the gradual fertilization.

Further, the report broadly analyzes the activity carried out in 1985 in agriculture, the food industry, silviculture, and water management and at the same time it stresses the important tasks devolving upon working people in these branches and fields of the national economy in 1986.

In the case of seed corn, the major grain crop, the unsuitable yields cannot be blamed only on natural conditions but also on some technological and organizational shortcomings which have been manifested in the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, county agricultural bodies, and production units.

The big reserves possessed by our agriculture for increasing the corn yields are demonstrated in the first ranking counties and units, which even under last year conditions succeeded in attaining good yields. Aside from the agricultural units which achieved on the entire cultivated area yields of more than 20,000 Kg corn cobs per hectare, a large number of state agricultural cooperatives and agricultural production cooperatives achieved average yields of 8,000 to 10,000 Kg corn cobs per hectare. These yields are the natural result of the work carried out by the cooperative workers, machine operators, and technical cadres who worked in an organized way and with a spirit of responsibility and professional abnegation.

Comparing the corn grain crops attained by neighboring counties with similar conditions, one can note great differences in the yields attained, which shows the varying concern of agricultural organs and technical cadres in the units for the strict application of technological and the weak sense of responsibility for the execution of agricultural work. Such differences in corn cob yields can also be noted within the same county, between neighboring units.

Although the state agricultural enterprises achieved a bigger overall seed corn yield than the agricultural production cooperatives, the level of the yields achieved is not up to the existing technological and material base and to the experience gained and not all of them have become exemplary units of our socialist agriculture.

In the case of the other autumn crops, the production results attained are below the existing possibilities.

The shortcomings which have been noted can also be explained by the fact that strict control was not exerted on the spot and first intervention was not carried out in order to ensure everywhere a spirit of responsibility, aimed at applying the technical norms in every single unit, farm, and field.

As regards second crops and companion crops, the report assesses the fact that taking into consideration the economic importance of these crops, great attention must be attached to their proper placement, to carry out sowing in optimal time, to ensure high quality seeds and seedlings, and to thoroughly organize harvesting in order to avoid any waste and to achieve the planned yields for 1986. In accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party, a more substantial increase in agricultural yields is a priority task of the 1986 plan. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture and county agricultural bodies must see to it that all agricultural units and all the agricultural producers work with a spirit of responsibility for the optimal management of the land and attach the greatest importance to raising the productive potential of the land. Firm actions must be taken to cultivate all the planned areas with the established variety of crops in order to observe the plan provisions exactly. Likewise, the fulfillment of the tasks stipulated for the vegetable yields requires decisive actions, something requested by the party and state leadership, in order to efficiently exploit all the irrigated areas.

In all the counties, the agricultural bodies, the management of the units, and the experts, by militating consistently for promoting scientific-technological progress, must ensure the utilization and the expansion of the most productive hybrids, the creation and utilization of seeds with superior biological characteristics; they must also ensure optimal plant density, carry out crop tending and fertilization operations on schedule, prevent and fight disease and pests, carry out watering operations on all the irrigated areas, shorten the harvesting period in order to avoid any losses, and observe the efficient use of all the equipment and save energy resources.

The program of measures to prepare and carry out the spring agricultural work in 1986, which includes the volume of work and the major actions meant to ensure that sowing and the other agricultural work are executed on schedule and at a high quality level, must be strictly observed.

Analyzing the results attained in vegetable growing, the report asserts that the program submitted for debates and endorsement at the present plenary meeting includes measures and actions meant to give a new impetus to the development of this important branch of agriculture. Very resolute and responsible actions will have to be taken in order to implement the plan provisions, to attain yields which can meet each county's self-sufficiency requirements and the raw material supply for industrialization, and to fulfill the export tasks.

The report notes that the plan for autumn potato yields has been fulfilled and points out the fact that in order to ensure the output stipulated for 1986, the appropriate use of technology in all units must be constantly observed. Particular attention must be attached to cultivating the planned areas, to ensuring the established plant density, and to fighting diseases and pests.

The report stresses the fact that in the field of fruit growing and wine growing, decisive actions must be taken in order to fulfill the provisions included in the program submitted for debates and endorsement by the plenary meeting aimed at ensuring increased quantities of fruit and grapes, at the level of plan tasks.

An examination of the status of implementing the provisions of the plans and programs for the livestock sector reveals that there were shortcomings and difficulties in 1985 which led to results below expectations and envisaged levels. The report points out the causes which led to certain livestock yields below plan tasks in a number of counties.

The attainment of important tasks concerning the accelerated increase in the number of animals, particularly cattle and sheep, and their production, beginning with 1986, obliges the management and technical cadres in the ministry, county agricultural directorates, joint agroindustrial councils, and units to firmly and effectively eliminate existing shortcomings and work to exemplarily implement party decisions and the country's laws.

Agricultural directorates and county unions of agricultural production cooperatives, together with forestry bodies, will take steps to utilize with maximum efficiency natural pastures and grazing fields in forests, by intensifying overall agricultural amelioration operations of maintenance and fertilization, primarily with natural fertilizers. At the same time, firm and exacting action will be taken to obtain the entire quantity of protein fodder from domestic sources in 1986. On the basis of studies in each county and agricultural unit, steps will be taken to ensure all the zootechnical production facilities, by continuing the modernization of farms and improving the areas for animal breeding.

All necessary steps should also be taken to fully implement the programs for the development of bee-keeping, silkworm growing, and fish breeding as well as other special programs that were approved.

Concurrently with the zootechnical development in agricultural units, great attention will be paid to raising and fattening animals in the farms belonging to the people.

The improvement of livestock activities and the complete fulfillment of tasks in this important sector must be a basic goal of the entire activity; therefore, one should act with greater exactingness to enhance order and discipline and the responsibility of management and technical cadres in agricultural bodies and production units and of all breeders, with a view to observing the norms for feeding, caring for, and preserving the health of animals and properly organizing production and work in each zootechnical farm.

The report attaches great importance to land improvement activities, pointing out the need to mobilize domestic forces and means to implement envisaged targets. It stresses that the good experience of the Perieni research station has been generally introduced everywhere, by carrying out work for combatting soil erosion in various areas with defined boundaries; this action should continue in all counties.

The report points out that important results were obtained by scientific research, the achievements of which were introduced in the production. New strains and hybrids of grain, industrial and fodder crops, vegetables, fruit trees, and vines were approved and introduced in the production flow. We extended the use of new strains and hybrids by introducing and supplying important quantities of high-quality seeds, so that more than 70 percent of the areas were sown with elite seeds and primary reproduction seeds. New breeds of animals were approved and new technologies were introduced in the vegetable and animal production, with a view to reducing energy consumptions and substantially raising labor productivity.

Scientific research continues to play a particular role in implementing the great tasks for which our agriculture is responsible. In light of decisions taken by the Congress of Science and Education, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and the research institutes and stations are duty-bound to effectively solve the problems raised by the new agrarian revolution and intensify the activity of creating new strains and hybrids and new breeds of animals, in order to achieve high production in all regions. Likewise, research must strengthen cooperation with education and production and steadily work to apply and generally introduce in production the latest achievements of science and technology.

The report points out that--within the framework of the National Program on Ensuring Certain and Stable Agricultural Production--the National Council for Waters has built, in accordance with agricultural requirements, water-storage reservoirs, which represent water sources for irrigation. We carried out regulation and damming operations on waterfalls, thus protecting certain important agricultural areas from floods and thus also easing up the load of the drainage system.

The main forestry indicators for 1985 were fulfilled. We continued to carry out forestry maintenance and hygiene work, intensified maintenance, sowing, and additional sowing operations on natural meadows, and performed anti-soil erosion and acidity operations, drainage work, and so forth.

Further steps should be taken to better administer forests and meadows in mountainous areas as well as forests in other regions; we should further increase their production potential and forestry's overall contribution to meeting requirements of the national economy.

Now that a new organizational framework has been set up through the creation of the Ministry of Food Industry and Acquisition of agricultural products, the industrial centrals the relevant county councils and their subordinated enterprises will constantly have to act to conclude and carry out contracts with agricultural units, members of agricultural production cooperatives, and private producers in order to ensure the quantities of agricultural products stipulated for delivery to the state, improve production technologies, utilize raw materials to the fullest extent, reduce specific material and energy consumption, diversify variety range, and raise the qualitative level of products.

Referring to investments, the reports stipulates that central units, together with their client units, must take firm steps to improve activities on worksites and commission new projects on schedule.

The report also points out the need to take all steps to accomplish export tasks envisaged for 1986. Likewise, steps should be taken to increase the competitiveness of our agricultural and food products on foreign markets and identify new resources for export.

Examining the economic-financial situation of agricultural and food industry units, the report points out that production costs in 1985 were lower than the envisaged ones. At the same time, the report states that 1986 should mark a turning point in improving the activity of increasing economic efficiency and raising the profitability of all activities.

In conclusion, the report states: We have 73,000 cadres with higher education in agriculture and the food industry. The technological equipment is strong and the material base very good. We have good research institutes and stations. We constatly benefit from the direct leadership and priceless permanent guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. All conditions exist for the activity in agriculture, food industry, and other sectors to be up to the tasks set for them this year. We have a number of programs in branches and subbranches that give concrete shape to the overall targets established by the 13th party congress, the socioeconomic development plan, and the party program documents that give a clear orientation to our work and activity.

One can state that the fulfillment of these tasks depends on the way in which one of us and each party-state aktivist will work. There is no doubt that this presupposes a better organization of work, greater responsibility, order, discipline, and control, a better distribution of cadres, broad efforts to pool all resources, and further work to raise the professional training of cadres, since only people with a high training level can implement the new agrarian revolution.

On the basis of the 1986 plan for the development of agriculture and food industry, the managements of agricultural units and the county agricultural bodies will formulate concrete working programs to fully use the land and technological-material base in order to increase agricultural yields and economic efficiency.

Drawing all conclusions from last year's shortcomings and deficiencies and being aware of their responsibilities, the cadres of our agriculture, food industry, forestry, and water management, the county agricultural bodies, and all working people in these fields of activity will firmly work to implement decisions to be adopted by the plenary meeting, by always giving priority to exemplarily implementing the guidelines and recommendations of Comrade Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu.

We pledge to resolutely work to increase the responsibility of all those working in this basic branch of the nation and ensure all conditions to attain the yields envisaged for 1986, the first year of the new 5-year plan, thus attaining the targets of the new agrarian revolution and increasing the contribution of agriculture to the country's overall progress and the people's greater well-being.

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POLITICS ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT MOSCOW FACTORY

AU102043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting with working people of "The 50th Anniversary of the USSR", the plant for automation lines in Moscow given on 28 February]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends,

First of all, I would like to extend to you, on behalf of the delegation participating in the 27th CPSU Congress, of the Romanian workers, and particularly on behalf of the workers in the machine-tool building field, my warm greetings and best wishes for success in your entire activity. (loud, prolonged applause)

We are here in the Soviet Union as invited guests to the 27th CPSU Congress. We followed with great interest the report presented by Mikhail Gorbachev. We particularly took note of the objectives of great importance regarding the accelerated socioeconomic development on the Soviet Union, the improvement of the entire activity of management and planning, and the continuous development of socialist democracy. We consider that these objectives are extremely important because, by achieving them, the peoples of the Soviet Union will travel another important road towards the golden dream of mankind--towards the communist society. (loud applause)

Secondly, we took note of the concern with and emphasis placed upon the need to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensure peace. (loud applause) We believe the stress laid on these problems in Comrade Gorbachev's report to be a very important fact, taking into consideration the fact that, in the current international situation, the problem of peace is the fundamental target of the socialist countries and of the whole of mankind. (prolonged applause)

Therefore, one can truthfully say that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions give great prospects to the working people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union, both on the path of socialism and on the path of the struggle for peace. These decisions are of great international significance! (prolonged applause)

At this meeting I would like to recall with great satisfaction the good relations of cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union--relations with deep and longstanding traditions which, during the years of socialism, were elevated to a new level and which are based on the joint struggle for socialism, for the well-being of our people, and for peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

We highly appreciate the outstanding achievements of the Soviet Union in building the developed socialist society. and within this framework, too, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the Soviet people for these achievements and to wish them ever greater achievements in all fields! (loud prolonged applause)

As regards the situation in Romania, 40 years ago we proceeded to construct the socialist society; this is a relatively short period, but during this period Romania has changed from a backward agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian socialist country, in full progress. I will merely mention the fact that in industry last year we produced more than 100 times more than 40 years ago, meaning that in less than 3 days we produce an entire year's production of 40 years ago. This fact demonstrates the force of socialism and the capabilities of a nation that is master of its destiny, and demonstrates what a nation can achieve when the workers class becomes the leading class of society. (loud applause)

In agriculture, production increased almost fourfold during this period. The national income is more than 32 times higher and, on this basis, we are raising the people's standard of living. In the same period a real pay increase of more than eightfold has been registered.

We carry out a large volume of social, industrial, and agricultural construction, including apartment construction. As a matter of fact, we have radically changed the face of the country. Anybody who visits Romania--and I know that there are many Soviet friends visiting our country--can realize that during the years of socialism the Romanian people have done everything possible in order to demonstrate their creative capacity and the fact that socialism alone can ensure the people's road toward fast development, well-being, and independence! (loud applause)

I have already mentioned the good relations with the Soviet Union; I would like to stress that cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries is very important for the entire development of our country. Life has demonstrated that the cooperation among socialist countries and the activities within CEMA make a great contribution to the development of each country's national economy, to each country's advance on the road of socialism, to the overall consolidation of communism, and to increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world. (prolonged applause)

We are firmly determined to work to implement the programs jointly endorsed in the field of economic development and the Scientific-Technological Program up to the Year 2000, since we believe that for the socialist CEMA-member countries these programs ensure the possibility to achieve more accelerated progress, to eliminate some lags, and--up to the year 2000--to achieve first place in the world in the field of production and with regard to the scientific and technical level of production. We have this possibility and we must attain this target! (loud applause)

As a matter of fact, I understand that the congress of your party is discussing precisely these issues, and I took note of the fact that all speakers are determined to work in this direction.

The Romanian people have also began to fulfill the Eighth 5-Year Plan and to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of our party, to firmly implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the advance toward communism. We have concluded the first month of the 5-year period with good results, but obviously this is just the first month. Nevertheless, we are determined to fulfill the entire 5-year plan under most favorable conditions, and thus make our contribution to developing and strengthening our homeland and all socialist countries, and to increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world. (loud applause)

We greatly stress the need for new quality and the need to implement the scientific-technical revolution. Machine-tool building--within this, your factory too--has a great role to play in this direction. Certainly, communism can be achieved solely on the basis of the highest scientific and technological knowledge. Communism itself represents the best of what the world's awareness possesses. Thus, we must achieve the communist society on the basis of the most recent and advanced knowledge of science and technology, and of general human knowledge! (loud applause)

We are also concerned with reducing material expenditures and increasing the economic efficiency and profitability of all activity. We are applying the principles of workers' self management and self administration in all sectors of activity. We are applying a new economic mechanism which basically starts from the fact that any activity must be carried out at the highest technical level, and at the same time with the highest economic efficiency. The entire activity must be based on self-financing. We lay great stress on developing workers' revolutionary democracy, meaning that the workers class, intelligentsia, and all social categories participate directly in managing all sectors of activity. Socialism can be achieved only with the direct participation of the whole people. We in Romania say that we are building socialism with the people, for the people--and we must do everything to develop socialist democracy, a decisive factor for the victory of communism! The people are the builders of communism, so they must have a leading role in managing the entire society. (loud applause)

Certainly, we understand well the decisive role of the workers class, the most progressive and numerous force of society. The workers class has a great role. It honorably fulfills the role of the leading force of society--in our country and, I know, in your country, too. We must strengthen the role of the workers class and its participation in managing society! As the leading class, it must directly participate in managing socialist society! The force of socialism lies in this and we will continuously strengthen the role of the workers class and the unity of the whole people under the leadership of the Communist Party!

We also greatly stress the leading role of the party. But we assume that the party can fulfill its role only together with the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the people. The party must ensure conditions for the people's participation in managing the entire society, because only in this way does it fulfill its role as the leader and decisive force in building socialism and communism! (loud applause)

Our parties--I am speaking about the RCP and the CPSU--have demonstrated through their activities, despite some shortcomings that have been manifest in one field or another, that they are fulfilling appropriately their historical mission of leading the peoples toward the communist society, which will ensure mankind's true equality of rights in all areas, will see to it that man is the real master of the country, of nature, and of everything that is being achieved in the respective countries, because, after all, man is the decisive factor in everything that is being accomplished. And everything we achieve must serve man! Today, in your factory, we also spoke about building new automatic machine-tools and robots. This is very good; but when we think of robots we must constantly be aware of the fact that man is building machines and robots, therefore, we must do everything for man and for his wellbeing and happiness! These are the targets toward which our parties in Romania, the Soviet Union, and other countries aim. These are the objectives leading toward communism! (loud applause) But in order to implement the programs each of us have--that is, to implement the program which is currently being discussed by the 28th Congress of your party--we need peace. We can accomplish these objectives only under conditions of peace. Therefore, we must do everything possible to put an end to the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the people's supreme right to existence, to liberty, to life, and to peace.

We hail and highly regard the Soviet Union's proposals on the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and the implementation of this program in three stages, the first by 1990. Everything must be done to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles, in the first place from Europe, but from other parts of the world, too. We must halt the actions to militarize outer space. We expect--like all other nations in the world--the United States and its allies to adopt a realistic attitude and to respond appropriately to the Soviet Union's proposals. On the basis of the proposals formulated by both sides, appropriate agreements can and must be reached by maintaining the balance of forces between the two sides, a balance based not on new weapons but on reducing those existing to the lowest level. Only such an orientation is in accordance with the interests of all peoples, of peace, and international security! (loud applause)

You know very well that the nuclear weapon is radically different from any other weapon know hitherto. Its utilization would eliminate the very conditions for life on our planet. We are not speaking about a weapon with a great destructive capacity, but about a weapon which threatens human existence and life itself on our planet. Therefore, we must eliminate nuclear weapons and the entire arsenal! In this spirit, we hail and actively support the Soviet Union's proposals in this connection!

We must work for the general reduction of arms and of military expenditures, so that the great sums spent throughout the world--coming close to one trillion dollars--can be used to solve many social problems, including the problem of developing countries.

We firmly believe that by acting in a united way the peoples of the world--among which the socialist countries hold first place--will succeed in attaining victory in the struggle for disarmament, and will succeed in establishing peace and saving mankind from a nuclear war which would lead to the disappearance of life on our planet.

We are firmly determined to strengthen solidarity with all socialist countries and with all peoples of the world, and we firmly believe that the people will be victorious and that we will ensure peace on our planet! (loud applause)

When I spoke about the general cooperation between our countries I also referred to your factory's contribution to accomplishing this cooperation. Next year this cooperation will increase in all fields of activity. There is a special program in the field of machine-tools, automation, and robotics. We wish to attain ever closer cooperation between your factory and similar factories in Romania. We would like to participate actively in the implementation of the programs adopted in this respect. I think that you will agree that this cooperation should aim at creating automated machines and increasingly intelligent robots which can make man's work easier and help us to advance more rapidly toward a society in which man will be really free, toward communism! (loud applause)

I hope that, within the framework of this cooperation, the direct contacts between Romanian and Soviet enterprises will increase. I refer to the contacts between experts and workers because after all, the workers class is the leading class of the socialist society, therefore workers must meet and closely cooperate! The socialists, have always spoken on the unity of the workers class, and under the conditions of socialism we must continue to strengthen this unity and the solidarity of the workers class in our countries and throughout the world.

In conclusion, dear comrades and friends, I would like to wish you ever greater successes in implementing the programs of modernizing and developing your factory and in fulfilling, under the most favorable conditions, the tasks devolving upon you from the decisions of your party congress.

I wish the peoples of the Soviet Union ever greater successes in implementing the 27th Congress decisions on building the developed socialist society and communism in the Soviet Union! (loud, prolonged applause)

I would like to wish the ever greater strengthening of the cooperation between our parties and peoples and to conclude with the wish for the continuous development of the solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union! (loud applause)

Long live the victory of socialism and communism in our countries! (loud and prolonged applause)

Long live the cooperation among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces! (loud applause)

May peace and international cooperation triumph! (loud applause)

I wish you much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause. In an enthusiastic atmosphere all present in the hall cheer at length for the friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Soviet Union, between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the peoples of our countries).

/7358
CSO: 2700/112

POLITICS ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU VISITS MOSCOW AUTOMATIC LINE FACTORY

AU281925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 28/2/1986--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, and other members of the RCP delegation participating in the 27th Congress of the CPSU, was a guest of the collective of working people of the automatic line factory "The 50th Celebration of the USSR" in Moscow.

After the visit of the factory a meeting with leading cadres, specialists and frontranking workers was held in its council hall. Leading representatives of the relevant ministry highlighted the preoccupations with a better correlation between the research and productive activities, a context in which the participants expressed their interest in Romania's experience in the field of integration of science, education and production, in the system of bodies of the workers' democracy meant to provide a direct participation of the working people in the management of the entire economic and social activity.

At the conclusion of the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu signed in the visitor's book of the enterprise.

Next, the RCP general secretary and the other members of the Romanian delegation participated in a meeting of the Romanian-Soviet friendship at the House of Culture of the enterprise.

The meeting was opened by Vitaliy Spesivik, secretary of the factory's party committee, who addressed a warm salute to the RCP leaders.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

/7358
CSO: 2700/112

COMMENT ON POST-ELECTION SITUATION IN FRANCE

AU202026 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 18 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Crina Sirbu: "France--Postelectoral Uncertainties"]

[Text] Called upon to vote for the deputies in the National Assembly and for regional councillors, the French reported to the polls in very large numbers --compared to previous elections--and according to the official figures 63.6 percent out of the almost 37.5 million voters participated in the elections; therefore, it was a confrontation with a double character, for the first time in France, and the possibility to vote on a single ballot, on the basis of the proportional departmental system, for the 577 deputy seats and through universal suffrage for the 1848 members of the councils leading the 26 regions.

If all these things are new, the novelty of these elections is mostly the political stake, that is, the possibility that, for the first time since the establishment of the Fifth Republic 27 years ago, the president of the country and the prime minister will come from opposing parties. After the counting of the votes, which was rather complicated because of the new system--and the commentator described that night as "one of the longest nights" in French political life--the voters gave a majority to the neo-Gaullist centrist coalition (the Rally for the Republic, RPR, and the Union for French Democracy, UDF) and to the deputies elected under the sign of other smaller groups. Thus the situation created is central-rightist.

But the extent of the RPR-UDF coalition's present success and future maneuvering capability is much more reduced. (Exceeding merely by two seats the absolute majority, that is 289 seats in the National Assembly) than what the preelectoral surveys envisaged and what the respective parties' leaders themselves envisaged, and everybody agrees that meanwhile, the Socialists have preserved and asserted their place as the first party of France and maintained their position as the most important parliamentary group.

As early as Sunday night, the head of the country met with the major socialist leaders at the Elysee Palace. Other meetings between the RPR and UDF were set forth. Following these talks, President Francois Mitterrand will meet the leaders of the conservative parties. All these discussions must end in the appointment of the person who will be entrusted with setting up the new government. Since the National Assembly will meet, in its new composition, on 2 April, the official date of the new legislature's beginning, President Mitterrand has two weeks for discussions before appointing the successor of the present premier, Laurent Fabius.

In a program dedicated to the elections, Radio France International noted on Monday morning that although the speculations on the identity of the future prime minister continue, there is one opinion prevailing on both sides at the "headquarters" of the political groups, namely, that the vote expresses the desire of the French for balance on the domestic arena and in the country's foreign policy, imposing a tendency toward "peaceful coexistence." One hour before the polls closed, President Mitterrand sent an appeal to the leaders of all the parties to show "wisdom," saying that he himself will act in the same spirit.

After the elections, Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, stressed in his turn, the fact that the Socialists are "the leading political force of the country" and a great party with experience in governing. Within the RPR-UDF coalition the declarations are cautious. Jacques Chirac, the leader of the neo-Gaullists whose name was most frequently mentioned before the election as a possible prime minister, said that "today, the matter at hand for all French people, regardless of their opinion, is to unite in order to participate in the necessary effort for achieving the renewing changes France requires." Valery Giscard d'Estaing, former president of the country and UDF leader, spoke about a "reasonable alternative" which could offer France new changes, and Raymond Barre, although hostile to the "cohabitation" idea, insisted on noting that he "will not do anything that would disturb, one way or another, the work of those who will accept the task of governing."

In a declaration of the Politbureau of the PCF Central Committee, published in Paris, it is stressed that the victory of the rightist forces in the legislative elections, which took place on Sunday in France, is a negative phenomenon for the working people and for the entire country. The document calls upon all Communists to act with a view to uniting the people's forces in the struggle against unemployment and inequity and for defending the social achievements and freedoms.

As early as Sunday evening, the RPR-UDF leaders announced that they were ready to form a new cabinet. But the decision, as I have already mentioned, is in the hands of President Mitterrand and--given the results which did not allot a great victory to the conservative parties--the scenarios envisaged thus far include the possibility of setting up a cabinet led by a person with moderate orientations coming from the opposition or by a "technician" and the possibility of a new government headed by a Socialist, in accordance with the great share the party maintained in the National Assembly.

This uncertainty, which will disappear the moment a new premier is appointed--and in the view of observers it will not take long, particularly in the context of some problems which require solutions, such as the crisis regarding the French hostages in Lebanon--is not the only one characterizing the French political arena. The main question is: How stable will the new government be?

/7358
CSO: 2700/112

TOTU MEETS SUDANESE LEADER; ECONOMIC COMMISSION BEGINS

AU270844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0827 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES 27/2/1986--Friendly messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the chairman of the Military Council of the Republic of Sudan, 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hassan Siwar al-Dhahab, were exchanged in Khartoum.

In reference to the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Sudanese and the Romanian people, chairman Siwar al-Dhahab was particularly appreciative of the Sudan visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme. Elena Ceausescu.

The messages were exchanged during the reception by the chairman of the Military Council of the Republic of Sudan of Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation. Major aspects of the growing economic and technical cooperation between Romania and Sudan were discussed.

The tenth session of the joint Romanian-Sudanese Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Khartoum. The two delegations are headed by Ioan Totu and Samuel Aru Bol, deputy prime minister.

/7358
CSO: 2700/112

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF SPANISH ENVOY

AU141648 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1622 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/3/1986--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on 14 March, Nicolas Revenga, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Spain in Bucharest.

The Spanish ambassador conveyed a cordial message of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu from King Juan Carlos and best wishes of progress for the Romanian people.

In the ambassador's address the friendly relations between the two countries are evoked, with emphasis on the importance of summit meetings in Bucharest and Madrid, which evinced the mutual interest to expand more the Spanish-Romanian links. Stress is laid on the good collaboration between Spain and Romania in the international arena, as they work steadily to open new avenues to understanding, to strengthening international security, reducing arming and building more active relationships of peace and friendship.

Receiving the credentials, the Romanian head of state conveyed to the Spanish sovereign most cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, of welfare and prosperity for the Spanish people.

The address of reply of the Romanian head of state assesses that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Spain recorded positive evolution, with the mutual summit visits going down as important moments in the history of the relations between the two countries. At the same time, it is mentioned that conditions are at hand for a more substantive increase of the economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other kinds of relations of mutual interest. The fact is emphasized that Romania and Spain--European countries--can develop broad collaboration in the world arena, for the settlement of the big issues facing our continent, for understanding, security and peace the world over.

/7358
CSO: 2700/112

RCP MESSAGE TO MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU061106 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], Ulaanbaatar

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the whole Romanian people, we convey to the Central Committee of your party, to the communists, and the friendly Mongolian people warm greetings and best wishes on the 65th anniversary of the creation of the MPRP.

The creation of the MPRP was an event of particular importance in the history of your country and it marked a new stage in the struggle of the Mongolian people against oppression and exploitation, for social and national liberation, and to achieve their aspirations of freedom and progress. Under the party leadership the Mongolian working people implemented the people's revolution, carried out deep revolutionary changes in society, and succeeded in overcoming the state of feudal backwardness and proceeding to the building of a new life on the road of socialism.

In our country we follow with keen interest and appreciate the significant achievements attained by the Mongolian people in developing industry, agriculture, education, and culture and we also appreciate the creative activity they carry out for the many-sided socioeconomic progress of the homeland and to raise the material and cultural well-being of the workers.

We note with satisfaction the ascending course of the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the MPRP and between the Romanian and Mongolian peoples, and we express our belief that, by joint actions, these good relations and the many-sided Romanian-Mongolian cooperation will continue to develop in the future in the interest of building a new social system in Romania and Mongolia, and of the general cause of socialism, peace, disarmament, and understanding among nations.

On the day of your party's great anniversary, we wish you, dear comrades, the communists and the Mongolian working people new and great successes in the work of building socialism and in preparing for the upcoming MPRP Congress with new achievements, and for the continuous prosperity and flourishing of socialist Mongolia.

The RCP Central Committee.

/7358
CSO: 2700/112

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ZIMBABWE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU141645 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1603 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/3/1986-- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on March 14 the parliamentary delegation from the Zimbabwe Republic, headed by Nollan Chipo Makombe, speaker of the senate, now visiting Romania.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the leader of the RCP and Romanian state personal messages of warm greetings together with best wishes of good health and happiness and to the Romanian people wishes of progress, prosperity and fresh success in socialist construction, from President Canaan Sodindo Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in turn to the Zimbabwean head of state and prime minister a warm salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, of peace and progress for the friendly Zimbabwean people.

During the interview, that passed in a cordial atmosphere, the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples were highlighted with satisfaction, with emphasis on the decisive role of summit meetings and understandings in the fruitful development of these relations. The mutual wish was expressed to give an ever more dynamic course and ever richer content to the collaboration between Romania and Zimbabwe, through broad and more active economic cooperation in domains of mutual interest. In this frame, they stressed the need for the active participation of parliaments in Romania and Zimbabwe in a better acquaintance and rapprochement between the two peoples, in the strengthening of the traditional collaboration and Romanian-Zimbabwean friendship.

Major aspects of the world political life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that in the current international situation, particularly complex and grave, progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, all the peoples should collaborate closely and work most responsibly for the achievement of nuclear disarmament, for the achievement of general disarmament, for the settlement of all conflicts among states by peaceful means, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the just resolution of the problems confronting the developing countries, including the foreign debts, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two countries' solidarity was reasserted with the Namibian people's fight for independence, with all African peoples' struggle for the total liquidation of colonialism, the abolition of racist and apartheid policies, for the defence and consolidation of their national independence, for their free advance on the road to economic and social progress.

During the talk, it was shown that parliaments can and must make a more active contribution to the resolution of these problems, to imprinting a new course to international events.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and deputies.

During their stay in Romania (over March 9-14), the Zimbabwean parliamentary delegation had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly (the Romanian parliament). The sides made an interchange of information on the two parliaments' organization, activity and preoccupations, placing emphasis on the decisive role the understandings covenanted during the summit meetings and talks have played and further play in the growth of the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian and the Zimbabwean peoples. Stress was laid on the need for parliaments and parliamentarians to make a growing contribution to a better knowledge and rapprochement between the two countries and peoples, to boosting bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity, as well as internationally.

The guests also had interviews with executives of economic ministries, of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and of the Romanian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. They examined practical ways and means to expand bilateral economic collaboration and cooperation, increase and diversify commercial exchanges between Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

/7358
CSO: 2700/112

BRIEFS

DELEGATION ATTENDS PALME FUNERAL--Stockholm AGERPRES 15/3/1986--A party and state delegation of Romania, headed by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, vice-president of the State Council, participated alongside heads of state and government of other countries, in the mourning ceremony paying homage to Olof Palme, late chairman of the Socialist Democratic Labour Party and prime minister of Sweden. On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu a floral wreath was laid by the bier and condolences were conveyed to the bereaved family. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 15 Mar 86 AU] /7358

DUMA MEETS ANDREOTTI IN ROME--Rome AGERPRES 19/3/1986--As part of the Romanian-Italian consultations in Rome over March 17-19 Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, had an interview with Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, and conducted talks with Burno Corti, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Giovanni Prandini, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Italy. During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the Romanian-Italian links on multiple planes. It was agreed to take new steps to develop and diversify the ties between the two countries in all areas, in mutually advantageous economic cooperation in the first place. On the same occasion views were exchanged on major aspects of the current international situation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 19 Mar 86 AU] /7358

BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--President Nicolae Ceausescu received this morning the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Bucharest, Admed Muslehuddin, for a farewell visit at the end of his mission in our country. The talk on this occasion was held in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Mar 86 AU] /7358

THAI DELEGATION VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/3/1986--A Thai delegation headed by General Prayoon Bunnag, [spelling as received], deputy minister of defence, paid a visit to Romania over March 17-20. The delegated had interviews at the executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Petrochemistry, the Ministry of Electric Power and the Ministry of National Defence. They examined on the occasion the possibilities to further develop the bilateral economic development, to deepen the cooperation in domains of mutual interest, expand and diversify the commercial exchanges between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1252 GMT 20 Mar 86 AU] /7358

DASCALESCU GREETS VIETNAMESE PREMIER--Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a greetings cable to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV on his birthday. In the cable the belief is expressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments of our countries will further develop in the interest of the Romanian and Vietnamese people and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 86 p 5 AU] /7358

CSO: 2700/112

END

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East Europe Report

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JPRS-EER-86-054

9 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Role of Agricultural-Industrial Complex Within CEMA Defined
(Ivan Buzdalov; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1985)........................ 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Energy Cost Developments, Pricing Evaluated
(Miroslav Kubin; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 1, 1986).......... 9

Seventh, Eighth 5-Year Plans Compared
(Vaclav Vertelar; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 3, 1986)......... 23

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Press Reviews Current Status of Cost-Effective Energy Use
(PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 150, 27 Dec 85)................. 36

Statistics Provided on Extent, Use of Narrow Gauge Railways
(PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 5, 14 Jan 86)................... 53

POLAND

Soviet Credit Aids Steel Mill Investment Projects
(Zbigniew Siwik; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 6 Dec 85)................ 56

Soviet Credit for Ship Repair Industry Modernization
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 6 Dec 85)................................ 58

Maritime Industry, Foreign Trade Commission Confers on Budget
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 6 Dec 85).. 60

Socio-Economic Council Appointment Procedure To Change
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 10 Dec 85).. 61

Regional Rise in Trade With USSR Reported
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Dec 85).. 63

Electronics Company Increased Exports in 1985
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 13 Dec 85).. 64

Paper Reports on Results of Poll on Economy
(Stanislaw Kwiatkowski; POLITYKA, No 51/52,
21-27 Dec 85).. 66

Company Directors Assess Export Potential
(Jan Cipiur; POLITYKA, 18 Jan 86).. 71

Changes in Small-Scale Manufacturing Program
(Urszula Zatorska; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 26 Jan 86).......... 76

Paper Views Trade, Cooperation With Du Pont
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 26 Jan 86).. 81

Reportage on Polish Economic Society Congress
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 10, 17 Nov 85).. 82

Chairman Interviewed, Zdzislaw Sadowski Interview 82
Leading Economists See Slow Progress, by Marek Misiak 87
Statement Issued on Reform 90

Briefs

Canned Fish From USSR 92
Gasoline Prices Up 92
Highway Repair Work Completed 92
Microelectronic Switching Station 92
Power Plant Modernization 93
Polonia Firms Bound by Civil Code 93
Price Hikes Reported 93

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

United States Accused of 'Global Terrorism'
(Frantisek Vychodil; RUDE PRAVO, 23 Jan 86).. 94

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Case Study of MFS Industrial Espionage Tactics
(DER SPIEGEL, Vol 40, 10 Feb 86).. 98

POLAND

SEJM Internal Affairs Committee Reviews Policies
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 29 Jan 86)................................ 106

Krosno PZPR Holds Plenum on Socioeconomic Tasks
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Jan 86).................................. 108

Katowice PZPR Holds Plenum on Local Economy
(Marian Ryglewicz; TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Jan 86)................ 109

Torun, Bydgoszcz Aktivs Briefed on New CPSU Program
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 8-9 Feb 86)................................. 111

Strong Economy, Ideological Activism Equated at Konin Plenum
(H. Heller; TRYBUNA LUDU, 8-9 Feb 86)...................... 112

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Cardiovascular Disease as Cause of Death
(Zbynek Pisa, Jaroslav Horejsi; HALO SOBOTA, 18 Jan 86)... 114

Paper Reports on Rise in Traffic Accident Statistics in 1985
(RUDE PRAVO, 11 Feb 86).................................... 116

Declining Birth Rate, Lower Male Life Expectancy
(ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY, 18 Feb 86)............................. 118

Divorce as Social Problem Discussed
(Karel Klouda; ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY, 21 Feb 86)............... 119

Better Education for Young Workers Advocated
(RUDE PRAVO, 21 Feb 86).................................... 121

ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX WITHIN CEMA DEFINED

Moscow/East Berlin INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT in German No 6, 1985 pp 486-89

[Article by Dr Sc Econ Ivan Buzdalov of the Institute for the Economy of the Socialist World System of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR: "Cooperation in the Agricultural-Industrial Complex of the Member Countries of CEMA"]

[Text] The agricultural-industrial sector is developing, like the national economy, in accordance with the objective legitimacies of the social division of labor and of the cooperation of production. The Marxist-Leninist teachings on cooperation impart these legitimacies and make allowances for both the specific aspect of cooperative activity and the general characteristics of this continually deepening and expanding process of mutual relations. Practice in the socialist reorganization of agriculture and of other economic sectors in countries of the socialist world system shows the everlasting significance of Lenin's cooperative plan. V. I. Lenin formulated the fumdamental theories on the role and the social functions of cooperation in the socialist economy. These theories led to the task of the involvement of the entire population in the development of socialism as active members of a cooperative. (Footnote 1) (V. I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Vol 33, p 453) The consistent realization of the methodical principles of Lenin's cooperative theory is an important prerequisite for the further perfection of the socialist means of production, for the consolidation of democratic foundations of economic management. The experiences gained by the socialist countries provide evidence of the possibilities of the application of Lenin's ideas in the direct participation of the working people in management, as well as in the personal and collective material interest in the effective development of production.

Cooperation in the agricultural-industrial complex (AIK) is widely present in the form of nationalized labor and of socioeconomic organization, and it includes the sectors of production, distribution and consumption. Numerous measures serve to consolidate cooperatives and relations between enterprises in the agricultural sector. Consumer cooperatives are expanding their activities as well. Commercial cooperatives are developing, as well as various cooperative forms in the area of housing and garage construction, in the setting up and utilization of sanatoriums and spas, as well as in services for the population. In the member countries of CEMA, up to 25 percent of the entire labor force is employed in the cooperative sector. The share of cooperatives in retail sales is between 33 and 70 percent. Cooperative organizations make effective use of their own resources and of state credits. Economic bookkeeping, the covering of costs and economic independence activate the readiness of the members of the cooperatives for activity.

The increasing upswing in the cooperative movement in socialist countries provides the prerequisites for an even more active fulfillment of the socioeconomic tasks of cooperation in the AIK system. Cooperation between enterprises in the USSR, which has been realized on a large scale and includes state-owned enterprises, is clear confirmation of the political and economic significance of cooperation, which represents an effective and truly democratic form of nationalization.

Of greater significance in the further realization of the ideas underlying Lenin's cooperative plan is the implementation of the decisions made by the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries on the strengthening of cooperation in solving new problems of perspective in socialist economic management and in the effective functioning of the agricultural-industrial complex. Here, cooperation within the framework of the socialist world system shows many common characteristics in the activity of cooperative organizations, enterprises and facilities between enterprises. At the same time, this movement has peculiarities in individual countries that are caused by historical, national and other concrete factors. Expressions of these peculiarities include the scale of cooperation, the share of the cooperative sector within the socioeconomic structure of the AIK and the national economy as a whole, the system and the functions of management organs, and the forms of mutual relations between cooperative and state-owned businesses.

There are various forms of agricultural cooperatives in the socialist countries. In Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia there are national organizations or LPG [agricultural production cooperative] associations, which differ from country to country in their functions and their role in the economy and society. In the GDR, all important questions concerning the development of agriculture are discussed on the councils for agriculture and food economy, which are elected on the Kreis level. All LPG chairmen, all VEG directors and the directors of other state-owned enterprises, as well as outstanding cooperative farmers and workers, belong to these councils. The farmers congress, for which delegates are elected at Kreis farmers conferences, is convened periodically as a national forum.

The agricultural policy of the socialist countries is oriented towards the active use of cooperation in the furthering of nationalization, towards effective economic management and towards the consolidation of mutual economic relations, which is also true of international cooperation.

At the meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Executive Committee of the Central Cooperative Association of Bulgaria on 2 March 1982, it was established that the course of the party in this area is oriented towards the most important socioeconomic functions of cooperation, towards the activization of initiatives, towards the preparation of the working people for social participation, etc. Comrade

Zhivkov emphasized that in its nature and in the content of its activities, the cooperative is a socialist organization of social labor in the full sense of the word.

Nearly the entire population of Bulgaria is involved in the Central Cooperative Association, the National Agricultural-Industrial Association and cooperatives for housing and for other areas. The unified national property is a combination of state-owned and cooperative property. The elevation of the level of nationalization of production is achieved to a very extensive degree through cooperative principles.

In both production and consumption in the AIK of Bulgaria, the formation of the various structural members and their activities takes place on a democratic basis, and mutual relations are based on economic agreements. The highest management organ of the Agricultural-Industrial Association is the congress. It is convened every 5 years and it elects the executive and controlling organs, specifically, the Central Council and the Controlling Council. The management system is based on the principles of democratic centralism. In their work, the management organs are accountable to the congress and the controlling organs and are guided by statutes and decisions of the congress, which are made on the basis of party decisions and national laws. The functions of the central management and controlling organs of the AIK are primarily concentrated on the creation of the prerequesites for consistent economic action in the entire system.

The production units in the process of agricultural-industrial AIK cooperation function on a democratic basis in terms of the eligibility for election to the management organs; this begins with the production teams. The requirements for the realization of cooperative relations are the same for cooperatives and state property. The system of relations, including distributional relations (composition of compensation funds) is in accordance with the cooperative principle. All decisions are voted on.

The strengthening of the democratic foundations of management with the help of the cooperative principle of free will in the composition and activities of the structural members of the AIK between enterprises and branches is also being achieved in other CEMA countries.

In Hungary, the democratic managerial methods based on this principle are being expanded, and they extend far beyond the framework of the cooperative sector of the AIK. The vast majority of the collectives of farmers and workers, as well as members of the intelligentsia, are included in cooperation. The collectives are the main producers of agricultural products. More than two-thirds of the population of Hungary belongs to production cooperatives, as well as consumption and industrial cooperatives. These organizations themselves establish relations between enterprises and enter on a cooperative basis into associations that are also for state-owned enterprises. As the 12th party congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party emphasized, Hungary will continue the agricultural and cooperative policy that has proven itself in practice. The role of the National Council of Production Cooperatives in implementing democratic foundations of management, on the national level as well, is very large. In particular, the opinion of the National Council and its Presidium is in every case taken into consideration in preparing government decisions with respect to production cooperatives and their members. Functionaries of the appropriate state and social organs are invited to the presidium sessions of this body. The form of mutual relations, including those with social organizations (Patriotic Front, Central Council of Labor Unions, etc.) has a contractual basis, through which the equality of the partners is guaranteed. Through the combination of the two forms of socialist ownership, the democratic foundations of management are strengthened. As Hungarian economists have determined, the strict protection of mutual rights in the cooperation existing between the structural members of the cooperative system, in the creation of agricultural-industrial organizations, industrial production systems and other formations between enterprises contributed greatly to the elimination of manifestations of a excessive regulation, an unjustified intervention in the AIK system.

The democratic managerial foundations characteristic of the collective system and the equal rights of the partners are also extended to relations between production units and state managerial organs of the AIK. Contractual relations develop between agricultural and industrial enterprises. Industrial enterprises buy up products on the basis of contractual agreements, process them and sell them via the commercial network. It goes without saying that in all cases there are unified plans, but they are not dictated from above, but rather are put forward democratically by agreements on an equal basis between independent partners of the the component systems of the AIK. The principle of centralized management is complied with through a qualitatively different managerial function for economic regulations in concentrating the role of planning organs on the implementation of economic strategy.

In the GDR, the agricultural policy of the party and the government is oriented towards a continual improvement in the utilization of all potential possibilities of agricultural cooperatives and of cooperative property, and towards the further consolidation of the cooperative farmer class. The seventh session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which took place in November 1983, stressed the significance of expanding and deepening cooperation in including LPGs as well as state-owned enterprises in the guarantee of equality, of free will and of all other principles of Lenin's cooperative plan in mutual relations.

In the management of agriculture and the food economy, the principle of democratic centralism is followed. Central plans are linked with far-reaching economic independence in the production cooperatives. The LPGs produce the majority of agricultural products and are thus the predominant form of enterprise in agriculture, whereby they also keep this significance in perspective. The high degree of concentration and specialization in agricultural production has been achieved thanks to the consolidation and the consistent application of the principles of cooperation.

The Plant Production LPG and VEG cooperates closely with the Animal Production LPG and VEG in their domain. Mutual relations are arranged by cooperative councils whose members are elected by the cooperatives and designated by the enterprise management of the national property. The members of the cooperative councils are accountable to the general assemblies of the cooperatives. The cooperative councils gradually assume managerial functions, especially with respect to the further intensification of production, the coordination of plant and animal production, the full exploitation of social labor capacity, economical dealings with materials and energy and the development of labor and living conditions in small towns. With the deepening of cooperation, favorable conditions for the further development of productive forces and the accelerated application of the achievements of science and technology have been created. In this, the socialist agricultural enterprises remain legally independent and economically autonomous. The arrangement of relations between the enterprises takes place through cooperative agreements and the economic contract. They provide for the equality and equal responsibility of the partners.

There are also cooperative forms of production in horticulture (Horticultural Production Cooperatives), in freshwater and inshore fishing and in various forms in trade production cooperatives in the production services sector.

The cooperative movement is also developing and being consolidated in the AIKs of Vietnam, Mongolia, Poland and other socialist countries. In Romania, agricultural policy assumes the social equality of the cooperative and the state-owned sector on the whole. As was established at the June plenum (1982) of the Romanian Communist Party, the consistently socialist nature of the cooperatives and of the state-owned enterprises allows the conclusion that neither of the sectors is more important or less important, but that each has its place in the division of labor.

The cooperative sector is predominant in Romanian agriculture; it accounts for some two-thirds of the agriculturally productive land and the main volume of production, the growth rate of which is presently higher than that of state-owned property. The state-cooperative councils in the districts contribute to cooperation between enterprises and the formation of organizations. In the cooperative sector itself, there are organizations of cooperatives. Managerial activity is exercised on the basis of democratic centralism; the managerial organs are elected and mutual relations take place on a contractual basis. The activity of the consumption cooperatives is varied and extensive. They attend to domestic and foreign trade, to buying up goods and to industrial activity, undertake the design of buildings and provide various services to the population. Consumption cooperatives also include credit cooperatives. The consumption cooperatives provide for 13.2 million inhabitants, and two-thirds of the country's population is involved in retail trade. In the country, in small cities and in workers settlements, the cooperative share in retail sales is predominant, and it continues to rise sharply. A growing volume is allotted to Romania's consumption cooperatives in the area of purchasing activities.

The starting point in the agricultural policy of the CPSU is, as in economic strategy on the whole, that the further development of cooperative relations is not only useful in the economic realm, but that it also helps to instill in people the feeling of collectivism and direct participation in solving social problems.

The majority of the working people are employed in the cooperative sector of the AIK of the USSR, and a significant production volume is generated here. In 1983, there were 9,900 institutions between enterprises in the agriculture of the USSR, in which 163,000 enterprises were involved. Their basic funds grew in the period from 1970 to 1983 by a factor of 13.

The scale and the realms of activities of consumption cooperatives are expanding. Their significance in the socioeconomic development of the AIK and of the national economy as a whole can be assessed through the extent and the diversity of achievements. The number of members exceeds 60 million. In 1983, the share of retail sales by cooperative trade amounted to 28 percent of the turnover of goods, achieving a figure of 90 billion rubles, 18 percent of the restaurant and bar trade, and approximately 30 percent of the turnover in acquisition and purchasing. One-fourth of all products of the AIK were realized via consumption cooperatives. In their purchasing activities, in the restaurant and bar trade, in the food economy and in light industry, they are fully oriented towards the development of the third sphere of the AIK. Their main task is to supply the consumer with products. In this way, they are of great significance as large commercial organizations and as an important member of the sphere of circulation. With this task, the consumption cooperatives are responsible for important social and economic functions of socialist budgeting, such as the carrying out of economic bookkeeping, direct material interest and responsibility for the earnings of commercial activity.

Production cooperation between enterprises has contributed to the consolidation of democratic foundations in the management of all structural members of the AIK. The interbranch managerial organs, which were set up in accordance with the decisions made at the May plenum (1982) of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the rayon, regional, republican and union level, offer the possibility of overcoming departmental fragmentation. The councils of the rayon and other territorial agricultural-industrial organizations deliberate in accordance with basic regulations and with the backing of their elected members (managers of enterprises and institutions of the AIK) on all questions of economic and social development of agricultural-industrial production and make decisions on these matters. The members of the rayon agricultural-industrial organizations (kolkhozes, sovkhozes, industrial enterprises, service institutions) retain their economic independence and the rights of a legal individual. The role of economic contracts is becoming stronger in relations between partners.

Interbranch relations are increasingly assuming the character of cooperation based on mutually advantageous exchange on the basis of economic contracts, on economic interests and on direct responsibility for both branch and departmental earnings and the end earnings of agricultural-industrial production. The previous subordinate relationship remains intact, but departmental fragmentation is being eliminated. An important step in this development was taken in the Georgian SSR and the Estonian SSR. In the Estonian SSR, the AIK commissions with their predominantly advisory functions were replaced by an "agroprom," a republican agricultural-industrial organization, which works on the basis of economic bookkeeping in accordance with principles of cooperation.

The stronger use of economic regulations and the lever in the managerial system based on economic bookkeeping represent the "functional" side of the cooperative principles, and they are the basis for the further arrangement of the democratic foundations of management. The experience of the Soviet republics show that under these conditions, correlations between branches and enterprises can develop into voluntarily shaped, mutually advantageous cooperation.

The management of the AIK in Czechoslovakia takes place through the united Ministry of Agriculture and Food, with an increasingly strong expression of cooperative principles in economic and managerial activities on all levels. This has led in particular to a rise in the responsibility of the managerial organs for the decisions that must be made, which have become more objective and have been to a large extent coordinated with the subordinate enterprises. The latter are in turn more actively involved in management decisions.

The democratic foundations of management are maintained with increasing consistency both in the production cooperatives, which predominate in the agriculture of the CSSR, and in institutions between enterprises, where the principles of free will, eligibility to office on managerial organs, and their direct accountability to partner enterprises are similarly in force. The cooperative councils are democratic managerial organs with direct responsibility for common production activities. The 16th party congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia set the task of continuing to develop cooperation in the AIK system.

The range of activity of consumption cooperatives in Czechoslovakia is also large. They belong to the Central Council of Cooperatives, which also encompasses the Czech and the Slovak association of trade cooperatives as well as the housing cooperatives. The range of activity of the consumption cooperatives applies especially to the rural areas, where 40 percent of the population of the CSSR lives.

Retail turnover of the consumption cooperatives nearly tripled in the period from 1960 to 1983. In modern commericial centers and department stores of the consumption cooperatives, the population is offered a wide range of food and industrial goods. The residents of small villages are supplied with consumer goods with the help of mobile vending booths. The involvement of consumption cooperatives in retail turnover amounts to over 25 percent.

In applying the principles of economic bookkeeping, of self-economization of means, of material interest and of responsibility for the consequences of economic leadership, the cooperative enterprises and institutions achieve a high degree of effectiveness. At the International Scientific-Theoretical Conference of members of cooperatives of CEMA countries in April 1983 in Moscow, evidence was given of effectiveness that is in part higher than that of state-owned enterprises. At the same time, it was pointed out that the cooperative system has the objective capability of achieving even better results in economic leadership if economic bookkeeping is applied universally and if democracy in management and economic independence are expanded.

The principles of cooperative organization of social production and of cooperative relations include not only larger and larger domains and correlations within countries, but are also gaining significance on an international scale. International cooperation between the CEMA countries and socialist economic integration are based on cooperative principles and a means of implementing them that corresponds to these principles, specifically, product-money relationships and an exchange of goods that is of mutual advantage. In the materials from the economic summit (1984) of member states of CEMA concerning the main focuses of further development and the deepening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation, it was recommended that production cooperation be developed further and that direct relations between enterprises, organizations and associations be strengthened.

There are currently over 1,000 bilateral and 120 multilateral agreements between CEMA countries concerning the specialization of products and cooperation. The value of goods delivered based on these agreements exceeds 8.8 billion rubles. Direct relations in border areas between the enterprises of the AIK and institutions of the consumption cooperatives are being expanded. Successful cooperative relations exist within the context of the entire international cooperative association, which unites some 370 million members of the world's cooperatives.

The extensive and everlasting significance of the Marxist-Leninist theory of cooperation is clearly confirmed by the continually deepening socioeconomic processes which characterize the new stage of Lenin's cooperative plan. Under current conditions, the scientific theories of cooperation prove themselves more and more to be a simple and reasonable form of economizing and nationalizing, in which societal and personal interests correspond to a large extent.

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ENERGY COST DEVELOPMENTS, PRICING EVALUATED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 1, 1986 pp 8-9

[Article by Eng Miroslav Kubin, Candidate for Doctor of Science, General Director, Czech Power Generation Plants, Prague: "Prices At Odds With Efficiency"]

[Text] The article entitled Electricity Management, which was published in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in issue No 10, 1985, addressed the problem of how to assure adequate and timely deliveries of electricity to the economy and the general public in the near future. This issue is closely related to the problem of efficient electricity usage. A number of programs are currently in place to facilitate greater efficiency in this area. The subject of this article is wholesale prices--the most critical element in improving the efficiency of electricity consumption. The author concludes that wholesale prices currently do not reflect the socially necessary costs of electricity acquisition, with the result that wholesale prices exert no pressure on users to better manage their use of this form of energy. Price increases planned for the Eighth 5-Year Plan are viewed in this article as inadequate, because the gap will actually widen during this period between the price of electricity and its acquisition costs. The recommendation is made, therefore, to change a number of rates and rating principles.

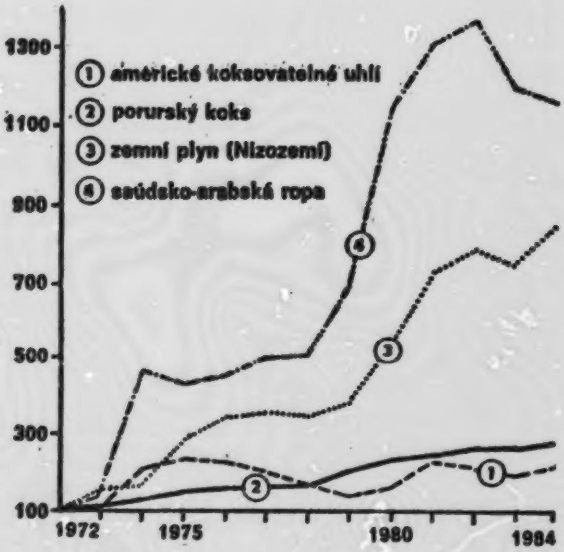
The ratio of gross national product and per capita electricity consumption indicates that mean energy consumption per unit of production in the CSSR remains high, higher than in most industrially advanced countries. This in turn means that current measures aimed at improving energy utilization efficiency have so far not brought the anticipated savings.

Long-Term Trends and Their Impact

Pricing policy must make a contribution to any improvement in this situation. One must begin by stating that the current level of wholesale prices for electricity in the CSSR do not reflect the socially necessary costs of its acquisition. This is also the reason that the electricity generation sector has been receiving subsidies for capacity enhancing capital construction and has had a lesser percentage of its profits transferred to the state budget than most industrial sectors. Moreover, an excessively high percentage of this construction financed with internal resources has increased from 38 percent in 1976 to 48 percent in 1984.

The current wholesale price levels for electricity in the CSSR have resulted from long term price formation trends, and in particular low levels of price increases through 1976. The policy of inexpensive energy, justified by the need to develop our economy rapidly, with an emphasis on energy-intensive products, was made possible in part by easily accessible primary energy resources--mainly surface deposits of brown coal. This period (1948-1976) also saw the greatest average annual increase in the history of power generation, 8 percent.

Worldwide energy problems connected with the explosion in the prices of primary resources in world markets (Graph No 1) made it necessary to adapt the fuel and power policy of the CSSR to this new situation. The top priority in this area is to reduce the energy intensiveness of the national economy by increasing the utilization efficiency of all forms of energy. This program is outlined in State Priority Program 02, and involves limits on consumption, individual and enterprise penalties for exceeding these limits, economic incentives to reduce consumption (penalities are expected to have more results) and, finally, economic mechanisms as well, one of which is pricing policy.



Graph No 1. Development of Prices of Primary Energy Resources on World Markets 1972-1984 (1972=100)

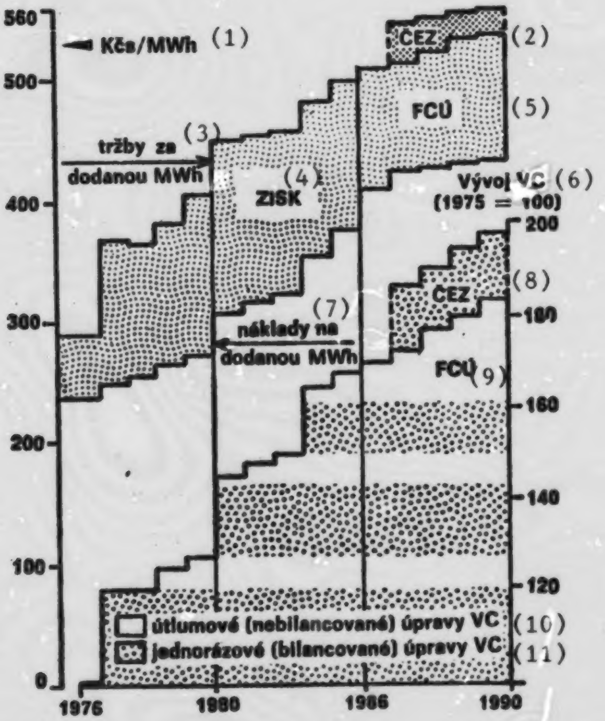
Key:

1. American coking coal
2. Ruhr coke
3. natural gas (Netherlands)
4. Saudi-Arabian crude oil

The adjustment in wholesale electricity prices implemented on 1 January 1977 increased these prices by 21 percent. This was followed in 1979 by an annual gradual increase in these prices (3 percent in the first year, then 2 percent over published rate structures in subsequent years). These latter increases were not included in the financial plans of users (planned costs). This meant that consumers were forced to absorb these increases, as long as their costs did not increase by more than 0.14 percent.

Additional price increases for electricity were put in place in 1981 and 1984. These increases were 13 percent and 7 percent, respectively, over prices of the previous year. Graph 2 shows this development in prices, as well as the evolution of prices for delivered electricity (including that provided to the general public and that which was exported), the average costs for the generation and transmission of electricity, and the resultant profit per delivered megawatt hour. The graph clearly shows that during periods when the only price increases for electricity were those that were absorbed by consumers there were only insignificant increases in the average selling price. In the power generation sector these small increases, for practical purposes, only served to offset the absorbed increase in the costs of power generation fuels and the increased costs of maintaining power generation equipment. If there had been no increase at all in electricity prices the average selling price of electricity would have fallen in 1978.

Graph No 2. Development of Wholesale Electricity Prices, Revenues and Costs per Megawatt Hour, 1976-1990



Key:

1. Kcs per megawatt hour
2. Czech Power generation Plants
3. revenues per delivered megawatt hour
4. profit
5. Federal Pricing Office
6. wholesale price evolution (1975=100)
7. costs per delivered megawatt hour
8. Czech Power generation Plants
9. Federal Pricing Office
10. absorbed (not offset) adjustments in wholesale prices
11. one-time (offset) adjustments in wholesale prices

Notes: eighth 5-year plan=projections only

Why Costs are Increasing

Given no changes in the rate structure, the decline in average electricity prices will be of a long-term nature. This follows logically from the continual growth in electricity consumption, from the structure and differing cost levels for electricity transmission (the average of fixed and variable costs, consumption at various voltage levels, etc.) and, indirectly, from the rate structure itself. Specifically, this is caused by greater increases in consumption at the less expensive, lower rate structure, resulting from use during times of lower loads on the electricity system of the CSSR, rather than use at higher rate structures.

This trend, furthermore, is also caused by more rapid increases in consumption on the part of large consumers drawing from the very high voltage grid (to which lower electricity prices apply) in comparison with the rate of increase for consumers drawing on the high voltage grid. Lower average prices also result fromt he reduced percentage accounted for by fixed components of rates as consumption increases. All these long range trends, on the other hand, are having a positive impact on the load pattern on the electricity grid and on the development of costs for the transmission of electricity.

The one-time and absorbed adjustments in prices of 1984 increased the wholesale price of electricity by 33 percent in comparison with 1980, an average annual increase of 5.9 percent. Using the comparative methodology of allocating costs to electricity and heat when they are cogenerated this average annual increase is 5.4 percent. But even this growth rate of wholesale prices awas not sufficient to offset the increased costs of its acquisition.

Costs and Revenues for Electricity Delivered to Users in Kcs per Megawatt Hour[1]

	1980	1984	average annual index
variable (fuel) costs[2]	112.70	157.48	1,087
fixed costs[2]	161.59	202.52	1.058
including generation[2]	96.82	131.77	1.081
distribution	41.00	45.86	1.028
system management	23.77	24.89	1.012
total costs	274.29	360.00	1.070
revenues	404.44	473.00	1.040
profit	130.15	113.00	0.965

Notes: 1) assumes caloric method for allocating costs between heat and electricity;
2) costs for energy procured both domestically and from abroad are divided into fixed and variable costs based on cost structures of traditional thermal power plants.

In addition to increased fuel costs, cost increases in the acquisition of electricity were the result of a number of factors, among them:

--increased average investment costs for the electricity generation sector, not only for the construction of traditional thermal electric power plants, but mainly for the construction of nuclear power plants. This results in increased depreciation charges, increased interest, and increased operating costs related to the planning and execution of capital construction projects;

--increases in the average costs of repair and maintenance related to increased costs;

--the necessity for dealing with the negative impacts of changes in the thermal and physical properties of fuel on the reliability, economical operation, and wear and tear on generation facilities;

--the necessity for increasing the reliability of operation of the electricity grid even at the price of extending the operation of existing generation facilities and distribution facilities beyond their economically useful lifespan. This includes making the needed repairs to equipment during overhauls (during a single down period) for heat consumption;

--increasing the percentage of repairs performed by suppliers, and subcontracting some of the repairs to foreign suppliers;

--increased prices for spare parts;

--programs to minimize the negative impact of power generation plants on the environment.

Measures that have been adopted to rebuild and modernize electricity generation plants have been unavoidable and mandated by CSSR Government resolutions. This program will continue in an expanded form in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Lack of Incentives

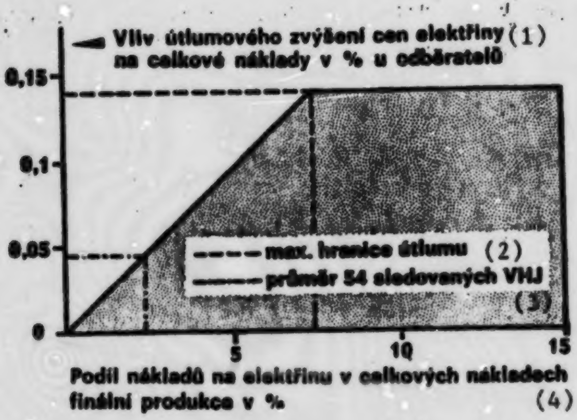
One can make the following conclusion: In recent years the wholesale price of electricity has declined relative to acquisition costs. Moreover, this has occurred in a situation where we have been trying to move to an energy conservative mode of economic development. Also, despite all the above mentioned price adjustments we have not succeeded in developing an environment where electricity prices provide incentives for conservation. Wholesale prices, in other words, are not currently exerting enough economic pressure in the direction of increasing consumption efficiency.

Electricty costs for most economic production units [VHJ] remain a relatively small percentage of total costs. As a result electricity costs are not among the areas usually targeted by management in efforts to reduce unit production costs.

A study which we conducted of 54 large industrial VHJ indicated that in 1984 electricity costs for 45 of them did not exceed 5 percent of total costs. Furthermore the lowest percentage of electricity costs was 0.48 percent, and the mean percentage of electricity costs was only 1.74 percent. In only six VHJ were electricity costs as much as 7 percent, and only three VHJ had electricity costs that were more than 10 percent of their total costs.

Graph 3 represents the impact of a 2 percent increase in the wholesale price of electricity--a so-called absorbed price increase--on the costs of final production. In other words it shows the percentage of electricity cost increases which enterprises are required to absorb in their financial planning. In organizations where electricity costs are more than 7 percent of total costs, impacts above this level may be taken into account when specifying the tasks of the financial plan.

Graph No 3. Impact of Absorbed Increase in Price of Electricity of 2 percent on Total Costs of Consumer



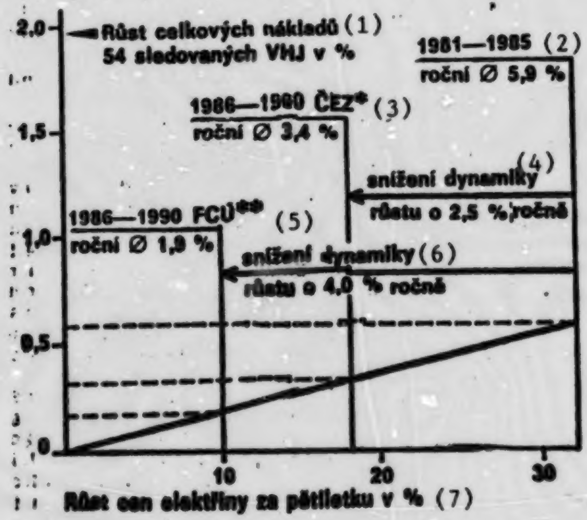
Key:

1. percentage impact of absorbed increase in electricity price on costs of producer
2. maximum limit for absorbing increases
3. average of 54 studied VHJ
4. electricity costs as percentage of total production costs

The graph also indicates the average impact of a 2 percent absorbed increase in wholesale prices on the total costs of the studied group of 54 VHJ. From the average of 0.0348 percent it is clear that our current strategy can have no intensive economic influence on increasing the efficiency of electricity consumption. We must therefore consider whether it might not be effective in the Eighth 5-Year Plan to set a goal of increasing the wholesale price iancrease that must be absorbed in cost structures from the current level of 2 percent to 4 percent, with the amount of the increase that must be absorbed in costs increases from 0.14 to 0.3 percent.

Existing proposals for planned increases in wholesale electricity prices, however, indicate that no such increase is being considered for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Nor are there currently any plans for further one-time adjustments in wholesale electricity prices. In comparison with the growth of wholesale prices in the Seventh 5-Year Plan the above policy would result in a substantial limitation on their growth (see Graph 4) that is not justified by economic priorities. In view of the low percentage of total costs represented by electricity costs in the value of final production there need be no fears that increases in electricity prices will cause inflationary spirals in the wholesale prices of final production.

Graph 4. Comparison of Electricity Price Increases in Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans



Key:

1. percentage increase in total costs of 54 studied VHJ
2. 1981-1985 average annual increase, 5.9 percent
3. 1986-1990 average annual increase projected by Czech Power generation Plants, 3.4 percent
4. reduction in growth rate of 2.5 percent annually
5. 1986-1990 Federal Pricing Office projection, average annual increase of 1.9 percent
6. reduction in growth rate of 4 percent annually
7. 5-year percentage increase in electricity costs

Such a policy will not result in meeting the targets mandated by the CSSR Government in supplement No 3 to Resolution No 99 of 1983. This supplement provided for a gradual increase in the prices of fuel and energy so that after 1990 these prices would reflect actual nationwide costs for the acquisition of these resources, thus exerting pricing pressure for fuel and energy conservation by users and optimizing the costs of constructing, developing, researching and distributing individual forms of energy, as well as lending support to efforts to make optimal use for available domestic forms of energy, including nontraditional sources.

Budget Resolves Problems

From Graph 2 it follows that given the projected policy for the development of wholesale prices for electricity in the Eighth 5-Year Plan the gap would increase between the evolution of prices and costs for acquiring electricity, and that the average profit per delivered megawatt hour would decline. At the same time electricity costs as a percentage of total production costs would decline. This would mean that the problem of covering the financial needs for the development of the electricity generation sector would fall with even greater intensity on the state budget.

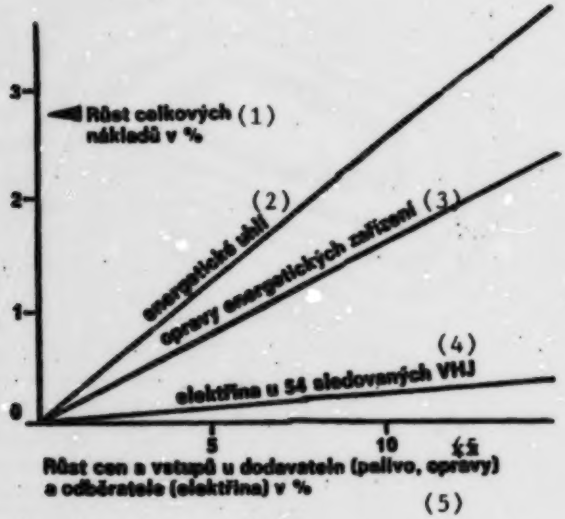
We would be kidding ourselves to think that in the near future the only increases will be in the acquisition costs for domestically extracted fuels, or that the increased costs of electricity acquisition will be relative solely to increased fuel costs. Those factors which contributed to increased fixed costs for delivered electricity in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will have an even greater impact in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, especially those costs involved in the repair, modernization and upgrading of power generation facilities.

It is essential to continue the program of increasing the reliability of existing installations and of dealing with the gradual worsening in the thermal and physical properties of fuel, and minimizing the negative impact of power plant operation on the environment. We are not the only country that has underestimated the costs involved in these programs.

It is also necessary to consider that the formation of prices for overhauling, upgrading and modernizing existing facilities through subcontracting relationships and price formation for capital construction are independent calculations. For this reason the inclusion of the projected annual reduction in the prices of final production into the cost structure of the power generation sector is problematic and hard to control. The increase in prices for repairs and of fuels for power generation also exert an impact on increasing total costs for the delivery of electricity that are many times more substantial than increases in the price of electricity as a percentage of final production costs (Graph No 5 and Graph No 3).

Moreover, and in contrast to the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the fixed costs of electricity generation will be affected by the fact that traditional thermal power plants will be gradually assigned to off-peak generation periods within the power grid. They will come to fulfill the function of regulators of the equilibrium between sources and consumption. This implies that these generation facilities will gradually come to use fewer capital assets, which will increase the average costs of electricity deliveries.

Graph No 5. Impact of Increased Prices for Inputs on Supplier and User Costs of Electricity



Key:

1. percentage increase in total costs
2. power generation coal
3. repairs to generation facilities
4. electricity for 54 studied VHJ
5. percentage increases in prices and inputs for suppliers (fuel; repairs) and users (electricity)

After analyzing the pricing policy for electricity in the Seventh 5-Year Plan we concluded that the rate of growth of electricity prices was lower than the rate of increase in its generation costs. This was true even though prices increased by 33 percent during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. If we are prepared to accept wholesale price increases for electricity of only 10 percent in the Eighth 5-Year Plan the gap between the price of electricity and its generation costs will increase, thereby further weakening the incentive function of electricity prices.

In addition, the proposed increases in wholesale electricity prices for the Eighth 5-Year Plan will not make it possible to make necessary changes in the rate structure. A properly constructed rate structure has a favorable impact on the uniformity of electricity consumption, i.e. on the pattern of the daily load on the electricity grid, and on peak load output, especially of pumped-storage hydroelectric power facilities. Load patterns also affect international cooperation in terms of integrated power generation systems. A change in the strategy for the evolution of wholesale prices for power generation is therefore, not merely a economic matter, but a production-technical matter as well.

Current Rates Out of LIne

To assure that rates perform the functions outlined above we would propose a substantial increase in the low rate currently charged for small scale consumption by socialist organizations (from 22 halers to 45 halers per kilowatt hour) and to change rate conditions so as to make it possible to manage operatively the load on the electricity generation system. To date, the low rates have been constructed so that they were based only on the variable costs of generating and transmitting electricity from the low voltage grid (the costs for fuel). Fixed costs and profit were fully incorporated in higher rates. This methodology, which has been in use since the 1930's, assumes that the low rate is limited in terms of time to the free output of electricity generation faacilities.

Currently, however, because of the development of electrically operated storage heating systems and electrically operated storage heating systems for process water and the resultant changes in the daily load pattern on the electrification grid, this previous assumption no longer applies. The objective of the proposed increase in the lowest rates is to adjust the ratio between the lowest and the highest rates (to 45:100), so that the load pattern on the electricity grid can be better managed with particular attention to providing the electricity for heating and for the preparation of warm process water.

We are further proposing to increase the lower rates for large scale and medium scale users by way of adjusting the ratio between the low, high and peak load rates for these users. The purpose of this adjustment is to make these rates more closely reflect the distribution of generation costs over time, i.e. over the daily load pattern for the electricity generation system.

In addition, it would be desirable to increase substantially the rates for public lighting--from 36 halers to 50 halers per kilowatt hour. This would eliminate the losses currently incurred at the lower rate (which has a negative return of 30 percent) at the same time that it would increase the pressure to increase the efficiency of electricity consumption in this area (by installing more efficient bulbs and control equipment for the operation of public lighting systems.).

It is also essential to eliminate the advantaged rate currently granted to small-scale agricultural users. This policy is a hangover from the collectivization period when it was important for political reasons. In comparison with other small-scale users (health care, education, services, etc.), farmers arecurrently receiving an economically unjustified 33 percent discount on their electricity rates. This low rate works against increased efficiency in electricity consumption and offers no incentives to explore the use of nontraditional and secondary energy sources.

In addition to the foregoing, we would propose the introduction of a three-tier peak-load structure for large scale users, with peak-load rates differentiated by the useage that is achieved from the maximum consumed output. The use of such a three-tier structure will create economic incentives for these users to work out individually their electricity useage in the peak-load zones (based on the requirements of the electricity grid). Substantial differentiation of peak-load rates based on the useage achieved from the maximum consumed electricity output will create an economic incentive for users not only to reduce peak load useage, but also to reduce maximum peak-load electricity output.

The above measures can be implemented only through a one-time increase in the wholesale price of electricity. The currently planned annual, gradual increases in wholesale electricity prices over the Eighth 5-Year Plan do not create the proper conditions for the needed adjustments in rate policy.

Other Needed Modifications

Besides the above changes in the rate structure for organizations, we would propose still other changes in rating principles that will not have much of an impact on price levels. The objective of these changes would be to improve the efficiency of management of the loads in the electricity grid by managing the time periods when low rates apply with the help of the large scale remote control of appliances based on the immediate requirements of the electricity grid. Adjustments in rating principles should also make it possible to utilize large scale remote control to increase the efficiency of electricity consumption at the user level by controlling the operation of electrical heating installations.

Such a program would work as follows. Low-rate household appliances would be hooked up, with electrically operated storage heating and process water heating equipment (at rate BV), in specific areas to a large-scale remote control signal. Only a portion of the total time when the lower rate applies (for example 3 hours) would be announced definitely a specified time in advance (assume 10 days or so). The remaining time (5 hours) would be allocated operationally depending on the load on the electricity grid. As a concession to users, the time period when the lower rate applies will be extended from 8 to 10 hours on non-working days.

We would also propose hooking up low rate appliances belonging to small scale users at socialist organizations, for the same reasons that we propose doing so for the general public. No concessions, however, would be provided to these consumers. Low rate electrically operated heating systems of small-scale socialist organizations should be hooked up based on the outside temperature and the operating schedules of the organization, with the objective of increasing the efficiency of electricity consumption for heating purposes. There are two possible resolutions:

--the user has electrically operated heating and process water heating. Low rate appliances would then be hooked up, through a three-command receiver, to a large-scale remote control unit for an 8-hour day. During this time period electricity would be provided to process water heaters, and storage heaters would be operated based on outside temperature and the operating schedule of the organization;

--the user has only electrically fired heating. In such instances the electric heaters would be operated by a single command signal hooked up to a remote control unit in conjunction with the outside temperature.

Projections for fuel and power useage include the further development of the electric heating of households. An additional 250,000 households are scheduled to be provided with electric heating. This objective, however cannot be accomplished with only storage systems. This conclusion was reached on the basis of studies evaluating the potential and conditions for the development of electric heating and process water heating in terms of the technical and economic consequences of the growth of this segment of useage on the operation of the electricity grid of the CSSR.

In the near future, therefore, the further development of electric heating will be focused mainly on regulated, mixed electric systems. At a later date the larger scale application of direct electric heating is planned (the Ninth and Tenth 5-Year Plans). Therefore producers of storage furnaces have been directed to develop and produce hybrid electric furnaces and to market them as soon as possible.

Hybrid electric furnaces have, in addition to the heating element for storage, an auxiliary direct heating element. By making it possible to provide some of the needed heat on cold days with the direct heating element during off-load periods (system load decreases in the afternoon, for instance) it is possible to reduce the installed capacity in the storage portion by 40 percent over that needed for a fully storage operated furnace. This in turn reduces demands on the transmission capabilities of the distribution grid during the nighttime peak-load period, thereby making it possible to hook up more electrically heated households and increase the useage of installed storage unit capacity during the nighttime periods of low loads on the electricity grid.

The operation of the direct heating element would for practical purposes be limited to the coldest of days, with the storage portion of these units being fully adequate for the vast majority of days in the heating season. The direct heating element would be operational during the afternoon period of low electrical grid load in conjunction with the outside temperature. Its operation will also be controlled by thermostats in the rooms being heated.

We want to assure the advantages of regulated, hybrid electrical heating over those of purely storage-based heating, especially when controlled by remote control, by introducing a new rate structure for households with this type of heating. A proposal for this new rate structure has been submitted to the Federal Price Office.

Proposed pricing adjustments do not affect the general public. The percentage of total electricity consumption accounted for by households is increasing, and therefore so is the percentage of household incomes allocated to this purpose. Electricity is replacing light heating oil, diesel fuel, coke and classified coal for heating and represents an efficient substitute.

It is difficult to eliminate negative social consequences, for instance the hardships this imposes on families with several children, and to establish a just rate structure tied to the useage of various forms of energy, the age structure and size of families. Nor have we yet been successful in eliminating the significant differences in the costs of various types of heating (electricity being the most expensive, then gas), etc.

In conclusion it may be stated that efforts to increase the efficiency of electricity consumption that are backed up by specific programs (limits, standards, penalities, state priority program 02, etc.), along with public inspections of fuel and energy management, are not adequately supported by economic mechanisms. As our analysis has shown primary energy will continue to be more and more expensive. If the changes proposed in this article are not implemented users will experience lower electricity prices in the Eighth 5-Year Plan than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Such a situation will not, however, make any kind of a contribution to a more energy conscious model for the oepration of our economy.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SEVENTH, EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLANS COMPARED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 3, 1986 pp 1, 4

[Article by Vaclav Vertelar, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission]

[Text] Last week, the proposal for the Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of CSSR for 1986-1990 and Prospects for the Period up to the Year 2000 was presented to the public for discussion. Following debate and approval at the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, they will become the binding program for further all-around development of our society in the second half of the 1980's, a directive for finalizing the blueprint of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan have been going on intensively since 1983, when the federal government approved the method and the system of basic principles for constructing the 5-year plans. In contrast to previous periods, we are completing the proposal for the Eighth 5-Year Plan under conditions where we have at our disposal the first prognoses and hypotheses of development for the period up to the year 2000, and a long-term prospect for economic and social development up to the year 1995. Using them as a starting point, the first proposals for the Eighth 5-Year Plan by the economic production units, departments, and national committees have been worked out, and eventually a preliminary proposal for the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the development of the CSSR national economy, of which the approved state operations plan for 1986 is an integral part. The status of the work on the Eighth 5-Year Plan was discussed at the 16th Planum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The proposal for the Eighth 5-Year Plan is preliminary not only because the final directives for its completion will be established at the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, but also because thus far the State Planning Commission, in cooperation with federal and national agencies, has not succeeded in realistically and demonstrably accomplishing all the assigned demanding tasks. For that reason, specific tasks have been established at the 15th and 16th plenums of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and by resolutions of the federal and national governments; their fulfillment is currently being pursued.

The purpose of this article is to point out the need for and realism of the given tasks, but at the same time also the exacting requirements for their fulfillment, that is, the new quality of the economic development. In many sectors and levels of management we can see a tendency to continue basically the old way of doing things, which cannot be relied upon to ensure the needed change to intensive development.

Further, the numbers in the preliminary proposal are in many respects rather minimal and it will be necessary to work them out in specific terms in accordance with the tasks stipulated in the proposal for the Main Directions.

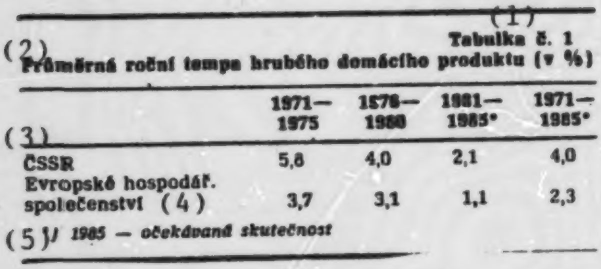
New Quality of Economic Growth

In his concluding address at the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that in developing the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the central political consideration is to ensure the necessary dynamics of socio-economic development. He further stated: "The internal needs of our society, ever more intense international economic competition, and the rapid rate of research and development absolutely demand that we move forward faster. Only thus can we ensure the necessary resources for the growth of the standard of living, for resolving certain social questions, for investment in research and development and modernization of the economy, and for other essential needs."

There have been and are many discussions concerning the dynamics of economic development, the specific level of the growth of national income in the next period, and there are differing and contradictory views. During the course of developing the Eighth 5-Year Plan, a number of analyses of the development of our economy have been made, as well as international comparisons of the dynamics of development, a number of variants on long range development worked out, and assessment made of the possibilities of utilizing potential unused resources of our economy while changing to an intensive type of development.

The development up till now shows--even in comparison with advanced capitalist countries--that the dynamics of the gross national income, or the gross national product, for the past 15 and 5 years have been rather above average (see Table 1).

Table 1



(1) **Tabulka č. 1**

(2) **Průměrná roční tempa hrubého domácího produktu (v %)**

(3)	1971—1975	1976—1980	1981—1985*	1971—1985*
ČSSR	5,8	4,0	2,1	4,0
Evropské hospodář. společenství (4)	3,7	3,1	1,1	2,3

(5) **/ 1985 — očekávaná skutečnost*

Key:

1. Table 1
2. Average Yearly Rate of Gross Domestic Product (in percent)
3. Czechoslovakia
4. European Economic Community
5. *--expected

The evaluation of the results of development during 1981-1985 indicates that the basic conceptual purpose of the Seventh 5-Year Plan has been achieved. Even given the lower dynamics of growth during the initial years, the basic goals and tasks of economic policy will have been essentially fulfilled, as they were decreed by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Progress was made in enforcing the strategic line on intensification and increased effectiveness of development.

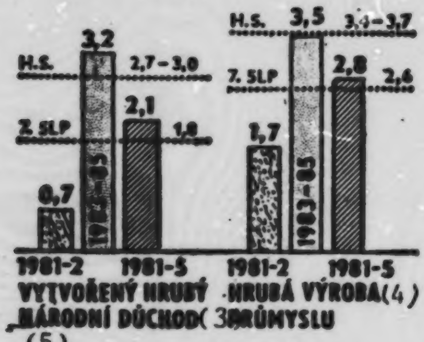
During the last 3 years of the 5-year plan, the dynamics of creating the national income, as well as those of a number of manufacturing branches, reached not only the average yearly growth required by the Seventh 5-Year Plan (which, counteracting the original plans for the first 2 years, was modified as a result of the worsening of both the external and internal conditions), but it also essentially meets the requirements for average yearly growth as decreed by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of CSSR During 1981-1985 (see Graph 1).

Graph 1

(1) Graf č. 1

PRŮMĚRNÝ ROČNÍ RŮST HRUBÉHO NÁRODNÍHO DŮCHODU A PRŮMYSLOVÉ VÝROBY V LETECH 1981—1986 (v %)

(H. S. (2) — Hlavní směry podle směrnice XVI. sjezdu KSČ, 7. 5LP — 7. pětiletý plán; 1985 — očekávaná skutečnost).



(5)

Hrubá výroba průmyslu je ve velkoobchodních cenách 1977.

Key: Graph 1

1. Average Yearly Growth of the Gross Nqational Income and Industrial Production During 1981-1986 (in percent)
2. H.S.--Main Directions According to Directives of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, 7.LP--Seventh 5-Year Plan; 1985 --expected).
3. Created Gross National Income
4. Gross Industrial Production
5. Gross industrial production as in 1977 wholesale prices.

The growth of the national income was achieved by a more favorable development of the share of production consumption in the net material product than was anticipated by the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

After considering all the facts and having as the main concern the needs of future development of society, as well as the potential of the economy, the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party assigned the task of reaching aminimum 3.5 percent average yearly growth of the national income in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

In comparison with the Fifth in particular, but also with the Sixth, and finally also with the growth during the final 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it may seem that this is not a particularly fast acceleration. However, it is not the level of dynamics that is new; what is entirely new is the quality of the economic growth, the method by which we wish to achieve the required dynamics. We see as the basic prerequisite of this new quality --as was emphasized in the report of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party at the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party--an acceleration of the process of intensification of the national economy, particularly by broad application of the results of research and development, by innovativeness, great frugality, and a growth of the national labor productivity.

In comparison with the Seventh 5-Year Plan and its anticipated fulfillment, the blueprint for the Eighth 5-Year Plan aims for higher productivity, quality of production, and frugality. Qualitative parameters will be 1.5-2 times as demanding as they have been during the past several years. We are not talking, therefore, about some simple "prolongation" or "continuation" of the present trends of development.

Thus, in accordance with the concept of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, what is at stake is most of all a consistent enforcement of the orientation toward the intensification of the development of the economy and increasing its effectiveness. That is why even the assumed accleration of the average yearly growth of the national income by 3.5 percent lies primarily in the improvement of all qualitative indicators of economic development and only secondarily on further quantitative growth. Accordingly, we are counting on a further reduction of the share of production consumption in the net material product (see Graph 2).

The exactingness of the propsoed acceleration of the dynamics of the economic growth lies in the fact that it has to be implemented with limited energy and raw material inputs, and that will be possible only by substantially increasing the role of relative savings of production consumption (including effects stemming from a possible improvement of exchange rates in foreign trade and a higher valuation of production on the domestic market) in the growth of the gross national income. The proposal for the Eighth 5-Year Plan requires an increase of the rate of these relative savings from the expected approximately 22 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to roughly 40 percent in the Eighth.

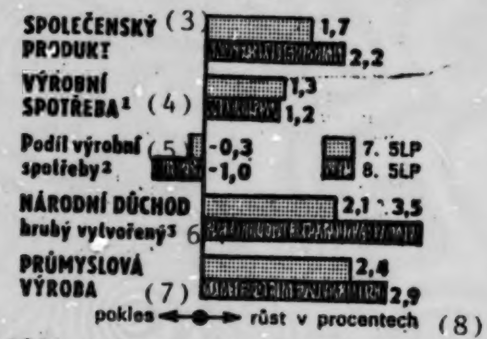
Graph 2

(1) **Graf č. 2**

PRŮMĚRNÁ ROČNÍ DYNAMIKA V 7. A 8. PĚTILETCE (v %)

(2)

(7. pětiletka — očekávaná skutečnost; 8. pětiletka — předběžný návrh).



(9)

1) bez odpisů; 2) podíl na společenském produktu; 3) včetně odpisů. — Průmyslová výroba ve velkoobchodních cenách 1984.

Key:

1. Average Yearly Dynamics in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plan (in percent)
2. Seventh 5-Year Plan--expected; Eighth 5-Year Plan--preliminary Proposal
3. National Product
4. Production Consumption
5. Share of Production Consumption
5. Created Gross National Product
7. Industrial Production
8. Decline--Increase in Percent
9. 1. not including depreciation; 2. share in national product; 3. including depreciation.--Industrial production in 1984 wholesale prices.

The average yearly reduction of energy demands for creating the national income is to reach 2.8 percent as compared to 1.7 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The growth of labor productivity is to cover 90-95 percent of the increase in national income (as compared to 80 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan). The share of the cost of materials in production is to decline yearly by 1.5 percent on the average as compared to 1.1 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the share of total costs by 1.12 percent as compared to 0.59 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Capital investment must involve primarily a better utilization of production capacities and their renovation and modernization. High technological level, quality, improvement and effectiveness of production has to ensure a higher valuation of products on domestic and foreign markets.

What is really at stake, then, is a fundamental change in the quality of economic development, which is based in realism but which also indisputably carries certain risks. We can find unused potential by looking at the high demands for energy and raw materials, the slow application of results of research and development, the utilization of production assets, and labor productivity. The question is how ready all of the production sphere is to make effective use of this hidden potential. The initial proposals for the Eighth 5-Year Plan by enterprises and economic production units indicate that such readiness is low.

According to a rough estimate, the proposals fo the economic production units submitted on March 31 of last year provided for only a 2.4 percent yearly growth of the national income, and proposals submitted by departments on May 31 of last year for a 2.8 percent yearly growth.

The discussions by workers of the State Planning Commission and the departments showed that considerable differences of opinion persist concerning consumption of all types of energy and deliveries of raw and processed materials. In non-socialist countries, the departments assume lower exports and require higher imports. In capital investment they require primarily a high volume of construction start-ups.

Considerable differences were noted in the valuation of performance, decline of the cost of materials and in the attainable degree of adjusted value added.

The tasks of completing the Eighth 5-Year Plan are aimed therefore primarily at improving qualitative indicators, reducing the energy, raw materials, and investment intensiveness of development, at an overall improvement in frugality, effectiveness and quality.

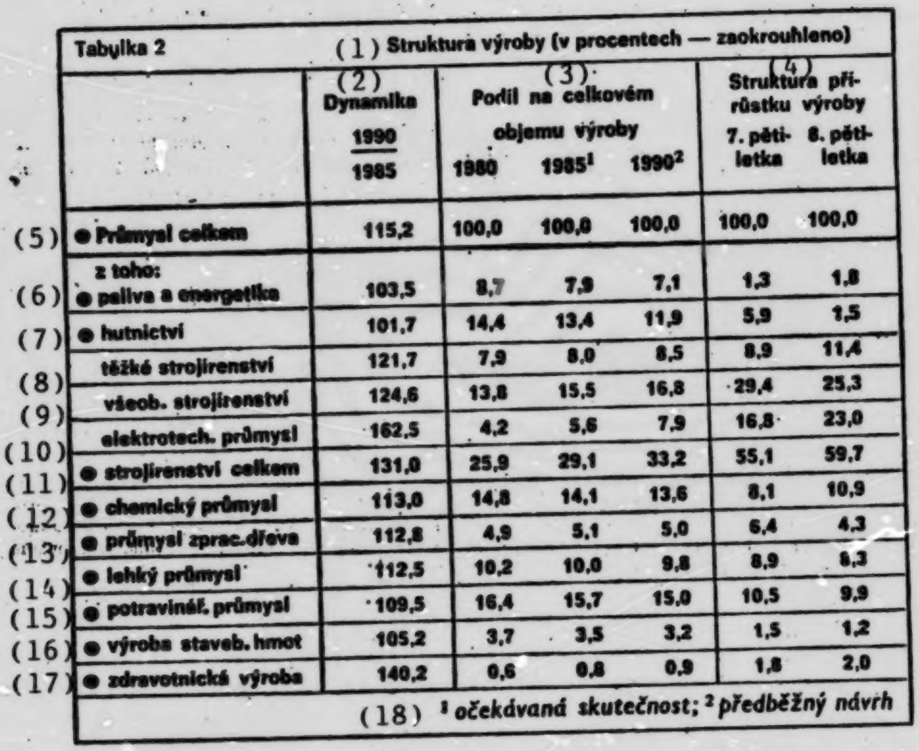
Structural Changes in Production

A determining role ensuring the proposed growth of creating resources will be played by industrial production.

We are counting on a continual growth of the share of machine tool industry in the total production. The output of the electrical equipment industry will be accelerated very rapidly, with the aim of creating material resources for a deeper penetration of electronics into all areas of the national economy.

We are assuming a further reduction of the share of material and energy intensive production (mining, chemical industry and manufacture of building substances) in the total volume of industrial output. The determining structural changes will be implemented by means of the state goal-oriented plans (see Table 2).

Table 2.



Tabulka 2 (1) Struktura výroby (v procentech — zaokrouhleno)

	(2) Dynamika 1990/1985	(3) Podíl na celkovém objemu výroby 1980	1985¹	1990²	(4) Struktura přírůstku výroby 7. pětiletka	8. pětiletka
(5) ● Průmysl celkem	115,2	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
(6) z toho: ● paliva a energetika	103,5	8,7	7,9	7,1	1,3	1,8
(7) ● hutnictví	101,7	14,4	13,4	11,9	5,9	1,5
(8) těžké strojírenství	121,7	7,9	8,0	8,5	8,9	11,4
(9) všeob. strojírenství	124,6	13,8	15,5	16,8	29,4	25,3
(10) elektrotech. průmysl	162,5	4,2	5,6	7,9	16,8	23,0
(11) ● strojírenství celkem	131,0	25,9	29,1	33,2	55,1	59,7
(12) ● chemický průmysl	113,0	14,8	14,1	13,6	8,1	10,9
(13) ● průmysl zprac. dřeva	112,8	4,9	5,1	5,0	6,4	4,3
(14) ● lehký průmysl	112,5	10,2	10,0	9,8	8,9	8,3
(15) ● potravinář. průmysl	109,5	16,4	15,7	15,0	10,5	9,9
(16) ● výroba staveb. hmot	105,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	1,5	1,2
(17) ● zdravotnická výroba	140,2	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,8	2,0

(18) *¹ očekávaná skutečnost; ² předběžný návrh*

Key:

1. Structure of Production (in percent--rounded off)
2. Dynamics
3. Share of total volume of production
4. Structure of the incredment of production
   Seventh 5-Year Plan Eighth 5-Year Plan
5. Total Industry
6. of that:
   Fuels and Energy
7. Metallurgy
8. Heavy Machinery
9. General Machinery
10. Electrical Equipment Industry
11. Total Machinery
12. Chemical Industry
13. Wood Working Industry
14. Light Industry
15. Foor Processing Industry
16. Manufacture of Building Substances
17. Health Care Industry
18. 1. Expected
    2. Preliminary proposal

The indicators mentioned show that since 1980 long-range changes in the branch structure have been implemented systematically. There may be differences of opinion about whether these changes are fast enough. That of course depends on a number of factors. Among other things, on the necessity to provide for the needs of foreign relations--and they sometimes (independent of us) work against a fast implementation of certain changes. Of great importance in this repsect is a rapid increase in the effectiveness of the export capability of the manufacturing industries, most of all the machine tool industry.

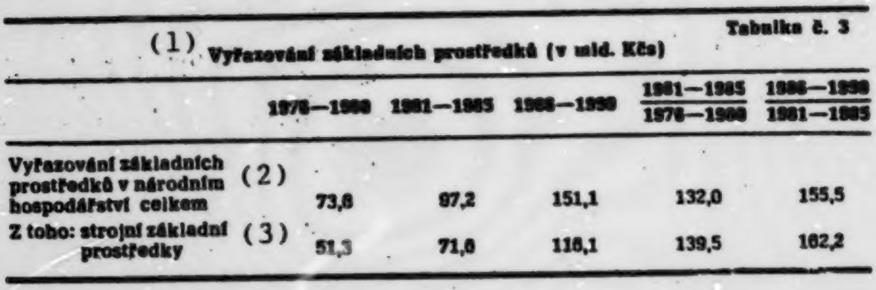
Great tasks remain before completing the state goal-oriented programs, where in most cases the necessary effectiveness has not yet been ensured. There are proposals for making them more "progressive." Unfortunately however, they are "progressive" mostly in the sense of making greater demands on investments, imports, etc. Greater effectiveness has not been proven. There are also those who think that there is no need to prove effectiveness when it comes to the most progressive trends. Such opinions are wrong. New technology and results of research and development, use of electronics, robots, and biotechnology should not be applied in practice merely because they are progressive trends, but primarily because they will bring demonstrable contributions: higher productivity, higher final effects (quality, higher effectiveness of production and usage), and a qualitatively new techno-economic level of production.

Basic Changes in Capital Construction

Capital investment is directed for the most part at renovating and modernizing of capacities, implementation of the results of research and development, and taking care of other priorities while utilizing all the potential for increasing production out of underutilized capacities, especially those which have been recently built. It was suggested that to increase the effectiveness of investments and to revitalize the whole investment process, the excessive volume of construction in progress be reduced.

To intensify the replacement process of fixed assets and to improve the effectiveness of economic development, we are counting on an accelerated renovation and scrapping of fixed assets (See Table 3).

Table 3.



Tabulka č. 3

(1) Vyřazování základních prostředků (v mld. Kčs)

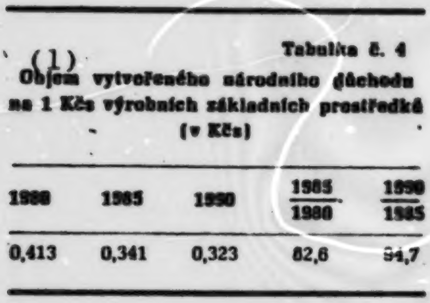
	1976—1980	1981—1985	1986—1990	1981—1985 / 1976—1980	1986—1990 / 1981—1985
Vyřazování základních prostředků v národním hospodářství celkem (2)	73,8	97,2	151,1	132,0	155,5
Z toho: strojní základní prostředky (3)	51,3	71,6	116,1	139,5	162,2

Key:

1. Discarding of fixed assets (in billions of Kcs)
2. Discarding of fixed assets in the national economy as a whole
3. of that: machinery fixed assets

By making more effective use of investment capital, and discarding and liquidating obsolete and worn out fixed assets at a higher rate, we are endeavoring to reduce the decline of their effectiveness (See Table 4).

Table 4.



Tabulka č. 4

(1) Objem vytvořeného národního důchodu na 1 Kčs výrobních základních prostředků (v Kčs)

1980	1985	1990	1985 / 1980	1990 / 1985
0,413	0,341	0,323	82,6	94,7

Key:

1. Volume of created national income per 1 Kcs of production fixed assets (in Kcs)

Even though we are counting on a certain improvement in the effectiveness of fixed assets, the submitted proposals would not promote a significant enough change in the present development. If current trends of exceeding the volume of investments and nonfulfillment of plans to liquidate fixed assets continue, even the proposed improvements could be jeopardized. It will therefore be necessary to work out measures to ensure a greater number of liquidations, to scrap fixed assets which remain at a relatively low level in spite of the proposed growth, further preserving the considerably long service life of the fixed assets.

The proposed increase in the volume of investments represents a growth more than 10 percent higher than was the case in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The whole investment program has as its objective enhanced modernization, increased effectiveness and better returns on investments. Construction projects are therefore being reduced from the level of those of the Seventh 5-year Plan by more than 30 billion Kcs, and deliveries of machinery and equipment are being increased by 95-100 billion Kcs. that is roughly by a third. The basic requirement is that the new machinery be more efficient, of high technological level, and thus improve, together with substantial scrapping of old machinery, the technological production base of the manufacturing industry.

When finalizing the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it will be necessary to verify once again goal orientation, effectiveness, and how investments rank in the order of priorities.

So far everything attests to the fact that the need for the mentioned new approach to investments is not taken seriously enough. Even at this late date new, often substantial demands for new investments "over and above the limits of the Eighth 5-Year Plan" are being submitted. How unrealistic such plans are is proven also by the growing requests for import of capacities or at least the "know-how" from abroad. A change in the quality of the investment process cannot be accomplished on a day to day basis. It will be necessary to work out new plans, more effective projects. Too, it is not possible to resolve everything in just one 5-year plan.

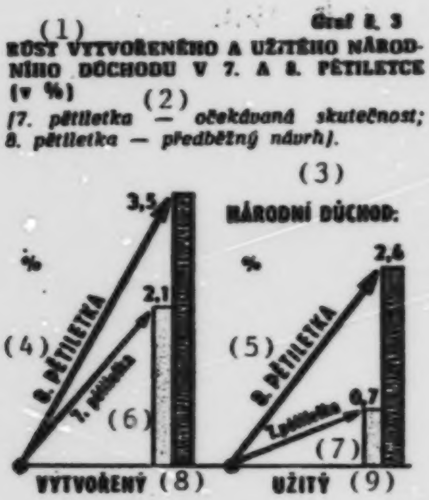
And that holds true not only for manufacturing, but also for the non-manufacturing sphere. It is necessary to consider very carefully what is to be given priority in the framework of the elective programs. To give priority to macroeconomic and ecological projects, modernization of housing stock, health care, etc. For instance, we have to make a comprehensive assessment of proposals for new investments from the point of view of energy intensiveness. As long as we cannot achieve significant savings of energy in production, we can hardly continue with any great volume of construction of energy intensive projects in the nonproducing sphere (winter arenas, heated covered swimming pools, etc.). All the more so because providing heat for new residential construction is very difficult.

How to Proceed

One could break down these and other problems according to branches and analyze the problem of foreign and domestic trade. It is not possible to do this in one article. And it is not even necessary; basically we are talking about the fact that the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan indeed have a new quality and they cannot be planned and fulfilled with old approaches. Such formidable tasks can be realized only if basic changes in the approach to their implementation are taken. New quality of tasks requires a new quality of work.

The achievement of the required growth of the national income is the basic prerequisite for the implementation of an ambitious program of future development of society, resurgence of the dynamics of growth in the standard of living, and a further strengthening of the social securities of the population. The plans for increasing the domestic use of the national income are substantial (See Graph 3).

Graph 3.



Key:

1. Growth of created and used national income in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans (in percent)
2. Seventh 5-Year Plan--expected
   Eighth 5-year Plan--preliminary proposal
3. National Income
4. Eighth 5-Year Plan
5. Eighth 5-Year Plan
6. Seventh 5-Year Plan
7. Seventh 5-Year Plan
8. Created
9. Used

Personal consumption has been rising by an average 1.1 percent a year, in the Eighth it will be rising by 2 percent. Public services consumption is to rise by 4 percent a year and in 1990 is to reach about 14,000 Kcs per capita, which is an increase of 2,300 Kcs in comparison with 1985. Expenditures for health care will rise dramatically--by more than 28 percent. Investments for solving ecological problems will more than double, etc.

In international comparison, this is not a small program of soical development, growth of living standard and strengthened social securities. That is why it is necessary to start on a new road toward economic development.

Unquestionably, we are talking about some very demanding tasks. An extremely important one is to specify qualitatively, differentially, with knowledge of the conditions, tasks of the state plan for individual economic production units and enterprises. When plans for 1986 are being readied, it was said that they way tasks were assigned indicated a loss of the sense of quality, etc. It can happen that because of an incorrect detailed breakdown an enterprise or a plant may indeed be given unrealistically hard tasks and others comparatively soft ones. That situation has to be resolved. But if by "reality" we mean the present state of affairs, the current level of effectiveness, quality and technology--then the sense of such a "reality" needs to be lost. There is another "reality" which we have to respect. That is the rapid technological development in the world, behind which we must not lag, growing domestic demands, which we have to satisfy. We are not talking about miracles, just about honest work. Comrade Gustav Husak summed it up precisely in his New Year address: "To attain the goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it will be necessary--to put it briefly--to produce better quality work, better management, better economies in every respect. That depends in the first place on people, on their sense of responsibility and their actions, on their creative commitment to work. That is why it is so important to produce a creative atmosphere everywhere, support new approaches, overcome routine and inertia, see to it that work is well organized and equitably rewarded, and be mindful of maintaining socialist principles, discipline, and order."

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PRESS REVIEWS CURRENT STATUS OF COST-EFFECTIVE ENERGY USE

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[Text] Rational Energy Use, Nucleus of our Energy Politics

Without energy nothing moves. Energy is needed for each home, each sector of production, each product, each cultural and sports site, as well as accommodations whether for business, health services, or education, be it in the form of electrical energy, heat, fuel, gas, or coal. High capacity utilization of production lines, reinforced automation, and the introduction of modern processes in all sectors of the economy, more efficient transportation of freight and people, improving living conditions for citizens--all of this is unthinkable without energy.

Energy is thus a very important portion of the economy. For its production our workers and peasants state invested considerable funds since the founding of the republic. With this potential, created by the people, economic logic calls for thrifty and streamlined management and wasting nothing. This is a fundamental principle of socialist economy. Even if our resources were greater than they are, nothing would change this. This was confirmed at the 10th Congress of the Central Committee of the SED with the statement that in our strategic concept for the covering of the energy demand of the economy and the populace the rational application of energy comes first.

The following should also be considered in this case: investments in the provision of energy and fuels have grown considerably and are still rising. Our republic must, for example, for each ton of crude lignite mined at present invest about twice as much as 10 years ago. About 90 percent of the materials and raw materials are dedicated to the production needs of the economy. Every reduction in the consumption of energy and raw materials accordingly is economically significant and returns more and more to the source of growth of the national gross product. Every percent of energy saved provides a gain in the national gross product. With this gain, new values can be created without additional energy.

In addition, calculations have shown that the investments for saving energy are significantly less than the investments for the generation of additional energy. The fact that a rational use of energy is a more effective contribution to environmental protection should also be taken into account. Not for the last time it commands attention in the performances of the coal and energy workers to waste nothing while handling the products of their labor with care.

All of these are important reasons for awarding a high position to the rational use of energy. Much was done in this connection. This is reflected in the fact that during the past five years our republic could achieve dynamic growth and its comprehensive social political program could achieve with annual reduction rates of the specific energy consumption of an average of four percent. It is important to continue along this path. "We are being led by it" explained Erich Honecker at the 10th Congress of the Central Committee of the SED "so that our economy remains growth oriented because only in this manner can the conditions be created to improve the material and cultural level of life of the people by steps, to strengthen socialism on all sides, and to ensure its defense capability. The salient pint is the long-term guarantee of economic growth through comprehensive intensification."

Which Roads Lead to the Rational Use of Energy?

The possibilities for saving energy can take in as many forms as do applications of energy. First of all, it is essential to increase the efficiency of scientific-technical labor and to evaluate more quickly the results of science and technology. To this belongs the consequent application of key technologies. "The utilization of science is not just coincidentally at the peak of our economic strategy" Erich Honecker stressed during the 10th Congress of the Central Committee of the SED. "If we win in this case, at the same time, we win in the case of many other indices."

New technologies and new production and refining processes are of greatest importance for the rational use of energy. They offer unlimited possibilities to make power economy more effective. This underscores the great responsibility of the research and development personnel, construction engineers, and technologists because what is produced with which investments in energy and material depend on their efforts. It is more important that the managers of plants and combines set demanding goals to reduce energy consumption, which are competitive with world standards, for the research and development collectives. These managers should also convince themselves of the progress made.

This applies also to the development of new products, be they production equipment or consumer goods. How much energy is needed by a production machine or a vacuum cleaner is of importance to the energy consumption in our country as well as to exports. Products that are characterized by favorable energy economical parameters are demanded by the world markets and are, in turn, honored. More and more plant collectives have set their goals accordingly in anticipation of the 11th Party Congress of the SED for the development of products to find and to use new scientific-technical solutions, that drastically reduce the consumption of materials and energy. These initiatives we put into effect by the characteristic incentive measures of the 11th Congress of the Central Committee of the SED. Afterwards, the production of new energy-efficient products was stimulated by price markups.

Important assignments are to be solved through simplification of energy generation and transformation. We are dealing here with the further reduction in the use of lignite for the generation of electrical energy by scientific-technical measures. For this reason the workers in the large power plants of the Cottbus district, for examples, have gone over to optimizing the combustion of the crude lignite in the large steam boilers through the use of modern sensors. Thereby, during production of electricity fuel economies of 3 to 5 percent are achieved.

A broad field for this simplification is offered now by the energy intensive technological processes in metallurgy, chemical industry, construction materials, glass, and ceramic industry. With these high temperature processes, even more considerable resources can be conserved particularly through the use of additional modern measuring, controlling, and regulating technology as well as micro-electronic control systems. As shown in practice, energy process analyses again and again provide new points of application for simplification and thereby for decrease in consumption.

Utilization of secondary energy has proven to be a very effective way to the rational use of energy. Around 88 percent of the economically useful potential in the GDR is already being utilized, be it during the formation process itself, in the plant, or also past plant boundaries for the heat and hot water supply of neighboring dwelling areas, plants, and installations. Here there are still many additional possibilities that it serves to open up through development and the introduction of new technologies. Not for the last time, this also applies to those technologies that completely exclude the result of secondary energy as the desired goal.

Manifold energy economical effects can be made available through the rational handling of energy in the broadest sense of the word. Energy economical construction belongs to this just as the maintenance of predetermined room air temperatures, the rational set up of transportation, or the reduction of the lighting costs in plants and installations through the use of efficient lamps and lights.

The consequent use of all of these pathways toward the rational use of energy has contributed to the fact that the specific energy consumption could recently be reduced significantly with growing production. Also in the future, in the interest of production growth and in the continuation of the main task in its union of economic and social politics, we shall leave no source of economizing unconsidered.

What Characterizes the Need and Opportunity for Being Thrifty With Electricity?

Production in the industrial sectors of construction and agriculture, and transportation of freight and people in local and long distance traffic today are unthinkable without electricity. Moreover, it is a prerequisite for scientific-technical progress, for reinforced application of microelectronics and industrial robot techniques and for creation of automated production lines. In the households of the GDR alone, 15 percent of the generted electricity is consumed for light and for the total appetites of household gadgets. These few facts already clarify that the demand for electricity is very multifaceted and rising. With this alone, the necessity for rational energy utilization has already been characterized.

Added to this, indeed, is the fact that processing of crude lignite to electricity on the basis of multiple steps of transformation is wasteful in terms of cost, installation, and energy. Before one kilowatt hour can even be generated, comprehensive investments are required for open pit mines, for water drainage, the digging of the coal, and its transportation, as well as for the construction of power plants and distribution networks. All of this explains why it is so important to manage so rationally with the allocated energy funding, so that not only a maximum of results is achieved but, beyond this, reserves to the growing need can be made available.

If electrical energy, on the one hand, is an important requirement for assisting the scientific-technical progress to a great extent to a breakthrough, then scientific-technical progress, on the other hand, must be used even more effectively than before to reduce energy investment. In this connection, the 10th Congress of the Central Committee of the SED alluded emphatically and particularly to the improvement of the degree to which energy is converted and distributed efficiently to the reduction of the energy consumption in technological processes, as well as to the reduction of specific electricity consumption by production equipment as well as by industrial consumer goods.

Especially for the manufacture of production equipment and consumer goods which are more favorable in terms of the power-economy, the 11th Congress of the Central Committee of the SED has set new standards. Through improved development of industrial prices, the manufacturer as well as the user will obtain greater advantages from the introduction of such new products, characterized by high quality and low costs. In contrast, future price reductions are being proposed for the production of obsolescent products with material and energy demands which are too high.

Above all, through the use of modern electronic equipment, particularly electric motors for pumps, condensers, blowers, and others considerable energy reserves can be conserved. Electronic equipment control the performance of the apparatus and installations and, with this, also the consumption of electricity according to current needs of the tehcnological process. Thereby energy savings up to 30 percent are in effect.

In addition, considerable energy reserves can be conserved through the increased application of microelectronics in various sectors of the economy. This contributes to the optimization of the production process, the operation of the installations, as well as the technological processes, and thus to the achievement of maximum production results with the least energy investment.

At present, every eighth kilowatt hour is needed for lighting; in peak hours as much as every fifth. Through modern switch installations, e.g., twilight switches, increased use of fluorescent lights instead of incandescent lights, as well as sodium high pressure lights for street lighting even more considerable reserves can be conserved. At the same time, the light yield of the incandescent lights is fivefold and the service life is even tenfold higher than those of the incandescent bulbs. Sodium high pressure bulbs provide an almost double as much light yield in comparison with the mercury high pressure bulbs.

What Effects do Technologies Have on the Energy Economy?

Technology, i.e., every possible way man handles the objects of labor, and how much time, material, and energy he needs for this, is of the greatest importance for productivity and efficiency. For this reason the decisions of Party and Government direct the plant collectives, the inventors, innovators, and simplifiers again and again directly to this area to push scientific-technical advances through expeditiously. In this regard, above all, key technologies, such as microelectronics and the related microcomputer-assisted production line and processing, robot technology such as modern production processes.

In particular microelectronics opened up numerous new possibilities for the automation of process completions and their optimization. In this manner, energy demand can be reduced, according to the type of use, from 5 to 30 percent. This is also shown in power plants. With 500 megawatt blocks in the VEB Combine Lignite Power Plants, the collectives can save up to 100,000 tons of crude lignite per block annually, through optimization of intake and output processes, with the aid of microelectronics. Several hundred manipulated variables are being pursued in this case. Based on this, intake processes can be shortened by around 25 percent.

Research collectives of the VEB Metallurgy Electronics Leipzig developed the SPIOS 340, an industrial furnace control, which can be integrated with storage. It consists of a digital programmer and several programmable temperature regulators. With a storage capacity of up to 128 programs and a small investment in operators an optimized furnace process is achieved that increases production and saves up to 30 percent of the energy.

Energy economies in the equivalent of about 27,400 tons of crude lignite annually is achieved by a process that was developed by collectives of the ethylene installations in the VEB "Otto Grotewohl" Boehlen for the utilization of energy rich waste gases which result, e.g., during the processing of hydrocarbon, containing raw materials.

A technology with meaning for the future is powder metallurgy. Compared to present day manufacturing of construction parts with forming by shaving, parts manufactured by powder metallurgy make possible materials savings of 60 percent and energy savings of 40 percent, and this with the highest precision and quality. The parts possess their final form to a great extent.

These few examples already illustrate what great importance is due new technologies and processes when it is important to guarantee production growth also into the future with the same or sinking energy, raw materials, and materials consumption, respectively. This presumes to examine all running processes scientifically in order to search out possibilities for the effective application of energy efficient technologies and processes. The better the success in reducing the energy demand as one of the important items of production consumption in all sectors of the economy, the faster the growth of the gross national product.

Microelectronics Contributes to the Drop in Energy Investment

Microelectronics is not exactly characterized as a key technology. Its use today already contributes in all sectors of the economy to the more rational application of energy. Even more, it influences ever more the whole economy, leads to savings in labor, costs, and materials with a simultaneous increase in the intrinsic value of products. Each saving in material means at the same time, however, also a saving of that energy that had to be used originally for the production of the material.

The use of microelectronics particularly effective is where energy intensive production processes are carried out, such as in metallurgy or the glass industry, but also in electrochemical production processes or in the production of steam and hot water. In the Brandenburg Steel and Rolling Mill, for example, heat introduction into a Siemens-Martin furnace is controlled by a microprocessor. In this manner, the introduction of energy and combustion air as well as the internal furnace chamber pressure is optimized. Thereby about 20 terajoules of energy can be saved in the furnace annually. This corresponds to a quantity of energy that is sufficient for more than six days' production or for the melting of over 3,800 tons of steel, respectively.

Experience with the economy proves that independently of the concrete conditions the energy consumption can be dropped between 5 and 30 percent by microelectronic controls according to the type of application. For this reason in our country it was bindingly decided that electrically operated furnaces, for example, carbide fusion furnaces or electric furnaces for metallurgy, with a junction capacity from 5 megawatts on and fuel-fired industrial furnaces with a junction capacity from 10 megawatts on must be equipped with a microelectronic process control.

A great advantage of microelectronics consists in the fact that it can be installed in already available machines, instruments, and equipment during modernization and reconstruction. This has proven itself many times in the meantime, for this equipment thereby achieves the performance level of new products. The application of microelectronics is precisely so effective in traffic as in textile cleaning operations, bakeries, breweries, or greenhouses. In any case, energy process analyses must indeed go first, because only then do they make those points of application transparent that guarantee a high efficiency of the charge.

In greenhouses, microprocessors take over the surveillance of necessary internal and external temperatures, the admitted light, and air humidity in order to regulate naturally in a matter of seconds heating, ventilation, spray cooling, and shading so that the predetermined optimum values for plant growth at that time are constantly maintained. Thus the yields rise up to 30 percent. The consumption of heat energy drops at the same time by 20 percent and that of electricity by 10 percent.

Even for the production of consumer goods, microelectronics offers a number of advantages: on the one hand, with microprocessor-controlled machines and installations, productivity and energy reserves can be created for greater consumer goods production; on the other hand, microelectronics permits the increase of the intrinsic value of the manufactured products themselves and, at the same time, reduces energy consumption. The first color television sets, for example, still equipped with tubes, had a capacity requirement of 300 watts. The newest sets with integrated printed circuits require only about 20 percent as much.

The possibilities to gain energy reserves through the use of microelectronics for the further growth of production are far from exhausted and constantly open new roads for inventiveness and creativity among the workers. Using these possibilities also places a greater demand on the knowledge and ability of humans. "In the last analysis, the education of the people and the level of management decides how successful it is to transform the most modern technology into high economy," stated Erich Honecker at the 10th Congress of the Central Committee of the SED.

What do Energy Process Analyses Provide?

When over 200 years ago, James Watt received the request to repair a steam engine, he analyzed the causes of the resulting defects for the first time in history. After he had found the weak points, he succeeded in carrying out a series of improvements, which in the last analysis led to a fully new, significantly more economical, and more efficient installation. With this he laid the cornerstone for a scientific method of working, which in the meantime has proven itself in practice. Naturally, energy process analyses now no longer are restricted to individual machines and aggregates but include the whole production process and the course of the process, as well as the auxiliary and side processes in production. To this belong comprehensive and exact measurements just as examinations of the course of streams of materials and energy.

Such scientific investigations make it possible for the plants to uncover and to eliminate sources of losses, to derive measures for the technical improvement and the technological/energy optimization, to find new points of application for energy rationalization, for example, for the increased utilization of secondary energy or better insulation. Beyond this they proved to be important prerequisites in cases involving the introduction of new technologies and particularly with the preparation of microelectronically controlled processes, i.e., when CAM solutions are involved.

Energy process analyses naturally cannot be carried out in a short time. They are connected with an investment and require all-round expertise. Many times it was proven correct to form operational or interplant complexes of work teams to which belong the best workers and engineers of the plant or branch. Which important reserves can be conserved by such socialist team work is shown, for example, in the VEB Steel and Rolling Mill "Wilhelm Florin" Hennigsdorf. Here technologists, energy workers, rationalizers, and renovators of the plant together with coworkers of the rationalization service of the VEB Energy Combine Potsdam carried out energy process analyses on the block push heating furnaces and conserved resources, which led to a reduction of the specific energy consumption of 15 percent. At the same time the scientific-technical measures brought about a greater labor productivity. The performance of the furnaces could be increased by 25 percent.

Similar results were achieved to a great extent with their own forces by the collectives in the VEB Refined Steel Mill "8th May" in Freital with process analyses on the furnace installations of the block line to which belong the block push heating furnaces and blast furnaces. In this mill it was shown in addition how important it is to repeat energy process analyses or to continue them, respectively, as soon as the production conditions change. With the evaluation of the analyses technically organizational as well as scientific-technical measures were put into effect which brought about an energy savings of about 4 million marks and contributed to the gaining of five workers for other tasks. On the whole, the energy demand for the furnace installation of the block line up could be reduced by 30 percent within four years.

How Useful is the Utilization of Secondary Energy?

Using fuels once for the reproduction process and then anew is the shortest, safest, and at the same time the most economical route to saving primary energy. Secondary energy, particularly in the form of waste heat but also incidental fuel such as coal dust, to which all plants and combines have actual access, means rational utilization so that additional fuels such as gas, electricity, crude lignite must first not be made available at all.

Thus viewed, secondary energy is then available to us really without cost. For this utilization, however, certain applications are required such as for the creation of corresponding installation. For this, however, significantly fewer funds are needed than would be required for the additional generation of primary energy. In addition, the investment makes itself felt within the shortest time. For this, it follows that the utilization of secondary energy for the solution to the assignment, made by the economic strategy of the Party of the Working Classes to ensure the further growth in production with dropping energy demand, is of great importance, an inseparable component of the rational use of energy.

Much is already being done. During the five-year plan period which is ending, great efforts were made to gain energy reserves through the use of waste heat in the high termperature range of over 1,000 degrees Celsius. In the VEB Glass Fiber Factory Oschatz, for example, the workers succeeded with the aid of a recuperator for the preliminary warming of combustion air to over 700 degrees Celsius in using the waste heat from the glass furnaces and in saving almost 50 percent of the natural gas used previously. The recuperator is amortized within three months. The waste heat is utilized moreover for the drying of grain in a neighboring agricultural operation and for the heating of nearby dwellings.

Significant quantities of energy can also be saved, as shown in practice, through the utilization of waste heat and exhaust air in the temperature range up to 400 degrees Celsius. With the use of regenerators in heating, cooling, and ventilation processes, for example, up to 80 percent of the exhaust air heat can be recovered.

With increasing measure beyond that the resulting quantities of broken lignite briquettes and dust on the coal storage sites of industry and commerce are being utilized in specially designed furnaces with a great degree of efficiency.

As the result of intensive scientific-technical work as well as the development and preparation of specific equipment for the use of secondary energy in plants and combines, the deegree of utilization rose in the economy from 63 percent in 1981 to about 88 percent in 1985.

Energy Efficient Construction?

About 36 percent of total energy consumption is needed for space heating. This is more than 100 million tons of lignite annually, a quantity that must be intelligently managed. The foundation stone is laid with the planning of new cities, city districts, and buildings. In this manner, for example, the arrangement of the dwellings being erected influence whether and with which effect the waste heat from neighboring industrial operations or service installations can be used for heating dwellings or if the building complexes can be attached to avialable heating networks with little investment. Also the type of construction is of importance for the energy economy. Row houses, for example, are more favorable for energy economy than single homes because they reduce the outer surface which loses the heat. In the case of individual homes, energy consumption thus drops down to 30 percent.

An important role is played here by the heat conservation of the building from basement to roof. For this reason the workers of the construction materials industry are taking great pains to expand insulation production on the basis of domestic raw materials, to better refine insulation, and to develop new insulation. Through quality work during the production of the outer wall slabs as well as during their assembly, 15 to 20 percent of the quantity of energy needed for building heating can be saved.

Indeed with this, the possibilities for energy economic construction are in no way exhausted. the new microelectronically-controlled house junctions for apartment buildings from the VEB Combine for Technical Building Equipment Leipzig guarantees, for example, an optimum heat supply and contributes thereby to the reduction in the energy consumption by an average of 8 percent. This is possible because heat circulation is controlled by a computer, taking into consideration the internal and external temperatures. During the night hours the supply of heat is automatically cut back, which contributes to the welfare of the citizens. Even greater energy effects develop when the computer supported junctions are connected to a central control terminal.

Of higher energy efficiency is a solution which was developed by collectives in the VEB Housing Construction Combine and tried out in the new apartments that were erected in the Ernst Thaelmann Park of Berlin. According to this, up to 70 percent of the exhaust air heat from kitchens and bathrooms can be used to warm incoming fresh air. For this reason, in 1986, an additional seven high-rise apartment buildings should be equipped with regenerative heat circulators.

All of these solutions contribute to the expansion of the energy basis for the further realization of the home construction program of the GDR, the nucleus of our social politics. Accordingly, during the 8th Construction Conference of the Central Committee of the SED and the Council of Ministers of the GDR in June 1985 it was decided to continue consequently the energy economically advantageous construction. The orientation worked out here for the period from 1986 to 1990 toward the achievement of energy economies that correspond to an equivalent of 4 million tons of crude lignite through better insulation in all new buildings and modernized designs as well as in existing buildings, the development of the production of insulating materials, is accordingly of great economic importance.

How Effective is Insulation?

With the use and with the movement of heat in fact losses cannot be completely avoided but limited to acceptable investment; thus, for example, when heat-carrying pipelines, mountings, and assemblies are properly insulated. Even in the case of one meter of uninsulated conduit, there are considerable losses during the circulation of heat. Accordingly, it is profitable for the economy as well as operation that sufficient insulation meet specifications. This applies even more when the application of the insulation is amortized within one year, frequently even sooner.

The situation is similar in the case of buildings. Every rebuilt room stores heat; however it also loses heat to the outside. It escapes, for example, through ceilings and walls. Good insulation with insulating materials having good properties can be of assistance here. Intensive efforts are underway in the construction materials industry for their development and increased production.

Doors and windows take up an average of 14 percent of the wall and ceiling surface of a building. Nevertheless, they are responsible for about 80 percent of the heat loss. Thus the decision to abandon overly large window surfaces. Great importance is attributed to the careful insulation of windows, including, e.g., sealed joints. For windows, thermopanes are being increasingly set in which allow the escape of less heat.

More and more operations and combines in construction are going over to the consideration of the energy value of building in the quality assurance system. In this case a role is played by such questions as the use of energy economical building construction and heating, determining measurements on heat consumption in buildings, infrared thermographs, and the consequent involvement of the energy combines with the decline in homes. Through the use of an infrared camera for finding weak points in the insulation and work according to quality guides, for example, the collectives of the VEB Housing Construction Combine Leipzig achieved in 1984 energy economies in the homes erected by them equivalent to about 2,500 tons of crude lignite.

All of these experiences were reasons for the orientation set by the 8th Construction Conference of the Central Committee of the SED and the Council of Ministers of the GDR in June 1985 toward the further completion of the road taken to the improvement of insulation.

What is the Effect of Energy Economy on Transportation?

The train service including industrial traffic takes a 4 to 5 percent portion of production demand on the economy. This also represents a considerable consumption of energy.

In contrast to rising production capacities in industry, construction, and agriculture, rising transportation capacities in no way multiply our social wealth. Accordingly, it is in the interest of us all to minimize transportation and to carry out that which is absolutely necessary with the least expenditure. The endeavors connected with it were characterized at the 10th Party Congress of the SED with the words: "The whole movement of freight must be carried out more efficiently, with the shortest roads, with less fuel and energy."

Along with the more intensive utilization of the avialable means of transportation an important additional step is the optimization of transportation within as well as between the plants and combines. As shown by practice, on the average 55 to 60 percent of the production of goods by the combines is determined by interplant cooperation. Here the problem is the setting up of efficient delivery and transportation situations by which unnecessary transporting is avoided.

For example, until a year ago, axle heads and diverse welding parts were manufactured in Freital and Pirna for the main plant of the VEB Machine Tool Combine "Fritz Heckert"; thus transported over a distance of 70 or 97 kilometers, respectively, to Karl Marx City. The plant found a way to manufacture these parts now itself at the site of final production. Analyses at the VEB Machine Tool Combine "7th October" in Berlin and in other combines have shown that in this manner transportation can be reduced by about 10 to 20 percent. The consumption of liquid fuels sinks by 5 percent.

Also coordinated freight transportation and storage between the plants territorial transportation simplification, e.g., the training of driving teams as well as loading and unloading teams, has proved to be an important way to reduce the transportation expenditure and to save fuel in many districts and areas.

Only through the rational formation of cooperation relationships in the economy and the exclusion of unnecessary transportation the total amount of freight to be moved in 1984 in contrast to 1980 could be dropped by 13.2 percent.

For energy economy in transportation it is also decisive whether goods are shipped by truck, railroad, or ship. Experience has shown that the inland waterways boat placed the lowest energy demand per unit moved. It uses 20 percent less energy than the railroad and 75 percent less than the truck. The operation of electric locomotives on the railroad uses 30 to 40 percent of the energy of the truck on a comparative basis. Accordingly, for the economy it is most favorable to deliver the goods less by the streets but more on rails or by waterways. The fact that since 1981 almost 39 million tons of freight have been moved and at this time are being moved by railroad or boat, contributed decisively to the fact that the annual production volume growing by 4 to 5 percent in the economy during the period of 1981 to 1984 is to be managed with a total of 22 percent lower specific transportation expenditure.

So that even larger quantities of goods can be shipped on railroads, the electrification of the main stretches is being accelerated. In comparison with diesel locomotives, electric locomotives are faster, have greater performance. At the same time, the advantage falls into the balance whereby we can generate electricity from our domestic crude lignite and petroleum, as the starting raw material for diesel oil, is reserved accordingly for other useful applications, particularly the processing of the materials economy.

Object-Related Energy - What do we Understand by This?

Above all, we consciously observe the energy consumption that results from, for example, heating, cooking, baking, hair drying, showering. The energy investment in the manufacture of a product is usually hidden from us. The fact is, however, that with each step of the production--regardless whether production equipment, food, clothing are manufactured or buildings are erected--energy is being used that boils down to consumption in the plant or combine.

What enters the product in the way of energy on the whole is classified as object related energy. To this belongs for the production of materials and intermediates for substance production, the processing of the end product, as well as for the manufacture of installations, production buildings, transportation, etc. accordingly the necessary energy. Thus, for example, for the preparation of one kilogram of yoghurt about as much energy is needed as produced by one kilogram of briquette. By comparison, in one kilogram of rolled steel, the energy of 9 kilograms of lignite, in one kilogram of copper even 23 kilograms, and in one kilogram of aluminum as much as 60 kilograms.

Here a close intertwining of the energy and material savings has been illustrated. Expressed with other words: since each material is produced from raw materials with the aid of energy, it is the carrier of object-related energy. Accordingly, the energy economy is equal to the materials economy and vice versa.

If thus the five year plan for 1981 to 1985 presented industry with the task among others of saving around 2 million tons of rolled steel, more than 456,000 tons of aluminum, around 15,000 tons of copper, and one million tons of cement through the reduction of the specific materials consumption, then the object-related energy of these materials corresponds to an equivalent of about 26 million tons of crude lignite. This order of magnitude clarifies the effects of materials economical measures on the energy balance of the economy.

Even the utilization of secondary raw materials is often at the same time connected with positive effects on the economical energy demand. Accordingly, the use of scrap for steel production means at least a 50 percent energy savings, for the energy intensive process of pig iron production is missing. In the case of aluminum scrap, the energy savings comes to 90 percent because the otherwise energy intensive electrolysis used for the smelting process is not necessary.

Likewise the multiple use of packaging materials is proving to be very effective in saving energy. The beverage-bottling as well as the vegetable- and fruit-processing industries in the GDR cover their needs up to 70 percent with returnable bottles and jars. This means that 1.1 billion bottles and jars are involved in the cycle of reuse. In 1975 there were only 700 million. The increase by about 400 million pieces eases the energy balance of the economy by an energy equivalent of over 60,000 tons of crude lignite.

What Opportunities do Regenerative Energy Sources Offer?

General characterization of such natural potentials for energy like sunshine, bioenergy, and geothermal heat, accordingly, the regenerative energy sources, is that they are inexhaustable; they renew themselves constantly. Indeed, even with optimistic estimations as well as with the development of new technology for their utilization these energy sources will be no replacement for our lignite. Reasons for this are above all the geographic position of the GDR, its climatic conditions, and geological make up. The final criterion is the economy. In this case the long-range view shows that only a small portion of our primary energy needs can be covered by regenerative energy sources.

What is possible, however, will be done. The utilization above all has priority where an application possibility is provided "at the head." Thus, for example, in Waren-Papenberg the heat and warm water needs of a newly constructed area is covered by geothermal heat because the geological formation makes it possible. Even for the supply to other neighborhoods in the north of our Republic geothermal energy should be used.

Biogas from animal and vegetable biomasses, which are produced by the union of installations of agriculture and water management, is used mainly for heating and the provision of hot water.

Agriculture also uses the wind as an energy source, for example, for the powering of irrigation installations. A wind operated power plant with a capacity of 20 kilowatts which serves primarily research and test purposes is functioning on Hiddensee. Apart from that, for the constant operation of such an installation wind velocities of above 25 km/hr are necessary, the demand on technology is very high. An economical windmill power generator must operate about 7,500 hours annually. That corresponds to an average running time for a truck going about 380,000 kilometers.

In the area of Karl Marx City numerous small water-powered installations for the generation of electricity are again in use. The utilization of solar energy, above all, using flat collectors, has an experimental nature in the GDR. Investigations, that were carried out over seven years with two prototype installations for the thermal utilization of solar energy in the swimming pools of Freyburg/Unstrut and Taubenheim, showed that the use of solar energy for the provision of low temperature heat is effective only in selected cases of application.

What Demands are Placed on Energy Consumption Norms?

Who wishes to reduce energy consumption, must first then know its full extent. This requires it to be derived through careful analyses together with the production collectives and to be set in norms. With the norms, important fundamentals for planning, control, and settlements arise at the same time, but also for the dedicated management and competitiveness as well as for the mobilization and stimulation of the workers toward an effective reduction in the energy consumption.

Practice has proven that clear, commanding, and calculable positions encourage the cooperation of the workers, innovators, and rationalizers which is rich in initiative, in the conservation of resources. It is also necessary to create proper conditions for the direct input of the workers on the consumption. This requires, e.g., the outfitting of equipment and installations with modern measuring, controlling, and regulating technologies.

Energy consumption norms do not apply all the time. Rapid scientific-technical progress changes production conditions. For this reason, the energy consumption norms must be adapted to this development if they are to be based ever better on technology and economy. Only norms of this quality reflect reality, limit the energy consumption to the socially necessary degree, give the workers a clear orientation, are a true basis to stimulate the limitation and lowering of the deficits. Only process analyses lead to technically and economically based norms.

In many plants and combines it is already natural to work out in timely unison with the introduction of new products, installations, and technologies, or in the case of the modernization of existing equipment and installations also new norms for energy consumption. Practice indeed shows that in this respect there are considerable reserves. In energy conversion installations as well as in the case of energy utilization installations, energy consumption must be better based, technically and economically. To conserve reserves beyond this requires the experience of the advanced collectives to be generalized more quickly and more effectively.

Among the combines, that for years typically work with energy consumption norms, are, for example, the VEB Quality and Refined Steel Combine Brandenburg, Pipe Combine Riesa, Plate Glass Combine Torgau, Chemical Fiber Combine Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck," and Combine Leuna-Werke "Walter Ulbricht." Here the collectives, through intensive scientific-technical work, achieved consequent energy rationalization and regular actualization of the norms so that energy consumption in energy conversion and energy utilization installations are indicated up to 80 to 95 percent with technically and economically based norms.

What Responsibility do Local State Organs Bear for Rational Energy Use?

At present 46 percent of our useful energy is needed for the supply to the populace as well as the locally managed plants and establishments. It is so much more important for the further growth in production and energy supply for new residential areas in the territories as well as the related comprehensive social establishments to conserve reserves through rational energy use.

The Law on the Local People's Representation in the GDR of July 4, 1985, has established, constructed on good results and experience with the territorial energy management, the tasks for the local state organs. It obliges, for example, district councils and district assemblies in collaboration with the energy combines, the social organizations, as well as all plants, establishments, and companies to manage the carrying out of an ideal energy efficient work method in the territory. In this case the territorial rationalization has proved itself to be a tried and true path.

For example, in Karl Marx City it contributed to the fact that the energy consumption of this city could be reduced by 11.6 percent during the years 1982 to 1984 while the industrial production of goods during the same period rose by 13.9 percent. One hundred thirty plants and establishments of the city district cooperate actively in 10 communities of interest that are managed by experienced energy workers from large plants. It deals with the collaborators in the communities of interest developing general solutions for the rational energy use that can also be used in general. Thus, in the meantime, 18 branch-oriented moving companies as well as 7 loading and unloading companies have been formed.

An important concern of the communities of interest consists of giving particularly to the small and medium plants and establishments, that do not have any specialists available, effective materials and personal help by practicing rational energy use. The socialist community work on the improvement of the energy economy in the territory participates significantly in it so that in Karl Marx City in the years 1982 to 1984 energy economies to the equivalent of over 143,600 tons of lignite briquettes could be achieved.

Large reserves can be conserved in the regions through intensified use of secondary energy. In this case, the use of waste heat resulting in many plants for the production of hot water and the heating of neighboring plants, establishments, and apartment houses. Accordingly, for example, in Brandenburg the waste heat resulting from the metallurgical processes in the VEB Steel and Rolling Mill Brandenburg is used to heat surrounding dwellings. In other regions, the waste heat resulting from drying and processing crude lignite is utilized for these purposes, but also for heating nearby greenhouses.

Today there is already a whole series of cities that could be cited for their excellent results in organizing exemplary work in energy economy in the region, with the certificate of the Head of the Central Energy Commission in the Council of Ministers. These are the cities of Rostock, Cottbus, Schwedt, Altenburg, as well as the City District of Berlin-Loepenick. With the power from the plants and combines and the active support of the citizens they succeeded in continuously lowering over several years the energy demand during growing production capacities because the route to a rational energy use was consequently taken.

The councils of the cities and communities, in particular, were given important tasks to push through the economical and rational use of energy in the directly subordinate as well as those plants, establishments, and companies which are not subordinate. Thus, for example, many plants under local management are trying to expand the use of crude lignite for the production of heat and at the same time reduce specific fuel consumption. This requires fitting the great numbers of articulated boilers in the regions, as they are installed in the smaller heat generating installations of the local economy, with the aid of their own means of rationalization.

Practice has, however, also proven this: only through orderly operating management, maintenance, and care of the installations as well as exact measurements of the energy consumption 10 percent of the fuel can be saved. In order to bring these reserves into full efficiency, it is necessary to activate overall the competition between the furnacemen.

What Characterizes Ideal Energy-Efficient Work?

Ideal energy-efficient work in plants, combines, companies, and regions is characterized in that the collectives at that time succeed over the years in assuring a high production growth rate with dropping energy consumption. An example of this can be seen in the results obtained by the workers of the combine VEB Leuna-Werke "Walter Ulbricht." Since 1981 reduction rates in the specific energy demand of 6 percent are in the book. This was above all possible through dedicated management of the power, economy. Accordingly, for example, there is a program for power economy that is settled annually, constantly refined, and extrapolated. In addition, idea contests are held. They incite the workers to collaborate creatively, using their experience and initiative to solve energy-efficiency problems.

It was also proven advantageous to provide the research and development collectives with tasking manuals for the modernization of the technological processes, with demanding goals that stimulate creative efforts toward the reduction of energy investment with concrete deadlines and for control of the progress of the efforts through the development phases. On this basis the collectives are engaged in the introduction of energy economic technologies and processes. Energy process analyses help them always to find new points of application for the rationalization, to conserve secondary energy reserves, to uncover sources of losses and to eliminate them, to qualify the work with energy consumption norms.

Performance comparisons and exchanges of experience contribute to the spread of advanced working methods. As the results of this resolute energy-efficiency work in Leuna, today 90 percent of the resulting secondary energy is utilized, and over 90 percent of the consumption can be determined in energy transformation and utilization installations with scientific-technically based norms.

In recognition of, and to excellent performance in the area of the rational use of energy the Head of the Central Energy Commission with the Council of Ministers on Combines, plants, and companies and regions awards the certificate for ideal energy economical work. This applies, above all, to plants that have an energy consumption of more than 30 terajoules annually--this corresponds to about 3,500 tons of lignite--and regions with more than 10,000 inhabitants. Connected with the distinction is a material reward up to 10,000 marks.

Other plants, smaller cities and communities are distinguished by the authorized central or regional state organs, respectively. The recognition of a territory requires that at least two thirds of the resident plants with an energy consumption of more than 30 terajoules annually have already received the certificate. This means that 75 percent of the total energy consumption by energy economically ideally operating plants must be represented.

All plants, establishments, as well as regions, that are in possession of the certificate, are registered in an honors book of the ministerial council. After five years have passed, the distinction must be defended.

So far over 1,200 plants, of which about 500 for a second time or more, seven combines, the cities of Rostock, Cottbus, Schwedt, Altenburg, as well as the City District of Berlin-Koepenick could be recognized for ideal energy economical work. At present about 150 cities, regions, and city districts are competing for the distinction, and it can be rightfully said that the initiatives stretch over the whole republic. This is of great importance, for each percentage point of savings bears great weight in the economy.

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STATISTICS PROVIDED ON EXTENT, USE OF NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 5, 14 Jan 86 p 6

[Text] In the GDR, thirteen narrow gauge railways operate on a total of approximately 280 km of track. Their track gauge is between 750 and 1,000 mm; in the case of the railway from Bad Doberan to the Baltic spa of Kuehlingsborn West, the gauge is 900 mm. In comparison, the normal gauge of the Deutsche Reichsbahn comprises 1,435 mm. While passengers and freight are transported on seven of these lines, two carry only passengers and four only freight.

The length of the railway lines varies from 800 meters for the Halle (Salle) industrial railway to 132 km for the United Harz Narrow Gauge Railways. Compared with their larger brothers, the narrow gauge railways, with a maximum speed of 40 km/hour cannot compete with their speed and carrying capacity, and therefore they are usually only of local importance. However, they play an indispensable role as technical milestones, for the transportation of freight in the hinterland and for the travel needs of vacationers, workers and school children.

Within the framework of its possibilities, the Deutsche Reichsbahn is making great efforts to maintain the operations of the narrow gauge railways and to organize them in a more effective way. In the case of the Selkeltal railway, the connecting line between Strassberg and Stiege was reconstructed and made operational in 1983-1984. Because of the connection with the Harz transverse railway, trains can now travel directly to Wernigerode and Nordhausen.

The requirements and the performance levels of the narrow gauge railways in freight and passenger service will also rise over the coming years. The Harz transverse railway, for example, moved approximately 20 percent more freight in 1985 than in 1984. New technologies are helping to lay the groundwork for such developments. For example, standard-track freight cars are loaded onto narrow gauge railways and sent down the line in so-called wagon-carrier traffic. This entails many advantages: for example, it is not necessary to unload and reload freight, although the size of the loads must be reduced, since the freight cars together with their loads are to be transported on the "rolling trucks." One objective is to use this technology in the future also for those train stations which are currently served via Gernrode.

In order to improve the management of operations, radio communication was introduced on trains of the Harz transverse line. Within the existing radio networks, a dispatcher can communicate directly with an engineer and exchange important information and reports, thereby saving time.

Numerous narrow gauge railways have been given affectionate nicknames by the people. The "Molli," which operates on a stretch of track 15.4 km in length between Bad Doberan and the Baltic spa of Kuehlingsborn West, chugs for barely one kilometer through the streets of Bad Doberan. Many vacationers travelling to the Baltic use the "Rasender Roland" on the 24.1 km stretch between Putbus and Goehren. The narrow gauge train between East Radebeul and Radeburg is nicknamed "Loessnitzdackel" [Loessnitz Dachsund] and "Grundwurm" [ground worm].

The locomotives on the narrow gauge lines turn out very respectable performances. For example, on the Harz transverse railway a Mallet locomotive built in 1898, the oldest locomotive in service on this line, must overcome an altitude difference of 306 meters during high season on the 30.7 km line between Wernigerode and Beneckenstein. The popular old-timer still uses renovated historical passenger cars built between 1897 and 1900. FDGB [Free German Trade Union] vacationers are fond of using this opportunity to acquaint themselves with the beautiful sights of the Harz Mountains on a trip with the "Bimmelbahn."

The narrow gauge railways originated towards the end of the nineteenth century. The still-operational lines Freital-Hainsberg-Spa Kipsdorf became operational in 1883, in 1884 the first trains traveled between East Radebeul and Radeburg, and travel began in 1887 on the Selketal line from Gernerode to Harzgerode. These lines linked industrial and agricultural operations located at a distance from major lines with the network of standard gauage railways. These lines were built primarily by private companies and were designed as narrow gauge lines in order to save construction and operating costs.

Their venerable age and the related technical condition of these railways caused the rail network to shrink from 1,388 km in 1960 to about 280 km at the present time.

Since 1973, the need has been recognized to preserve several selected narrow gauge railways in the secondary rail network of the Deutsche Reichsbahn. Reasons for this include the fact that several lines are located primarily in vacation and excursion areas, and the fact that with the progress of traction changes--from steam to diesel and electric locomotives--for the railway, technical milestones are preserved for posterity with the narrow gauge steam locomotives. The Deutsche Reichsbahn is the only railway administration in Europe which plans to operate narrow gauge railways after the 1980's, with a considerable commitment of financial and material resources.

The preservation of traditional steam locomotives and passenger and freight cars, is being carried out as a targeted concern for technical milestones on the part of the Deutsche Reichsbahn. Thus historical steam locomotives and train cars will remain available for the operation of traditional trains. On the stretch East Radebeul-Radeburg, in addition to regularly scheduled narrow gauge trains, vehicles constructed between 1899 and 1930 are used for "trips down memory lane." For these trips, which were begun in 1974, members of the work group 3/58 of the German Model Train Association of the GDR, wearing original historical uniforms of the former Saxon State Railway, act as engineers and conductors. In this way, they carry over to the present some of the romanticism of the 150-year-old story of the development of the railroad.

The salon trips on the stretch Freital-Hainsberg-Spa Kipsdorf are especially popular, especially for brigade activities. The salon car, which is cared for and maintained by the model train hobbyists of the work group 3/67, is then coupled onto regularly scheduled trains.

Such historical vehicles, intended for actual operations or for preservation in a museum, are compiled by number in a "Listing of Railway Museum Vehicles." Cooperation between model train enthusiasts and friends of the railroad with the Museum of Transportation in Dresden for the purpose of preserving locomotives and train cars supports this listing in an effective way.

13139
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SOVIET CREDIT AIDS STEEL MILL INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Zbigniew Siwik]

[Text] The Polish steel industry is outmoded and inefficient. Every year it consumes over 20 billion zlotys. It pours enormous quantities of pollutants into the atmosphere.

The very costly restructuring of that industry which began a few years ago was held back by the general economic crisis. Many investments made then have been frozen.... Meantime the economy has been ever more sensitive to shortages of steel, especially that of high quality, increased parameters and for special purposes.

To meet these needs a Polish-Soviet agreement was signed 2 years ago under which the Soviet Union would provide 450 million rubles in credits to finance completion of three of the most important investment projects which have been held up: the heat treatment of rails at Huta Katowice, a big coke plant at the same location, and the production of roll formed sections at the Pokoj steel mill.

Gas coking is intended to meet needs not only at the original mill, but also at other mills which use old style coking, causing tremendous pollution of their cities. Thanks to the coke produced here, it will be possible to produce more steel at other plants.

But the most important achievement is the start up, barely 2 years after the agreement was signed, of new divisions in the Katowice and Pokoj steel mills. At the Katowice mill a hitherto empty hall 730 meters long has been equipped with the latest machinery for tempering rails. The technology is completely Soviet and innovative. Nowhere in the world, except in the Soviet Union, is such a method of hardening rails used.

As a result of heat treatment rails become 50 percent more resistant to friction, cracking and low temperatures. The time that they can be used will be increased from 5 to 7 and a half years on the most heavily traveled routes. And on Siberian lines, where the cold cracks ordinary rails, the difference is even more apparent.

The new production section does not remind one of a traditional steel mill at all. Everything here is clean and automated. People simply control production from glass enclosed control platforms. The hall is almost at room temperature.

It is also important that the credits will be repaid in kind and not in money. For 7 years half of the production of this section will be exported to the Soviet Union. Not surprising, since not only the technology but also one-fourth of the 8,000 tons of machines installed come from that country.

Every year 20,000 tons of rails will be treated, i.e. more than half of the rails produced at that steel mill. All the rails produced in Poland are to be thus treated, since they are in demand in other countries and can be sold for $100 per ton more. For example, major opportunities for export to Brazil are opening up; that country no longer wants to buy ordinary rails.

Our own railroads will also benefit, since the speed of trains on such rails can be raised to 150 km. And we know how often especially heavy freight trains have to limit their speed so as not to smash weak tracks. Our railroads have ordered 120,000 tons of these rails for next year.

The new section of the Pokoj steel mill does not look like a steel mill at all. In an enormous hall there are several lines of digitally-controlled machines bought a couple of years ago from the Austrian company Voest Alpine for 90 million shillings. These machines, which become obsolete faster than people get old, remained packed in crates. No Western company would grant loans to complete the equipment of the section. The Soviet Union not only provided ruble credits, but also sold cables and machine tools which cannot be bought on the Polish market.

The final touches are being put on the section, the last machines are being installed on the production lines. One important thing is the capability of changing the kind of production in as little as 6 hours, since the reequipment of the lines will amount to changing only a few machines with the help of a special crane. Machines to be replaced stand on a special ramp. Because of this, the Pokoj plant will be able to react quickly to the changing orders of its many customers. For the things produced here will be used not only for making machine parts or elements of light bridge construction, but also for automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators, pots and pans, door handles, nails and hangers.

The director of the steel mill, Henryk Kunik, emphasized that this will be one of the three sections of the mill operating in the black, in contrast to the old process. One ton can be sold for an average of 30,000 zlotys, against a production cost of about 19,000.

Every year about 100,000 tons of highly processed steel will be produced here, steel which we must now import from abroad. Of that, 20,000 tons will go to repay the Soviet Union for a few years, 30,000 will be sold normally to that country, while the other half goes to the Polish market or is exported to Payment Zone II.

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SOVIET CREDIT FOR SHIP REPAIR INDUSTRY MODERNIZATION

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Dec 85 p 5

[Unsigned article entitled "Development of Ship Repair Industry"]

[Text] Over 3,000 ships were repaired last year at six Polish repair yards. The value of services, about half of which were provided to foreign clients, was more than 25 trillion zlotys. This year promises to be as good, but the potential capacity of the ship "clinics" is not enough to satisfy the needs of the Polish merchant fleet the opportunities for profitable export. This situation should change in the next 5 years. A development program for ship repair yards, supported by Soviet credits, will make it possible to modernize this branch of the economy.

In recent years the process of renewing the shipyard plant has been hampered. Many shipyards and floating docks date from prewar days. They are worn out and obsolete, and in particular they are too small to accommodate large ships and those medium size ships which Polish shipping companies have. This forces the Polish Steamship Company [PZM] and the Polish Ocean Lines [or Polish Shipping Lines - PLO] to use foreign yards and costs millions of dollars. Shippers complain of long repair periods, shipyard workers refer to their own shortages: insufficient mechanization of heavy and difficult hull work, welding and painting.

The next few years will see significant changes in this respect. The development program is founded on two principles: the need to meet the requirements of our own fleet, and the need to increase the export of services. This industry should be developed because of the high yield on investments in modernization, low use of materials and low use of imports. The material requirements of the modernization program are the shipyards' own resources plus major Soviet credits. The agreement signed with the USSR will assure us 200 million rubles, which will be repaid by increasing the services provided to Soviet shippers. Under the credit agreement our eastern partner has undertaken to provide material, machines, facilities and technical equipment, and also to make part of the credit available in convertible currency. This makes it possible for the shipyards to buy western equipment.

In the next few years the yards should acquire four new floating docks (one of which will be built by the Paris Commune Shipyard in Gdynia). They will be able to accommodate even the largest (70,000 tons) ships of the Szczecin PZM.

Workshops are also counting on the delivery of modern hull cleaning equipment, automated welding and painting. All of this will be possible due to the introduction of modern technology, increased labor productivity and the quality of work.

Shippers are, of course, keenly interested in the development of the ship repair industry, and they are ready to give tangible assistance. Talks have taken place between the Polish Steamship Company and the Szczecin Ship Repair Yard [SSR] regarding credit which the SSR would use to rapidly increase its capacity. A site would be developed for construction of a floating dock and maintenance facilities for 40,000 ton ships, many of which sail under the flag of the Szczecin shipping company. A successful outcome to the talks would set another example of cooperation and self-sufficiency for the firms of the coast, for the benefit of the whole maritime economy.

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MARITIME INDUSTRY, FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION CONFERS ON BUDGET

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] The Sejm Committee on Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries and on the Maritime Economy has met under the chairmanship of Deputy Tadeusz Lodykowski (PZPR). The meeting was devoted to the draft budget affecting those areas.

Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik reported to the committee on the difficulties of economic cooperation with foreign countries in 1986. Exports of raw materials and fuels have reached a ceiling. For this reason any increase next year will have to be due to higher sales of electrical and machine goods and food block products. Another difficulty is that in exports to Payment Zone II, 60 percent of the value is accounted for by so-called centrally accounted goods. In practice therefore, the possibilities for improvement through incentives are limited. The director of the Office of Maritime Industry, Minister Adam Nowotnik, described the difficult conditions under which our maritime industry has had to operate. The supply of vessels is rapidly being depreciated, thus presenting us with the threat of eliminating several shipping lines.

Speaking in the discussion, Deputy Stanislaw Bejger (PZPR) proposed that in future documents submitted to the Sejm should include specific data not only on the production of ships, but also on the types of ships produced. This is so that Polish shippers should know what kinds of new ships they can expect. The same goes for the services of repair yards.

Deputy Aleksander Legatowicz (independent) expressed the view that the draft plan and budget for 1986 did not sufficiently reflect matters related to the national debt. He also pointed out discrepancies in the growth rate for exports in various documents.

Deputies were critical of information presented by Viceminister for Finances Bronislaw Cias predicting a 25 percent reduction of the amount of benefits for enterprises in 1986. It was pointed out that this may make it more difficult to fulfill export plans.

The committee decided to propose to the Planning and Budget Commission the adoption of a budgetary law on foreign trade and the maritime industry. It also approved a number of comments and proposals on the National Annual Plan in those two areas.

The following deputies took the floor during the discussion: Ignacy Wali (ZSL), Jerzy Surowiec (SD), Stanislaw Bejger (PZPR), Walenty Milenuszkin (indep.), Stanislaw Miskiewicz (indep.), Walter Lampka (PZPR), Aleksander Legatowicz (indep.), Ryszard Szunke (ZSL), Zdzislaw Skakuj (indep.) and Jacek Antonowicz (PZPR).

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC COUNCIL APPOINTMENT PROCEDURE TO CHANGE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in POLISH 10 Dec 85 P 3

[Article by J. MIK: "Election of Candidates to the Socio-Economic Council"]

> [Text] The Presidium of the Sejm made the executive decisions concerning the resolution on the creation of the Socio-Economic Council. This resolution was made by the Sejm at the session of November 12, thus accepting the recommendation of its predecessors, which recognized that the Council as a social consulting and opinion-voicing organ of the 8th Sejm showed its usefulness.

The motion on the formation of the Socio-Economic Council at the 9th Sejm was submitted by the PZPR Deputy Club, which was obligated by the resolution of the 21st Plenum of the Central Committee.

The conception of the present Council written in the resolution is in its main outline concurrent with the former one. This applies above all to its tasks and composition. The Council is to evaluate issues sent to it by the Sejm, the Presidium of the Sejm, and commissions. It can also evaluate some issues on its own initiative.

The novelty in the course of the work is the possibility for the appearance of its representatives at the sessions of commissions, for example, for the purpose of justifying the opinion of the Council, and also to present information or opinions at Sejm sessions.

The Council will consist as before, of representatives of state enterprises and state farms, the work crews of cooperatives, socio-vocational organizations of farmers and craftsmen, trade, socio-vocational, and youth organizations.

Deputies cannot be part of it. On the other hand, the Sejm will elect the Council chairman from among deputies. This function the Chamber gave on 12 November to the Sejm deputy-marshall, Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The number of Council participants was increased from 150 to "no more than 250 members," according to the resolution. The Presidium of the Sejm established that the Council will have no more than 230 members.

The principles for submitting candidates have changed somewhat. Previously the Presidium of the Sejm pointed out the enterprises and organizations from which candidates to the council were to be recruited. Now this is to be done by the presidia of provincial people's councils, and the Presidium of the Sejm will only point out organizations of national scope from which to elect candidates.

Practically it appears that work crews of the selected enterprises and organizations will chose their own candidates for the Council members, and the list of candidates from the province the presidium of the WRN [Provincial People's Council] will send to the Presidium of the Sejm. The Presidium of the Sejm will also receive proposals of candidacies from social and vocational organizations submitted by the national leaderships of those organizations.

How candidates to the Council will be elected from trade unions will be decided by the OPZZ [National Presidium of Trade Unions].

On the basis of all these submissions, the Presidium of the Sejm will establish the final list of candidates for membership in the Council and will submit it to the Sejm, which will nominate the members of the Socio-Economic Council.

This ought to take place within 3 months from the day of promulgation of the Sejm resolutions. Deadlines for the submissions of candidates have been set (the latest one is 15 January 1986).

Thus in the nearest weeks many responsible actions will have to be taken that will influence the correct selection of candidates. The overseeing of the course of this campaign has been entrusted, according to the Sejm resolution, to WRN presidia and to provincial deputy teams. With regard to this, broad information is needed on the tasks of the Socio-Economic Council, an explanation of its place in the mechanisms of the Sejm, and so on.

The point is to assure that the people doing the selection are fully aware that their candidates ought to be people who are willing and able to advise the Sejm on behalf of workers and farmers, and also on behalf of other vocational, cooperative milieux, and selfmanagement and union activists.

Thus they must be people who know well the problems of their milieux, the conditions of life and way of thinking of the working class. Their opinions will be the opinions of millions of ordinary citizens who are the most interested in the decisions made by the Sejm.

12270
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REGIONAL RISE IN TRADE WITH USSR REPORTED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by (b.p.): "Exports to the USSR: Absorbent Market and Large Possibilities"]

> [Text] (Own information) Representatives of nearly 100 enterprises of the Bydgosz, Torun, and Wloclawek provinces, participated in a meeting dedicated to the enlivening of trade and cooperative contacts with the USSR, which took place on 11 December [1985] in Bydgoszcz. The Consul General of the USSR in Gdansk, Ivan Tkaczenko, and the Vicechairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, Jerzy Szopa, participated in the meeting.

For the years 1986-1990, a considerable increase of mutual trade turnovers has been agreed upon. They will reach the value of 74 billion rubles, and the task for the Polish side is to level the balance of the turnovers beginning with 1986. A considerable growth of specialized and cooperational links is anticipated, as well as a growth in the Polish export of products of highly processed machines and equipment, which will amount to 34 percent of the trade turnovers. The Kujawy-Pomorze region is one of the strongest centers of export to the USSR in the country, particularly with regard to the export of machines and equipment. This is highly desirable.

The discussion at the meeting was of a working and creative nature, The exporters balanced their current achievements but also did not hide the difficulties and barriers which slow down the development of exports to the Soviet market, a market that was unanimously evaluated as an absorbent one, with large, still unused possibilities. The biggest obstacle was seen in the irregular supplies of raw and other materials necessary in export production. Motions were made aimed at improving the regularity of supplies. Representatives of many enterprises, among them: the Breeding Animals Trade Enterprise in Bydgoszcz, Fruit and Vegetable Industry Enterprise in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz "Stomil," the Manometers factory in Wloclawek, and others, suggested new export offers or the expansion of current ones. The Consul General of the USSR in Gdansk, Ivan Tkaczenko, pointing out in his pronouncement the importance of economic and trade contacts between Poland and the USSR, assured that the Soviet side will undertake actions aimed at the practical realization of the submitted motions.

12270
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ECONOMY POLAND

ELECTRONICS COMPANY INCREASED EXPORTS IN 1985

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by: Ch]

[Text] (Own Information) Given the well-known difficulties in the placement of processed goods, particularly electrical engineering products, on the markets of capitalist countries, the results achieved by the METRONEX Company in 1985 are worthy of attention.

This company, which deals in the trade of electronic computer technology, automatics and measurement apparatus, gained not only a 20-percent increase in trade in 1985 but also an increase in export to the second payments area of several percentage points.

If one considers that from 1980-1984, when there were severe fluctuations in export in many fields, METRONEX doubled its trade and thus became one of the most vigorous enterprises in Poland, it is evident that it is possible to maintain a constant growth in sales.

The basic purchasing market is made up of socialist countries, particularly the USSR, where the company implements 60 percent of its deliveries within the CEMA framework. This emanates from the proper trading policy, good cooperation with the entire industrial base in Poland, long-term ties on the markets and good service. Thus, for example, in the USSR, in addition to the trade-technical center opened in Moscow, new technical servicing centers have opened up in Kiev, Minsk, Novosibirsk and Leningrad.

The results of export to the second payments area, however, merit special attention. Instead of increasing sales, most of the new exporters of capital spending goods have had to be satisfied with limiting expansion for various reasons; METRONEX, on the other hand, is increasing its results systematically. Moreover, export has risen for another year, despite the sanctions and protectionism used by some capitalist countries and despite the slow enrichment of assortments with new products. In particular, METRONEX is effectively continuing its policy of a greater export commitment on the markets of developing countries. Because of this, over the past few years, an average yearly increase in export to these countries of about 15 percent has been achieved. New markets have been acquired and former markets have been regained.

The result of consistent efforts and the canvassing that has been conducted is a contract for the delivery of 100,000 gas meters to Bangladesh. This contract, valued at several million dollars, confirms the fact that Polish industry is able to handle complex requirements related to the adaptation of products to a tropical climate.

The export development of computer services to Kuwait also is noteworthy. The company also has made service contacts of interest in India, Egypt and Turkey. For the most part, these deal with work on the automation, modernization or renovation of existing industrial facilities. The signing of a contract this year in Ethiopia for the sale of water meters and electrical power meters continues efforts there.

An important factor that ensures METRONEX of deliveries of goods for export is its participation in the so-called small-scale restructuring implemented via contracts made with producers. These deal with product modernization through aid granted by a finance company or a foreign exchange company. To date, 10 such agreements have been concluded within whose framework METRONEX ensures the indispensable import from capitalist countries valued at over $6 million. As a result, this year additional goods for export valued at 220 million rubles and $7.7 million have been obtained. The partners include such plants as: MERA-BLONIE, POLON, MERA-ELZAB and the Microcomputer Company.

In this enterprise, the prospects for increasing export are related to a greater flexibility ensured by economic reform solutions. Some actions, such as the accumulation of foreign exchange funds by industrial enterprises for more profitable import in larger shipments and answering certain needs related to the procurement of components, are drawing new industrial partners. However, frequently the conclusion of transactions with them is fraught with bureaucratic hurdles. While initially industrial enterprises were given a free choice of an exporter in a given subbranch, recently there was a return to the observance of so-called competency exclusivity, which is detrimental to initiative. Thus, the fear of competition arose. Those at METRONEX, however, say that healthy competition would be a positive thing. They could expand more rapidly, becoming stronger and more efficient, and their earnings could increase, at the same time enabling the growth of our export.

8536
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PAPER REPORTS ON RESULTS OF POLL ON ECONOMY

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 51/52, 21-27 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Stanislaw Kwiatkowski; prepared based on studies of a society-wide representative or random sampling of 1,500 to 2,300 individuals]

[Text] The Polish economy, a phrase that sometimes seems ambiguous or ironic to foreigners, is a real situation for us. It is a situation that affords little cause for pride. Is not a "second Poland" corroding on bungled foundations? Who knows whether that which has been covered over with earth, which has been wasted, would not be enough to double that which has been erected with such effort. In places where the short-lived zeal of the 1970's burned, weeds are rampant today. More than once we have shown the world that whatever else it does, Poland can squander its money and make a mess of things.

How, then, do our fellow Poles assess the situation? A year ago, in December 1984, the majority of the adult population (44.6 percent) polled by the Public Opinion Research Main Center saw Poland's economic situation as rather "difficult, but with prospects for the future"; 38.2 percent gave it lower marks and selected the answers "bad" and "very bad, one step from disastrous." Only 11.2 percent saw the situation as good or not bad. Optimists were in the majority: 56.8 percent expected an improvement in the future, 16 percent feared a worsening and 12.8 percent feared stagnation ("things will be as they have been").

Later, after the first quarter of 1985, critical statements increased regarding the price increases and optimism for the future clearly declined. This is shown by the structure of the answers to the question: "In your opinion, do the actions of the government in economic matters guarantee our emergence from the economic crisis in the course of the next 2 years?" The answers were: 1.6 percent--a definite yes, 21.7 percent--a qualified yes, 36.6 percent--a qualified no, 27.7 percent--a definite no and 12.2 percent--it is hard to tell.

These were the lowest marks given to the government for all of last year. In the summer, in a poll from the end of June, society's mood and its evaluation improved. According to the expectations of those surveyed, in the next few years (5 years, let us say), Poland's economic situation will be the following: 32 percent--a change for the better, 35.8 percent--no major change, 16 percent--a change for the worse. Some (16.2 percent) found it hard to tell.

What was the assessment of the consumer goods flow, prices and wages compared with the situation 2 or 3 years earlier? This is illustrated by table 1.

Table 1. Public Opinion Poll of Consumer Goods Flow, Prices and Wages in 1985

	Assessment					
Field	Much better	Somewhat better	As before	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Hard to say
Consumer flow of food items	16.7	58.6	12.2	5.5	3.5	3.5
Consumer flow of manufactured items	9.4	46.6	20.3	11.4	6.7	5.5
Average worker earnings	5.3	26.2	25.2	17.8	10.1	15.1
Observance in practice of principle that earnings be commensurate with work results	3.3	18.6	32.1	10.4	10.6	24.9
Rate of price increase/inflation	1.0	6.2	13.2	31.4	39.9	8.3

We still do not have data from the December poll, but at the beginning of October, the following opinions were current with regard to the economic situation: [the situation is] good, we are clearly emerging from the economic crisis--4.2 percent of those polled; [the situation is] clearly improved over a year ago--13.3 percent; [the situation is] somewhat improved over last year--43 percent.

In table 1, in answer to the question: "In your opinion, in the fields listed below, is the current situation better, worse or unchanged compared with the situation 2 or 3 years ago?," those polled replied in the following way: the same as a year ago (neither better nor worse)--25.7 percent; somewhat worse than a year ago--6 percent; clearly worse than a year ago--3.6 percent; very bad, one step from disastrous--3.9 percent.

Thus, more than 60 percent of those polled see changes for the better, usually confirming their beliefs by citing an improved consumer goods flow, a larger amount of goods in the stores, the lifting of rationing, an increase in wages and an improvement in the personal standard of living--areas that affect them directly. It is clear from this that the market and material situation of society obscures problems of a more general nature and economic mechanisms. Less than 3 percent substantiated their evaluations (both positive and negative) by referring to the economic reform, industrial production, farm production and the situation in factories.

Characterizing the economic situation of Poland in their own words, about 36 percent of those polled used positive terms such as not bad, not the worst, very good or good. Governmental economic policy was ranked still higher: 48 percent of those polled were more or less approving of it. However, more than

42 percent gave it a negative assessment, citing it as "improper," "inconsistent" or "unfavorable."

A large number viewed the economy as stagnant (25 percent). The same number as those convinced of changes for the worse (42 percent) used negative-type statements in spontaneous descriptions of the situation, such as: bad, not good, improper, below the proper level, critical and unsatisfactory. Nineteen percent used neutral-type statements such as difficult, complex and unpromising.

For the most part, negative assessments were substantiated by answers noting the increase in prices, living costs and inflation. Prices are the major factor agitating public opinion and molding society's opinion of the social situation and economic policy.

What is the reason for the current price increase in Poland? Of the 15 reasons given by the poll, those surveyed identified the most fundamental ones. These were, in descending order: uneconomical management at every turn--77.5 percent of the comments; poor work organization in the majority of plants--61.6 percent; the need to repay foreign debts--55.8 percent; price increases by socialized enterprises for any pretext--55.8 percent; the sloppy work of the majority of people--49.7 percent; price spiraling by private initiative and Polonia-type firms--49.1.

Through an analysis of all the proposed answers selected by those polled as answers with which they agreed and the three most important ones, four different ways (directions) of thinking about the causes of inflation were determined:

--Its causes were seen in poor work organization, uneconomical management and sloppiness. Almost every person surveyed chose at least one of these signs, and quite often three of five were on the list.

--Emphasis on international determinants and economic concessions in the form of private sector price discretion. This type of thinking particularly characterized those convinced that the economic situation was bearable and that the government's policy for ending the crisis was effective; these also said that they had participated in elections.

--Political factors underlying inflation (outlays for armaments, governmental lack of concern for society's living standard, overly high prices for farm products) were more characteristic of persons unwilling to take part in elections that assessed the economic situation as not the best and governmental policy as not necessarily guaranteeing an end to the crisis; they felt that price stabilization was an issue of the distant future.

--Internal economic factors (the need to equalize wages, the increase in social services, capital spending outlays, outlays to modernize industry). Those that expressed these ideas gave good grades to governmental economic policy and the possibility of price stabilization. ("The Economy in Public Opinion. A Communique From CBOS Research," November 1985).

Opinions on the prospects for price stabilization divided those polled quite clearly. In answer to the question: "In your opinion, when will articles of general consumption stabilize at a level of availability to the average consumer?," those polled (in the same study from October 1985) said: within the next year--2.1 percent; in 3 to 5 years--32.9 percent; in 10 years--36.3 percent; never--27.1 percent.

These expectations are contingent upon the self-assessment of one's own material situation and they are tied in with opinions on government policy and the economy. The better the self-assessment and the more favorable the opinion regarding governmental actions, the greater the optimism for the future. In general, members of sociopolitical organizations and regularly practicing members of religious groups are optimistic about the future.

Does the policy of the government implemented thus far enable us to bring an end to the crisis? The majority of those polled 2 months ago said yes or answered with a qualified yes (48.3 percent), while nearly 25 percent said no. A large group (26.8 percent) found it hard to tell. Considering the fact that the question referred to possibilities in general, not within a specific time frame, a percentage of optimists lower than 50 percent is quite small.

Students, secondary school teachers and white-collar workers with a higher education within the ranks set themselves apart by being relatively more critical and more pessimistic here and with regard to other issues in various studies. The graduates of higher schools in management positions, persons belonging to sociopolitical organizations and regularly practicing members of religious groups (in general, older people, farmers and retirees) were considerably less critical and more optimistic with regard to this question.

Generally, people hope that things will change for the better, but they are also skeptical and critical. When do they expect things to improve? That depends on their assessment of the status quo. The more positive their evaluation of today's socioeconomic situation, the more rapidly they expect changes to occur. In a word, their assessment of the future depends upon what they think of the present. And when they are critical, they are cautious and skeptical in speaking of the future.

"In your opinion, what above all can impact vitally to improve the socioeconomic situation?" From a list of 19 possible answers, those surveyed selected the five most important ones in their opinion. In order, these statements were selected most often: "guarding against waste," "reducing Poland's debt," "curbing price increases," "increasing export profitability," "improving the flow of consumer goods to the market" and "attaining food self-sufficiency."

Under 20 percent (12 to 16 percent) of those surveyed thought the following were important to the economy: "increasing the role of the market in the economy (economic mechanisms), "finalizing the church's agricultural foundation" and "giving private enterprises the freedom to act." These questions are brought up often, particularly by Western journalists that use them for political purposes. In this comparative study, they are telling enough that I do not have to make any comment on them.

What should be done above all to improve the situation in Poland? Of the dozen or so possible answers given in the poll, those stressed most often were not the sort of oppositionist answers represented by the statements "change the system" or "change the government," but such answers as "give people incentives to work better," "reform the economy" or "improve the work of offices and institutions." According to the number of occurrences, the latter were considered the most important by 43 to 61 percent of those polled. Less than 4.5 to 5.5 percent chose "revolutionary" answers.

The awareness of much-needed changes is universal. Few favored instituitonal changes or were opposed to the government. For those few percent that took an oppositionist stance, it probably will not be possible to overturn things. If we compare the wishes of the majority of citizens (at least those listed previously) that suggest what should be done with what we hear and read in the statements of politicians, it is evident that both interested parties are in agreement. Do we have this sort of accord on a practical question? Do we know how to achieve this desired state? We plan to show this in our next article.

8536
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COMPANY DIRECTORS ASSESS EXPORT POTENTIAL

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 3, 18 Jan 86 p 15 supplement POLITYKA EKSPORT IMPORT No 2, Jan 86

[Statements given by the administrators of foreign trade enterprises to Jan Cipiur; article prepared by Jan Cipiur; first paragraph is POLITYKA introduction]

[Text] Very complex tasks confront foreign trade in the new 5-year period. How is it prepared for them? As we have emerged from the crisis, has the rebuilding of ties with foreign consignees and coproducers taken place? Have the geographical structure and goods structure of trade changed? What are the prospects for export development? Does the reform ensure the conditions necessary for increasing trade volume and profitability? The directors of selected foreign trade enterprises answer these questions.

Investing in Machine Tools

[Zbigniew Pawlik, director-in-chief of METALEXPORT]

Last year was a successful one for us. We exceeded the planned trade volumes in all sectors. Export to first payments area countries rose by 8 percent, while export to second payments area countries increased by 20 percent. We attribute this to the improved economic situation in some fields and to an active and flexible trade policy that has enabled us to adjust both to rapid changes in the terms of world trade in the goods of our subbranch and to changes in the organization of the Polish economy.

More than half the value of the company's trade lies in trade with socialist countries. We are expanding intensively our contacts with this group of partners. In countries of the second payments area, in addition to our progressive rebuilding of our position on traditional markets such as Western Europe and the United States, we have placed special emphasis on the development of cooperation with developing countries. As a result, their share in our export to the second payments area rose from 22 percent in 1981 to more than 50 percent in 1985. The growing role and aggressiveness of exporters from Taiwan, South Korea and Spain have brought about the need to concentrate our efforts and to partially re-orient them geographically. We also have had to try to diversity forms of trade and adapt them to the needs of our new partners. Countries such as Iran and India currently are numbered among our basic consumers. We likewise have established promising contacts with China and Indonesia.

I believe that as a trading company, we are well prepared to develop trade with foreign countries during the next few years. This results in part from the use of the possibilities emanating from changes in the organization of foreign trade. This process should be continued and solutions such as the further relaxation of assortment divisions and the broader use of indirect steering instruments must be streamlined substantially or put into practice more rapidly.

We already have a program prepared for our company's operation during the next 5-year plan, a plan that imposes special tasks upon our subbranch. Additional capital spending in the machine tools industry is necessary for the attainment of the envisaged goals. This is indispensable for increasing the supply of machine tools for export, for reducing import and for halting the progressive depreciation of Poland's industrial park. Effective incentives for technological progress also must arise. These are the basic requirements underlying the feasibility of the tasks placed before the electrical engineering industry in the foreign trade field, and thereby in reality, the feasibility of the general concept of the entire 5-year plan.

Not Only Apples and Parsley

[Zbigniew Hryniewicz, chairman of the board of the INTERPEGRO THZ]

The last 3 years were a period of significant increase in agricultural-food raw materials production. Changes also occurred that gave enterprises some measure of autonomy, however limited. This led to an increased interest in export. Consequently, we have a very good point of departure. It is even possible that we will make a jump in export growth. On the other hand, however, there are underlying conditions on whose fulfillment this jump is contingent.

First we must decide whether we want export or import at present. Now the proportions and the amount of margins are such that export, especially to the second payments area, results in losses to a firm. This refers not only to agricultural-food items. The second condition is that we must make exchange rates in export and import realistic. As long as goods imported from abroad are cheaper, no one will worry too much about economizing on foreign exchange.

Only ostensibly has the foreign trade system been reformed. The label has been changed but the contents of the jar have not. At present we are met with a much greater level of discretion and detail in decisionmaking. One comes away with the impression that the principle of the majority participation of MHZ's in companies, for example, was invented so that the company head could not make any independent decisions, including when he would take his vacation.

As for producers, the reform has had a major effect on them. In 1985, INTERPEGRO recorded an increase in export to the second payments area of approximately 15 percent. Had there not been complications and obstacles, this percentage would have been higher. I say this with full responsibility. We have very serious offers from firms that could come into Poland with a considerable amount of capital, but there is no law on enterprises and companies with foreign capital. INTERPEGRO is supposed to export apples and parsley, but other opportunities come our way. For example, we are beginning coproduction in the engineering branch. There are many steps to be taken, however, for foreign trade agencies specialize, although otherwise the principle of the free selection of a broker is in effect. Even such a giant as VOLVO trades about 30 percent in agricultural-food products, for it has recognized that one cannot stand on one leg. Why should the commission that allots funds for so-called small-scale restructuring know better than my copartners where these funds would be utilized the best? And there also are numerous checks that take time and cause stress. I believe that the item is there, the production potential is there and the purchasing market is there.

The Positive Aspect of Sanctions

[Andrzej Dudzinski, first deputy general of MINEX]

The period that just passed was an especially difficult one for us. The majority of MINEX goods were exported on the markets of developed capitalist countries. Consequently, we were hard hit by the economic sanctions applied against Poland. The re-orientation of the directions of export made at that time could not avert its decline, but it did moderate the effects of the sanctions. We succeeded in halting the declining trend in our export and in some fields we even overcame it by 1983, from which time we record steady growth.

These assessments cannot obscure the problems we encountered in implementing the 1985 plan. We are an exporter of goods (including various types of glass, ceramics and cement) whose producers are very dependent upon deliveries of energy agents. Energy cutbacks had a negative impact on production and thereby on the export of cement as well. We cannot fill the gap that has arisen here with the export of other goods, since the sale of cement represents about 25 percent of the value of MINEX export to the second payments area.

When we speak of sanctions, we also should keep in mind their secondary, added effect, one not anticipated by those that initiated them. Some European capitalist markets have been rediscovered (Scandanavia, for example) and trade with socialist countries has increased. They have become an important trading partner for us, especially with regard to industrial procurement of basic raw and semifabricate materials. We are convinced that in the future, the further development of such cooperation will take place. We also see great potential for increasing trade with the PRC.

The general assessment of solutions ushered in within the reform framework, both in production and trade enterprises, must be positive. This is not altered by the fact that there are some problems in their implementation. At the time that they were introduced, the state of the economy was far from normal. What is essential, however, is that economic mechanisms are being modified continually as the circumstances of their operation change and .

as experience is gained in their utilization. We all must realize that the introduction of the refomr was and is a dynamic process on whose course many internal and external factors impact.

Problems of Innovation

[Andrzej Ziaja, director-in-chief of METRONEX]

For 3 years, METRONEX has been operating under a new organizational structure, as a limited liability company. This has allowed us to cement cooperation with industry and has created an atmosphere of joint responsibility for the development of foreign trade.

Calculated in constant prices, METRONEX trade rose from 1983 to 1985 on an average of 16 percent per year, and the share of export in trade rose from 63 percent in 1983 to 65 percent in 1985. Ninety percent of the company's export goes to the first payments area. METRONEX conducts all enterprise business related to cooperation with CEMA countries. This ensures copartners of regular long-term sales. At the same time, it meets the needs of coproduction and producer goods import from socialist countries.

With regard to the second payments area, like other enterprises, METRONEX has felt the negative effects of sanctions and protectionism, particularly the withdrawal of most-favored nation status by the United States. It is also grappling with the problem of a lack of technological innovation and with difficulties in holding markets and clients. We are trying to keep up our established coproduction ties and retain our regular clients on traditional markets. At the same time, we are conducting a policy of greater commitment in cooperation with the Third World. This allows us to plan a greater increase in export to this area than to developed capitalist countries. We also are participating in efforts aimed at modernizing production in the subbranches of industry that we represent; we are trying to improve the quality and the promptness of export deliveries. The success of our efforts has been confirmed by the good results of the last 5 years--the doubling of trade with countries of the second payments area from 1980 to 1984 and the attainment of a 20-percent increase in export in 1985 as compared with 1984.

Chemistry Is Still Underrated

[Zygmunt Stefanski, director-in-chief of CIECH]

From 1983 to 1985, there was a basic rebuilding of ties with our foreign consumers, with the exception of the United States. We now place the goods traditionally supplied there on other markets.

For several years, CIECH has been implementing export plans to socialist and capitalist countries, but this is not a matter of special pride for us. The company's workforce would feel better about itself if we recorded not only the implementation of plans, but also a considerable growth in export, taking into consideration the devaluation factor. Organizationally we are prepared for this, but we must have something to sell. At present, new capital spending projects are being set in motion, but from an old portfolio, for example, in the production of PVC or antibiotics. This should enable some growth in overall export, unless other subbranches let us down.

With regard to pharmaceuticals, except for antibiotics as noted previously, we cannot expect an increase in export to second payments area countries from 1987 to 1990. We have a similar situation in the other subbranches of the chemicals industry. The 1986 forecast of a production increase in this industry of 5.4 percent, with a planned increase of 5 percent in the electrical engineering industry, may be regarded as evidence that the need for the more rapid development of chemistry is being observed. Prospects for 1987 to 1990 do not meet our expectations. It is difficult for me to explain to the company's workforce why, given a situation where foreign exchange is needed and where the chemicals industry obtains it much more cheaply than the electrical engineering industry, it seems that the distribution of capital spending projects is unfavorable to chemistry in spite of this. Perhaps we have a parochial view, but the increasing import of chemicals from the second payments area forces us to wonder about our trade balance. We cannot allow a further widening of the gap.

Our Position Obliges Us

[Nikodem Muszynski, director-in-chief of ELEKTRIM]

ELEKTRIM is an atypical foreign trade enterprise, for during the most difficult period, at the beginning of the 1980's, it experienced dynamic growth. From 1980 to 1984, our export rose by 27 percent. We hold the first place among foreign trade agencies exporting products of the electrical engineering industry. Our share in this export is nearly 13 percent, while our share in sales to second payments area countries is more than 20 percent. We have strengthened our position on many markets obtained during the 1970's and we have maintained coproduction ties with many well-known firms.

In 1985, the value of trade with the first payments area exceeded 790 million rubles--$352 million. While we do not hide our pleasure at the position we have attained in recent years, we likewise realize the responsibility we have because of this, given the need to give the Polish economy a true export-oriented direction.

We attach much hope to the Chinese market. It is complex, but interesting and promising. In 1986, the agreements signed in 1985 on trade and industrial cooperation with the West European firms BBC Brown Boveri from Switzerland and Siemens from the FRG should bear fruit. We likewise place great emphasis on creating stable ties with our domestic partners. We are developing not only trade but also industrial cooperation.

Our own actions, however, are insufficient; broader-scale changes promoting export are needed throughout the economy. From our viewpoint, the lack of institutional regulations on the export of complete factory installations, taking into account the specific nature of such export, continues to be a serious problem.

8536
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CHANGES IN SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURING PROGRAM

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 4, 26 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Urszula Zatorska: "According to Needs or Possibilities?"]

[Text] For several months now, work continues on the program of the development of small-scale manufacture to the year 1990. Its consecutive modifications were analyzed by the Council for Small-Scale Manufacturing (we wrote about it in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE no 40/1985) and by the Presidium of the Planning Commission. Recently the 12th team on small-scale manufacturing, services and crafts of the Commission for the Economic Reform, undertook work on the modified and improved version of the draft which includes motions from previous discussions. Incidentally we may mention that it was the first meeting of this body after a long intermission.

The authors of the draft, representatives of the Ministry of Trade and Services, this time hoped that the presented draft would be the final one. It turned out, however, that despite the numerous modifications and changes, the program continues to be controversial and is generally considered not courageous or innovative enough. The members of the 12th team of the Economic Reform Commission also took the position promoting the possibilities that the tasks of small-scale manufacturing be further increased, while at same time some economic and financial tools be changed.

How, then, does the modified version of the program prepared by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services [MHWiU] look, or else, how does this department see the participation of small-scale manufacturing in the economy of the current five-year plan?

The starting point in the preparation of the program was at first submitted by the provincial and central organizations of small-scale manufacturing proposals for the National Socioeconomic Plan [NPSG] for the years 1986-90. It appeared, however, that the sum of those proposals did not assure an essential participation of small-scale enterprises in the structure of our industry, assuming that in the past 5 years there has only been a 24.2 percent increase in their production. Thus the current version of the draft definitively rejects the "local conception," adopting a variant that assumes a faster pace of development of light industry and services. The new draft devotes more attention also to the problems of cottage work and to the cooperative links of small-scale manufacturing enterprises with key industry.

Socialized small-scale manufacturing, according to the program, is to gain in the five-year plan a growth of 142.4 percent, which gives a yearly average growth rate of 7.33 percent. These are much higher indices than those adopted in the NPSG variant of the general development of socialized industry, ratified by the Sejm, amounting to 118.5 percent and 3.45 percent, respectively. These high indices, however, mean a defacto slowing down of the rate of development of socialized small-scale manufacturing in relation to the rate obtained in the years 1983-85, and the majority of criticisms of the program is addressed to this. In the period of those 3 years, the value of the sales of production and services (calculated in constant prices) increase by 44 percent.

In the opinion of the authors of the draft, however, the slowing down of the pace derives from a realistic evaluation of the economic situation, and particularly the supply situation. The program assumes that a growth much higher than the average should be gained by those branches of small-scale manufacturing in which raw and other materials will not consitute a basic barrier to development. Above all, with regard to the mineral industry (construction materials, ceramics, etc.), and the food industry, which in the 5-year plan ought to double their production. On the other hand, the lowest growth (132-136 percent), due to the lack of prospects for improving the supply situation, is assumed for the chemical, electromachine, and light industries.

The program of development of small-scale manaufacturing is based on the assumption that besides a better use of the existing production base, in the years 1986-90 there will take place an increase in the number of enterprises and cooperatives and an increase in the number of employees. One and the other at the level of the increase gained in the years 1983-85 [sic]. Among other things, it was assumed that up to the year 1990 in the area of all provinces there will be nominated enterprises of local industry. This ought to be favored by the resolutions on the national reconstruction and development of local industry. Primarily, i.e., in the earlier verion of the draft, 19 provinces did not declare the need of opening this type of enterprises at all. The current version assumes that the local industry in the 5-year period will increase its production by 55.8 percent. The plans are for the existing enterprises to undertake concrete initiatives resulting form local needs. With regard to this, there is a lot to be done, and they will not copy what already is being done locally by the crafts and cooperatives.

The development of the crafts, according to the program of the MHWiU, will also take place at a slower rate from that gained in the past few years, which is also explained by difficulties with supplies and manpower, and difficulties in finding facilities and funds for the development of the crafts industry. On the other hand, the question of representing this development by concrete numbers remains open. In the first version, the draft proposed a growth of development of crafts amounting to 126 percent, and in the corrected version, 136 percent. At the same time, crafts people themselves recently proposed a new variant for their development that would give within the 5-year period a growth of 175 percent, provinding, however, that numerous condictions, concerning, among other things, materials and technological supplies, financial solutions, etc., be met. Which of these variants will become possible for realization will become known when agreements with other departments, the department of the machine industry among others, will come to the end. The number of crafts enterprises is to increase in the 5-year period by 35 thousand, i.e., 11 percent, and the number of employees by 80 thousand, i.e., 13 percent.

The programs's assumption with regard to foreign small-scale manufacturing enterprises, is their moderate and selective development. It is assumed that the numver of these enterprises will increase by 90, i.e., 13 percent, and the number of employees by 7 thousand, i.e., 15 percent, while the turnovers by about 60 billion zlotys, i.e., 37 percent.

As a result of these assumptions and indices of development, the internal structure of small-scale manufacturing will somewhat change. By the end of 1985, the participation of the socialized light industry in it amounted to 50.2 percent, the participation of the crafts, 36.5 percent, and of the foreign light industry enterprises, 13.3 percent. In 1990, these numbers are to amount respectively to: 51.2 percent, 35.7 percent, and 13.1 percent. Namely, the participation of the socialized small-scale manufacturing will increase a little, and of the other two sectors, will diminish.

On the other hand, the participation of the whole small-scale manufacturing in the national industry in the realization of the programs assumption will amount in 1990 to 12.9 percent.

The discussed program also contains a part concerning the development of social services. In this domain it is rather modest and does not promise too much. As a principle it adopts the proposals submitted by particular units to the NPSG. Only the crafts puts forward more ambitious tasks. As a result, the program assumes for social services a growth of 137.9 percent in the 5-year period, with an increase of the number of service facilities by 9.7 percent and the number of employees by 6.9 percent.

Somewhat more difficult than raising the bar of the tasks of small-scale manufacturing, is modifying its economic tools. In this part of the program some changes are taking place too, for example, the decision to lower by 8 percent the income tax for a large part of small enterprises (the funds thus saved will strenghten the resources of those enterprises), and a new, more favorable decree on tax and a tax card for crafts people performing services, was issued by the minister of finances. Nevertheless, many issues still constitute an unknown, while on the other hand, some already known tools, with relation to small-scale manufacturing, raise doubts as to their sense and effectiveness. For example, there is no guarantee that economic tools effective in other sectors of the economy will prove useful in small-scale manufacturing, where, for example, the degree of the wearing out of the durable assets is, on the average, higher by 10-12 percent than in the key industry. Also important is the question whether burdening the services industry with participation in the creation of the Fund for the Services of the Foreign Debt will not deepen the crisis in which this industry finds itself.

During the years 1982-85, which were very difficult for the economy, small-scale manufacturing increased its participation in production on the whole by 8.5 to 10.5 percent. Therefore, those who care about the development of small enterprises find it difficult to agree that the increase to 13 during 5 years, assumed in the program, is the best that small-scale manufacturing and the whole of the economy can manage to do. Thus it is difficult to resolve whether, in the part of tasks, the program is too cautious, or too ambitious. On the other hand, we must certainly look for other solutions and ways of overcoming difficulties, more effective than current ones and those included in the program. Prof Czeslaw Niewadzi also pointed it out, saying that the progam lacks above all the answer to the question how to overcome the present barriers of development to small-scale manufacturing: the supply base and the manpower base, the deadlock in the development of exports, the dying out of cottage work, etc.

"The goal which the program puts forward," said Prof Czeslaw Niewadzi, "namely, to increase the participation of small-scale manufacturing in the economy, is not a goal in itself. The result intended is to raise the efficiency of management, which cannot be achieved without making earlier correct diagnoses."

Precisely with regard to the correctness of the diagneses included in the program, the participants in the discussion had many reservations. The program assumed that the average size of a crafts enterprise will not be changed because our tax policy favors only small crafts workshops.

"Our goal is not to adjust the program to the fiscal policy," said Prof Niewadzi, "but to define the most desirable and effective directions of development of small-scale manufacturing. The fiscal policy ought to be ajusted to them, and not we to the policy."

Also the thesis about the nonprofitability of small service enterprises, which, in the opinion of the authors of the program, results from the economic calculus, did not find support among the team members of the 12th Commission on the Economic Reform. They pointed out that this nonprofitability results above all from a nonefficient system of incentives functioning in services. A system which actually induces those employed in services to moonlight and engage in non-registered services.

"Low wages," said Edward Koska, director of the "Podryn" Association of Market Production Enterprises, "next to supplies, constitute the basic barrier of development of small-scale manufacturing. Despite the fact that small-scale manufacturing industry shows better results and productivity than the key industry, wages in it are lower. In 1984, for example, average pay in socialized small-scale manufacturing constituted 81.1 percent of the avergae pay in the key industry and this trend continues."

High productivity of the durable assets of socialized small-scale manufacturing is attested by the fact that while having durable assets of 2.2

percent of the value of the durable assets of the whole socialized industry, it provides about 5.6 percent of the whole sold production. The value of sold production for one thousand zlotys of the gross value of durable assets in this industry amounted in 1984 to 2989 zlotys and was nearly three times higher than in the whole of socialized industry. Thus it is justifiable to ask whether we should not direct more funds from central supplies to where they are used the most effectively.

Particularly since units of small-scale manufacturing can play an important role in the restructuring of the economy. For if in the present conditions a restructuring of big industry is connected with large outlays, utilization of small-scale manufacturing remains a realistic choice. In other words, we ought to consider whether the directing of an increasingly larger part of the increase of productive resorces is not the current alternative of economic growth.

Also important is the question of the technical equipment of small-scale manufacturing enterprises. In highly developed countries, it is precisely small-scale manufacturing industry that has at its disposal the most modern machinery and is, in a certain sense, the testing ground for new technical solutions. Would not such an approach serve our small-scale industry too? Was the question asked during the discussion? Particularly, since the changes in this domain may decide about the passage of small-scale manufacturing from an extensive to an intensive type of development.

"In other countries small does not mean old fashioned, and it should not mean it in our country either," summed up the subject Hubert Morawski, vicechairman of the CZSP [Central Board of Small-Scale Manufacturing].

In the course of the next few weeks, the program of development of small-scale manufacturing ought to be modified by the observances made during the course of the deliberations, and after the final amendment, will be considered by the government. Only its realization, however, will show whether the program, constructed so long and with such difficulties, will become a catalog of empty slogans, or whether it will fulfill the ambitions of small-sacale producers, using in a correct way their possibilities and increasing the role of small enterprises in the economy.

12270
CSO: 2600/225

ECONOMY POLAND

PAPER VIEWS TRADE, COOPERATION WITH DU PONT

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 4, 26 Jan 86 p 11

[Article by K.P.: "Ten Years of Du Pont"]

[Text] Last year the Du Pont firm celebrated the tenth 10th anniversary of the activity of its branch in Poland. On this occasion a press conference was organized in Warsaw, during which Du Pont representatives acquainted its participants with the history of the firm, its present directions of production and future plans.

Poland is, after the Soviet Union, the second partner among socialist countries. The firm exports to Poland large amounts of synthetic fibers: through "Textilimpex" we receive fibers of the so called second and third generations (among them, two-factor antistatic fibers), used by light industry (hosiery, lingerie, light and sport clothes).

Poland is also a recipient of the technical poliamid, used in the production of technical textiles, which find application in the production of tires and transport belts. Du Pont also cooperates with Poland in the textile industry. Among other things, it is involved with the knitting research and development center, where work is carried out jointly on the production of a core elastic fiber, applicable in the production of sport cloths and underwear. Polymers produced by Du Pont are used in about 250 Polish enterprises of various branches. Among them are producers of contruction products, elastomers, teflon, and various types of foil. The firm also supplies our market with pesticides and pharmaceuticals. Currently there are 8 types of the former in Poland, they all passed very strict tests of usefulness in our climatic and environmental conditions. In the field of pharmaceuticals, the firm is interested in expanding cooperation with Poland, it plans to purchase several licences, wants to participate in a joint production of the so called anticoagulants, and plans to introduce to our market several specific drugs particularly needed by the health service.

In 1984 and 1985, the firm bought Polish goods and services amounting to 40 percent of the value of our country's exports, 15 percent of which were purchases of our coal. Efforts are made to increase the import of Polish products that would meet world quality and price standards, although full balancing of our mutual trade will probably not take place for still some time.

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ECONOMY POLAND

REPORTAGE ON POLISH ECONOMIC SOCIETY CONGRESS

Chairman Interviewed

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 45, 10 Nov 85 p 1, 4

[Interview with Prof Zdzislaw Sadowski, current chairman of the Polish Economic Society, by Karol Szwarc; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] I sometimes hear it said in discussions with economists from enterprises that this is not a period of reform but rather the best of times of the old system. Are these erroneous observations or are they just spiteful remarks?

[Answer] Perhaps these statements are simply an expression of bitterness. Still, they come as somewhat of a surprise. Economists should better understand what is actually taking place. Of course it would be absurd to say that we are living under the old system. Many fundamental changes have taken place. Perhaps there are some enterprises where nothing has changed, though I cannot believe that. If, however, there are enterprises which did not experience any change from the time reforms were implemented, then they alone should be held responsible for such a situation. This would show that they were slow in taking advantage of opportunities which became available to them: changes in organization were not introduced, changes in the system of remuneration were not brought about, etc.

[Question] Then would you say that we are getting closer or farther away from the model proposed under the "Program"?

[Answer] There is no doubt in my mind that we are getting closer to this model. The road leading to our goal is long and arduous. I believe that we should continue reminding ourselves that the course we need to follow is not smooth but rough and bristling with conflict. Many people are confused by this picture. They would rather these obstacles not exist. But this is simply impossible in view of the steps which need to be taken to reform the economy. What is important, however, is that we are advancing in the right direction. All the objective investigations condjcted comprehensively and scrupulously attest to this fact with all certainty.

[Question] Some economists, mainly careerists, are currently saying that the fight for reform is quixotic. These words surely must contain bitterness over their past defeats when they authoritatively took charge in changing the system of economic management. Now, however, they fear that nothing will come of these reforms. Sir, do you share these same misgivings?

[Answer] If each human activity was based exclusively on past defeats, then in all probability, no progress would ever be possible. Everyone would only be frustrated.

One can and should have misgivings, but they, however, should not inhibit one's activity. Anyone who gives in from the onset for fear of failure deserves only pity. The reform is a battle waged against both external and internal obstacles. Blows are expected to be received in this struggle for this is only natural.

Statements that nothing will result from the reforms and, therefore, should be abandoned were stated by some individuals from the very beginning even before the requirements different from those 5 years ago. This, however, does not mean that they are satisfactory; far from it. We still do not have either a uniform pricing system or stable system of foreign exchange. The success of the reform will depend on such fundamental concerns. Their solution requires us to follow a consistent course which cannot always be maintained. However, the course taken in bringing about change is correct if we compare today's system of pricing and foreign exchange with the one existing in the past several years. Of course, it is true that these systems are not fully stable which consequently hinders the work of the reform.

[Question] The doubts being raised generally are concerned more with what has already been achieved than with the direction to be assumed.

[Answer] It is often said that various forms of regulation designed to manage the economy are inconsistent with the guiding principles of the reform. This is true, but we must understand that their application arises from specific situations such as a lack of convertible currency. If regulations gradually increase, then it would be correct to say that we are regressing. However, as long as regulations are confined to a definite period to serve a specific purpose, then we can say with full confidence that we are progressing even if this progress is slow in occurring. It is only natural to desire a quick withdrawal of regulations.

[Question] Then it would seem that an important criteria in evaluating the reform lies in its feasibility.

[Answer] This is a crucial criterion. We can also see this in terms of pricing. It is not enough to just formulate euphonic demands that prices must be regulated because everyone is aware of this. Instead, we must find a solution that will stabilize prices under specific conditions. We cannot, after all, economically realize an accurate pricing policy since we must take into consideration its social consequence and the necessity of curbing inflation. Still, it is difficult to maintain that everything possible has been done. That is why so much importance is placed not only on an open professional discussion among economists but also in confronting the results of such discussion with appointed representatives, especially those from professional organizations.

Similar attention should be given to the system of taxation and wage reform. Complete solutions are of the utmost importance because the effectiveness of the entire system will ultimately depend on them. However, I cannot reconcile myself with criticisms hinting that the reform regressed to the status of a system concerned mainly with contract work and recognition. It is true that there exist several elements which impede the realization of the guiding principles of the reform and promote contract work to reduce costs. This, however, is not an intended element of the system and it has no bearing on its execution. A stubborn battle is being waged to eliminate those instances which were brought about by the impossibility of facilitating equal starting conditions for enterprises. Such criticisms, therefore, do not help but rather themselves become factors hindering the reform by predicting its failure.

[Question] A majority of theorists believe that a totally different approach to our ultimate goal must be taken, in addition to, accurately defining the model we chose and specifying the limits of administrative and economic constraints and the relation between them. Sir, are you of the same opinion?

[Answer] Theorists hold various opinions. This is only natural since their reasoning for an argument varies. I am a theorist strongly inspired by economic practice which leads me to believe that it will be difficult accurately to define such limitations using a purely theoretical approach. The boundaries between adherence to administrative constraints and economic constraints will continue to be an area of dispute and one of controversy where contradictions will arise. We must keep in mind that progress in realizing an efficient socialist economy will only occur when administrative constraints gradually abate in favor of economic constraints.

However, I do not believe that there is an immediate need to artifically determine what these limitations should be. Perhaps the economy will soon function so efficiently that the need to apply administrative constraints will pass altogether.

[Question] Professor, am I to take this as a joke?

[Answer] Sir, you may take this as an expression of hope.

[Question] I understand, but won't the implementation of reforms throw an altogether new light on the means of conducting structural policy?

[Answer] A reform intended for the systematic functioning of the economy must be closely connected to structural changes. These two things are inseparable. A reform allows for structural changes to come about. This, however, does not mean that they can result automatically from it. Conscious participation is essential and the reform creates the conditions for it in three particular areas.

First, it creates a system which eliminates inefficiency within the economy and promotes the development of efficient enterprises. When this process takes hold it will lead to favorable structural changes contingent on making production become more cost effective.

Second, the reform will allow small- and medium-size enterprises to emerge. Due to the high level of production, few exist at present. Meanwhile, they are essential in promoting structural modifications since they make socially desirable expansion and technological progress possible.

Last, it will be necessary to shift production toward areas of vital importance to the national economy. This can only be done through centralized investment for its achievement is beyond the capability of individual enterprises or even whole industries. These undertakings require organizational and financial attention in particular.

The reform should serve to see that all of this comes about through a systemic rather than a financial approach.

[Question] But it is exactly this view which often brings resentment of the reforms. Isn't it said that system does in fact exist but one without money or even assets?

[Answer] A system does not create funds but rather assists in their creation. That is why solutions promoting initiative are introduced; that is why you create various opportunities for combining the funds of enterprises, for making loans more available and for increasing cooperation.

[Question] Sir, don't you believe that the anxiety shared by economists over the reform is due to a return in some areas of indirect management practices?

[Answer] The term "indirect management" should be eliminated from the dictionary altogether since it does not belong in the reform vocabulary. In the new economic system there is no place for enterprises to be managed from above. This is prohibited by laws that are in force. Management from above kills both initiative and self-sufficiency which are essential in creating and promoting collectivized enterprises. The main concern, therefore, is not with management from above but rather with actions by the central authorities to influence firms indirectly using economic tools and policies. Certain direct expedients can undoubtedly also be applied in this system such as a ban on the use of energy-intensive technology or a ban on producing products which have become obsolete, are import-intensive or are harmful to the environment. Such bans are and will be observed since they comprise the arsenal of the actual reform.

Nevertheless, I must agree with you that management from above is becoming more prevalent and should be a cause for concern. We must resist this but not just emotionally. Concern itself will not solve anything. These practices are not just expressions of someone's ill will. First of all, we must come to realize that real problems do exist which give rise to such practices and, therefore, solutions other than those which may directly lead to the reestablishment of indirect management must be found.

One such problem may be, for instance, the need to improve assembly production.

[Question] Does this then require the immediate establishment of conglomerates as was the case with MEGAT?

[Answer] I do not think so. I do not consider conglomerates a desirable form of organization since they do not serve to stimulate initiative and resourcefulness. This would only lead to tighter forms of management. We should be looking for other more appropriate solutions which may and, at times, must combine the resources of many enterprises and even establish organizational unions modeled after a consortium. This points to the establishment of integrated unions and cooperation between individual enterprises toward realizing mutual, well-defined ventures; and not to increasing the autonomy of a certain industry, usually in the trade sector, over the levels of authority.

[Question] I have heard it suggested that technicians are the chief backers for the excessive concentration of the economy. This leads me to believe that technicians take a conservative view of the reform. It has even been said that this had led to an open conflict between economists and technicians. Can this be true?

[Answer] I feel that this is not only false but harmful as well. Such a conflict does not exist. Technicians contribute invaluably to the discussion of economic performance. Such discussion relies on their keen practical knowledge of the technological state of the economy, on the specific consequences of low production or one which is material- or energy-intensive, on poor economic utilization and on the possibilities for technological development.

An economist is professionally concerned with matters pertaining to economic calculations and tradeoffs. It would be most unfortunate, especially at a time when the system and structure are undergoing modifications, if these two professional groups did not work together.

[Question] Declarations of mutual cooperation are plentiful. For instance, an agreement on mutual cooperation had recently been signed, for the second time, between the Chief Technical Organization [NOT] and the Polish Economic Society.

[Answer] I am glad that such an agreement exists, one which expresses the intentions of both groups. Such agreements are becoming more common and are bringing concrete results. However, it is also true that there often exists a problem in finding common professional approaches to basic economic issues. Economists suspect some members of the technical community of treating reality a bit too mechanically. Technicians, on the other hand, feel that economists do not appreciate their work.

I believe, however, that certain areas do exist where common language can easily be found. We need to be more resourceful and innovative when looking at technology, economics and organization. Both groups are open to these issues. The point, however, is whether a mutual course will be reached.

The growth of initiative is contingent on clarifying the status of a director of a collectivized enterprise. He has to be assigned the task of organizing this initiative and, therefore, has to fulfill an extremely important social function by steering technological and economic progress, by developing the forces of production and the country's socioeconomic position. We still do not have an answer as to how, in the economic system, we are to assure the director's right to take risks, his appropriate status and salary or how to involve him fully in directing the enterprise by working together with workers' unions.

[Question] Sir, how would you evaluate the position of just the economic community in the fourth year of the reform?

[Answer] I have recently held many meetings with PTE representatives who informed me of the resolutions passed by provincial branches of our group prior to the 14th Polish Economic Society National Congress. I have the impression that we hold similar views and have a strong commitment to working diligently toward our goal. It is gratifying to know that such unity exists in such a large organization as the PTE whose strength lies in the activities of its provincial branches and institutional circles. Such consensus is especially invaluable to a decentralized and horizontal structure like ours which we must protect and develop. It can be said that the PTE is fighting for the success of the reform and is determined to promote its consistent continuation. There are, of course, differences about the precise steps to be taken. But it is good that such differences exist since their debate will make it possible to reach real progress in consolidating the new system of economic management.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

Leading Economists See Slow Progress

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 45, 10 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Marek Misiak]

[Text] At the initiative of the Warsaw Branch of the Polish Economic Society (PTE), a subsequent nation-wide conference was held before the start of the 14th PTE National Congress. Economists had expressed concern for the current performance of the reform as they had a month ago at a conference on the National Socioeconomic Plan [NPSG] for 1986-90.

Course for the Future

Prof Zdzislaw Sadowski, the first to speak, expressed the need to accelerate economic reform. He believes that in order for economic reforms to succeed, people working at all levels of the economy must be made to think in terms of the future. There is no question that the present course of economic reform is riddled with problems and inconsistencies. However, Z. Sadowski, as could be gathered from his speech, does not see any choice other than following the established course more closely than heretofore. To postpone steps necessary toward accelerating reforms would do a great disservice to the economy and country.

The difficulty in accelerating reforms results from, inter alia, the need to assume a more adequate pricing scale than exists at present (the problem with pricing occupied a leading place in statements issued by speakers and in discussions).

One improvement which can be pointed to, in Z. Sadowski's opinion, is the drop in sales in so-called regulated prices from 15 to 3 percent.

Prof Jan Mujzel, docent Adam Lipowski and others stressed, however, that prices continue to compose one of the weakest points of the reform. There are still too many ministerial and bureaucratic factors used in establishing prices.

According to J. Mujzel, an inflationary spiral caused by periodic market imbalances should be accepted since it cannot be avoided. It could even be tolerable to a certain degree for it would substitute hidden (suspended) inflation for open inflation. The rise in inflation could be contained within bearable limits by increasing supply and controlling demand. In J. Mujzel's view, the fundamental problem concerns the creation of a system which would induce firms to increase output. Attained market equilibrium should favor this. Under equilibrium, firms will be less likely to pass the effects of their inefficency, through higher prices, onto consumers. This should allow for an even closer relation between business incentives and profits. J. Mujzel believes that this will then create a situation allowing for a departure from an exaggerated system of high taxation to support the national budget. Furthermore, inflationary trends will be permanently extinguished as firms show greater incentive to increase their earning capacity.

A. Lipowski's speech contained a similar view. In his opinion, curtailment of excess consumer demand is vital in curbing inflation. Central investments, both connected and not connected with production, therefore, must be maintained at a reasonable level. The budget must be balanced and the system of credit moderately expanded. In light of this, one must consider A. Lipowski's recommendation on restructuring the country's financial system in such a way that it would limit the issuance of money.

Is a Recession Imminent?

Minister Z. Sadowski stated that the creation of trade-wide monopolies obstructing economic mechanisms are not in keeping with the economic reforms being realized in Poland. The creation of diversified enterprises tending to obstruct economic mechanisms, economic accounts and the autonomy of personnel are not consistent with the spirit of reforms.

How did these tendencies come about in our country? Reforms, after all, cannot foresee the creation of indirect management between ministries and enterprises. Ministries themselves should withdraw from directly managing enterprises. According to Z. Sadowski, tendencies inconsistent with reforms are manifested in contradiction.

Can these contradictions, however, under our present situation again threaten a recession, as has been the case more than once in the past decade?

Prof Jozef Pajestka believes that such dangers should currently be treated as genuine, even if they are only transitory.

Prof Urszula Plowiec, in reference to this part of J. Pajestka's speech, pointed to the existence of a heirarchical managerial structure in various departmental and commercial systems. J. Pajestka suspects so-called technocratic and conservative forces at work at hindering the reforms. According to her, they are motivated by ignorance and special interests.

Doctor M. Rakowski stressed during the discussion that an excessively exaggerated distribution system has contributed to a growing bureaucratic and monopolistic trend. An economic imbalance also furthers the formation of pressure groups within firms in order for them to adapt to the situation. These groups also wish to focus on policies promoting inefficiency.

The focus currently is on a situation more difficult than had existed in the past decade and one not controlled by any independent processes. The restoration of regionalistic and bureaucratic trends is, therefore, presently seen as an obstruction whose outcome cannot be predicted in the long term. Neverthe, less, it would be a mistake to ignore these obstructions for having done so in the past cost us dearly.

Slow Progress

The minor strides achieved with the reforms, appearing most sharply in the distribution sphere, seem to be more harmful in the long term than our abandoning the reform program. Prof Czeslaw Skowronek referred to this point using the supply of materials as an example.

Operative programs have replaced governmental orders but the range of priorities continues to be greater than the potential of the economy and, therefore, regulations in the supply market have not been removed. More and more enterprises engaged in supplies are entering into obligatory production unions. Ministerial departments and branches were to be excluded from direct control of distribution processes. This, however, did not occur. Evidence of this can be seen, for instance, in the dispensation of hard currency.

C. Skowronek agreed with J. Mujzel's assertion that bold steps need to be taken in stimulating the pricing system and in restoring economic balance in order to avoid the threat of continued regulations in commodity distribution together with the negative consequences associated with them.

Even if this or that industry managed to increase the supply of goods through domestic production or imports it was not followed by regulatory restrictions. There exists a misconception that almost all production ordered by the government is distributed. In C. Skowronka's opinion, this is mostly due to cautionary measures verging on conservatism.

As could be gathered from Prof Wladyslaw Jaworski's speech, the changes in the system of finance and credit were inconsistent and incapable of meeting expectations. This is evident from the increase in the population's monetary reserves which this year will probably amount to approximately 200 to 300 billion zloty, far exceeding planned quotas, and an excessive rise in investment expenditures. Attempts made by banks to limit the amount of credits to enterprises in 1982-83 failed because enterprises, even the inefficient ones, somehow obtained money. In 1984, due to the scarcity of business credits, enterprises were observed to either assume excess debt or resign themselves altogether from bank credits. Banks, therefore, this year began to slightly extend their credit policy to efficient enterprises. The situation, however, continues to remain paradoxical.

Investment demand is much greater than originally planned, yet enterprises are scarcely taking advantage of investment credits. The deficit is rising, yet enterprises are continuing to take advantage of large budget subsidies and various tax reductions and exemptions which simultaneously allows them to operate without bank credits. Only 20 percent of new business investments are financed through investment credits.

Surely economic reform is not based on everyone receiving allotments, subsidies, tax reductions and exemptions, W. Jaworski said. As long as such a situation exists with the budget replacing banks in our country, it will be difficult to speak of the practice of using financial tools in allocating funds.

The conference progressed in a lively manner. Docent Czeslaw Uhma submitted a rather important long-range proposal of integrating ministries. In the view of this speaker, it would also be necessary radically to change the structure of existing ministries (institutions) in order to eliminate bureaucratic branch divisions.

Tadeusz Oleksy also contributed to the discussion by exposing the weaknesses of the present wage and incentive system. Statements made by economists from enterprises (Jozef Ciszewski from Cracos's HYDROMOT and Idzi Krasinski from Warsaw's Kasprzaka Radio Works) confirmed the main points made by the speakers of the shortcomings of the economic reform program. Economists from enterprises were, however, decidedly outnumbered at this conference by academics.

Statement Issued on Reform

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 46, 17 Nov 85 p 5

[Statement on the economic reform issued by the Polish Economic Society at their 14th National Congress]

[Excerpts] The economic reform is being introduced at a particularly difficult time for the Polish national economy. The country's economic situation continues to be a matter of deep concern and induces us to look for ways for its improvement. The present 14th Polish Economic Society [PTE] Congress and various provincial congresses have revealed the full tragic aspect of the situation.

The effects of the economic reform have hitherto been below expectations. This, however, is not only due to extremely complex external factors. A number of impediments and opposition to the reform are evident within the country as is the return to a form of economic management which proved to be both ineffective and burdened with periodic large-scale social conflicts. The significant impetus given to the reform in its first phase is now weakening. Meanwhile, the country's socioeconomic situation demands a trenchant policy to quickly realize reform in the coming years.

The delegates attending the 14th PTE National Congress consider it their civic and professional duty to call attention of both the government and the public to the various restraints preventing progress irrespective of their causes. They noted with particular concern instances in which various centralized and local administrative cells, vested with the legal power to realize the reform, evaded or bypassed legislative principles and showed signs of inertia and ignorance. The PTE repeatedly raised questions concerning such instances of activity incompatible with reforms as: limiting the powers of workers and regional unions which are, after all, fundamental elements of social integration; reorganizing the system of administration--particularly renewed centralization--with little regard for economic efficiency; maintaining an elastic subsidization and fiscal policy which undermines the principles of rigid financing on the one hand and hinders the effective development of productive units on the other. Too often we find instances when administrative efficacy is denied by the bureaucracy, when excessive administrative regulations obstruct one of the canons of the reform--exacting efficiency through economic means, when innovation and flexibility are suppressed through pressure from local administrative decrees created virtually as an extension of the law. In realizing the reform, we cannot allow for its social context to decay on behalf of technocratic solutions. We have clearly maintained from the very beginning that one of the key elements of the reform is a commitment to bring about changes in the function, method, structure, course and style of activity employed by central organs in administering the economy. We feel that in order to deal with all these issues, it will be necessary to consult and consider the opinions held by the community of economists.

Negative resolutions harmful to the progress of the economic reform also contribute to ignorance of the goals and guiding principles of the reform and produce passivity or privately motivated abstinence among the administrative cadre at all levels of government. This criticism is directed at us as well for many PTE members belong to this cadre. Therefore, we must be more energetic and effective in improving the professional activity of the PTE cadre in order for the Society to invariably become an organization which uncompromisingly conducts the reform by developing and defending its achievements. The PTE, being both a professional and scientific society, should continue to contribute to the development of theoretical principles of economic reform as well as putting the effective features of the reform into active practice. At the same time, the Society expects a fully developed economic program from the country's leaders in the coming years.

13090/12859
CSO: 2600/194

BRIEFS

CANNED FISH FROM USSR--In the port of Gdynia on 4 December unloading began of 1,300 tons of canned fish delivered by Soviet ships, including 4,000,000 cans of sardines with tomatoes in oil. Since early September of this year, under an agreement concluded by Rybex with our Soviet partner, 9 ships have already called at the port of Gdynia. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Dec 85 p 1] 9970/12859

GASOLINE PRICES UP--Starting 1 December 1985 prices will increase for gasoline and motor oil. The new price of one liter of ethylene 94 is 60.00 zlotys, of ethylene 78--52.00 zl., and of motor oil--42.00 zl. The increase in the price of liquid fuels is primarily due to the need to encourage economical use thereof by all vehicle users. As is known, in recent years there has been an annual increase of 400,000 cars and trucks, while liquid fuel deliveries have not been increasing due to limited funds for importing crude oil. Under these conditions, regardless of the application of liquid fuel regulations, it is also necessary to influence demand through the level of prices. The price was set after hearing the opinion of the All-Polish Association of Trade Unions, which did not agree to the proposal originally made by the government of a 25 percent increase. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 1] 9970/12859

HIGHWAY REPAIR WORK COMPLETED--With President of the Council of Ministers Professor Zbigniew Messner, Vicechairman of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Minister Vice Premier Manfred Gorywoda participating, on 3 December a rebuilt section of international route E-16 linking Sosnowiec and Katowice was inaugurated. Thanks to this modernization, begun in 1978, this section of the highway now meets the same standards as urban expressways. Three lanes in each direction, wide shoulders and on- and off-ramps at road junctions ensure a smooth and safe ride. This project, which cost 10.2 billion zlotys, has reduced travel time by two-thirds. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Dec 85 p 1] 9970/12859

MICROELECTRONIC SWITCHING STATION--In Czestochowa a modern switching station has been inaugurated. The BUSZ Hz electronic system is equipped with an Intel-80 microprocessor and controls the feeding of electric traction and additional energy devices. The project was carried out by the Central Railroad Technology Research and Development Center, and documentation was done by the Kolprojekt Central Design and Research Office in Warsaw. The new switching station will save the government 39 million zlotys per annum. All modernization work prior to installation was done by the state system. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Dec 85 p 3] 9970/12859

POWER PLANT MODERNIZATION--Intensive work is continuing on the rebuilding and modernization of the 500 megawatt block generator at the Kozienica [?] power plant. The teams of Energomontaz, Beton-Stal, Elektrobudowa, Energoaparatura, Termokor and the Association for Erection Work [ZRE], in addition to the personnel of the power plant, are doing everything to ensure the synchronization of the generator by the end of this year, to add more badly needed energy to the national grid. However, everything depends on delivery of parts from the USSR and Polish enterprises. Photograph shows installation of a 500 megawatt turbine. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Dec 85 p 3] 9970/12859

POLONIA FIRMS BOUND BY CIVIL CODE--More and more often it seems that Polonia firms are becoming partners of units of the public sector of the economy. But what rules regulate the nonfulfilment by these firms of their obligations to public sector units or their misfulfilment? The rules of Council of Ministers Resolution 207 of 27 September 1982, known in all enterprises, (Mon. Pol. no. 26, item 235; 1984, no. 1, item 2, and no. 29, item 200), are, of course, inapplicable here. The Civil Code does provide for lawsuits as a result of improper fulfilment of commitments. Thus the agreement must contain a reservation about the possibility of penalty. If the public sector unit has not done so, and has suffered damage, it may receive indemnity on a common basis. It must prove to the court that it has suffered damage, that the damage is the partner's, i.e. the Polonia firm's, fault, and that it resulted from improper fulfilment or nonfulfilment of an obligation. This is dealt with in Art. 471 ff. of the Civil Code. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Dec 85 p 6] 9970/12859

PRICE HIKES REPORTED--At the end of December 1985, cigarette prices rose by about 20 percent and the price of matches rose 100 percent. Beginning in January, radio-television charges increased by 50 percent, water-sewage services rose by about 40 percent and trash pickup went from .10 zlotys per square meter of apartment area to a 2-zloty rental for residential accommodations, in the so-called third stage of increases. Beginning with 1 January, the price of domestic automobiles likewise rose by 10 percent (the so-called subsidy for the automotive modernization fund), as did the price of foreign automobiles, which was reported on 7 January. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 3, 19 Jan 86 p 4] 8536

CSO: 2600/251

UNITED STATES ACCUSED OF 'GLOBAL TERRORISM'

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 86 p 6

[Article by Frantisek Vychodil: "Politics of Global Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] The world is enraged by the practice of the United States which arbitrarily reserves for itself a "right" to launch punishing acts against individual countries and nations because of their unwillingness to live in accordance with Washington's ideas. Such an interventionist policy is a recidivism of imperialist thinking which rejects, through the use of force, the right of nations to decide independently and choose their own path of development.

"Undeclared war" against the nations of the liberated countries is not limited only to the subversion and, in the end, overthrow of progressive regimes. The United States has assumed the role of a self-appointed inquisitor to such an extent that it has even identified a certain "terrorist association" so far comprising five different countries ranging from Latin America to the Far East. In addition, the United States has taken upon itself the right of reprisal against any country on its black list because of help to the "terrorists." Libya obviously is one of the first of these countries. The perverse logic of the United States works in the following way: If a country legally extends aid to nations which have opted for freedom, the United States considers such action as "terrorism" and "aggression." On the other hand, coups carried out in the interest of the United States are quickly dubbed as "liberation."

The concept of the struggle against the so-called international terrorism, supplemented by an increased willingness of the U.S. administration and Congress to intervene in regional conflicts in the entire world, is called more and more often the Reagan Doctrine. It was J. Kirkpatrick, the former U.S. permanent representative to the UN and the passionate advocate of President Reagan, who gave this policy the name Reagan Doctrine. The origin of this doctrine goes back to last year's State of the Union message in which R. Reagan declared that the United States will act as a defender of the "free world" and made it quite clear that he was resolved to implement this self-appointed role vis-a-vis those countries and governments which are not ready to surrender unconditionally to American pressure. He also asked for an increase in aid to the "freedom fighters" and identified as such the counterrevolutionary bands in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and other places.

Overall, Reagan Doctrine can be summarized as follows:

--open interventionism in the internal affairs of developing countries has now become a national policy;

--ideologization of foreign policy with the aim of starting a counter-offensive by misusing slogans such as democracy, freedom, and antiterrorist struggle;

--justification of intervention and of direct involvement by pointing to "international communism" which is allegedly being helped by the forces of the national liberation movement;

--open attempts to overthrow legal government with the help of allies such as the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa or Israel;

--confirmation of the right to grant assistance to various terrorist organizations that are conducting subversive activity against legal governments unacceptable to the White House;

--unification of all subversive counterrevolutionary forces on an anti-communist platform for a struggle against all those who disagree with U.S. policies in the developing world.

The source of conflicts in the developing world is the attempt of imperialism to change or "arrest" the march of history and, using all available means, to achieve its own goals. Hence, many regional conflicts in Asia, Africa and Latin America appear in the guise of the "export counterrevolution." One of its forms is the effort to prevent the normalization of domestic situations and the internationalization of domestic conflicts. Especially against progressive countries, imperialism uses the remnants of the propertied classes deprived of power, their oppresive apparatus, enemies of the revolutionary regimes, and often also disoriented exiles to instigate resistance, finance training, arm and direct the management of the subversive and violent activity of counterrevolutionary groups.

Such conflicts fulfill their historical role as the first front line in the struggle against imperialism on a global scale. The forces of international reaction try to use these conflicts to make up for its defeats, to take over lost initiative, and to start a counter-attack.

At the U.S. State Department an office was established to grant "humanitarian aid" to Nicaragua. It is considered a representation of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in the United States. Such a transparent tactic is to offer a semblance of "significant political force" to the counter-revolutionaries, not only in Nicaragua but also in other countries, and to give them a certain status in international law. This is demonstrated by a desperate attempt of the Nicaraguan "contras" to "Institutionalize" their position by presenting a formal request to the United States to support their quest for observer status in the United Nations.

In addition to the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force of 300,000 men the Special Operations Force within the U.S. Armed Forces has been augmented. These are elite units specially trained for partisan warfare, urban combat, covert and antiterrorist operations. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense N. Koch who is supervising these units states that these are the "most frequently used units in our existing Armed Forces." It is reported that their number now exceeds 15,000 men and by 1990 it is to increase to 38,400, including reservists. In the past 3 years expenditures for these units have trebled. They amount to approximately $600 million in fiscal 1986. At the same time, the Pentagon is not obliged to inform Congress about the detailed activity of these units. These forces are basically divided into six groups and consist of the so-called Green Berets, Rangers, Psychological Operations, a unit working among civilians, the Delta Force, and Task Force 160. Their vainglorious motto which reads "Anything, Anytime, Wherever, and However" threatens the developing countries by its ghastly reality.

There is no doubt that this subversive Pentagon activity, whose certain dangerous aspects are not yet fully appreciated in the developing countries, seriously increases the danger of aggression, intervention and other forms of interference and the instigation of conflicts. The London SOUTH magazine adds that so many calls for interventions by the CIA and such willingness in Langley to meet them did not occur even during the 1950's when A. Dulles dearly loved organizing coups, or at the beginning of the 1960's when the Kennedy administration subscribed to the so-called counterinsurgency theory. Since the start of the Reagan Administration, the CIS's covert operations have become full-scale wars. According to the information in this magazine the CIA conducts or supports 7 regional wars--in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Kampuchea, Lebanon, Angola, Western Sahara, and Chad; in addition to that it backs 5 counterinsurgency campaigns--in El Salvador, Sudan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines; and at least 10 destabilization programs--against Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Libya, Syria, Iran, Greece, and Poland.

The imperialist ambitions of the United States increasingly often face growing opposition and clash with the real interests of individual countries. Hence, the Reagan Administration is looking for a way to influence the situation and adapt it to its plans.

The concept of the "new globalism" in foreign policy is to be one of such new methods with the help of which the American government would change the surrounding world to its liking. This policy is based on asserting the right to intervene on a global scale in the affairs of sovereign countries, conduct undeclared wars, convert and overt subversive operations, and implement a policy of state terrorism. Another aspect of this policy is aggressive anti-Sovietism and a desperate search for ways to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

The summit meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the USA has also created favorable prerequisites for a constructive dialogue concerning regional problems. The Soviet side at Geneva clearly declared that there is a need for a new policy in matters concerning conflict and that the United States must give up its exaggerated notions of its spheres of influence and respect the national interests of all countries. The Soviet side emphasized the readiness of the USSR to cooperate constructively with all countries, including the United States, in working out just and honest political solutions of existing regional problems. Progress in this direction, together with all interested countries without exception should in the view of the socialist countries make it possible to improve the international situation and remove the obstacles of the road to permanent peace.

1277/12913
CSO: 2400/179

CASE STUDY OF MFS INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE TACTICS

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 40 No 7, 10 Feb 86 pp 94-95, 98, 100, 102-103)

[Article: "'It Makes Me Feel Like a Whore'--How the GDR sets Up West German Agents For Industrial Espionage"]

[Text] On Friday, 22 May 1981, there was no mail for Krayerstrasse 51 in Essen. Still, there was a letter in the box belonging to Michael vom Orde, 40, mechanichal engineer and freelance commercial artist. The envelope had been neither stamped nor cancelled. The recipient was asked by a Herr Riedel to go to East Berlin for a "business conference:" "Meet me in the lobby of the Hotel Berolina at 1600 hours."

On the appointed date, 3 weeks later, vom Orde took a plane to Berlin and arrived an hour late--Riedel had gone.

Two weeks later the man from East Berlin got in touch again. Again an unseen messenger had delivered the letter, which this time contained an East Berlin telephone number. Vom Orde called the number, and Rolf Riedel answered. The two met in East Berlin on 15 July 1981.

The man who appeared in the Restaurant Bukarest in the Frankfurter Allee was well dressed, in his middle thirties, had dark brown hair and introduced himself as an engineering instructor at East Berlin University. The two men drove to a park in a gray Lada; during their talk, the West German had the feeling "that Riedel knew a few things about him."

The GDR partner knew for instance that vom Orde was doing business with such blue-chip industrial concerns as Krupp, Veba, or RWE (Rheinish-Westfaelisches Elektrizitaetswerk). He had produced brochures, drawings and operating instructions for them.

Riedel asked casually whether "some technical advertising materials might be produced for inner-German trade purposes."

For a second meeting 2 weeks hence, the man from East Berlin requested a resume describing vom Orde's field of expertise, advanced him the travel expenses for the next meeting and said goodbye.

The Essen engineer's inner-German border crossing had its origins at Easter 1981. At that time he had driven his car to East Berlin on private business and attracted the GDR border guards' attention at the Heinrich-Heine-Strasse checkpoint. During a routine check of his car trunk, they found drawings of a Krupp gas tank, which the draftsman had neglected to remove.

The border guards detained the traveler and his 13-year old son in separate rooms for 4 hours. During that time, a GDR expert had been brought in to evaluate the drawings and to record the owner's personal data. The absent-minded carrier of secrets was frightened: if his West German clients found out that he had traveled to the East with important documents, he would be finished.

But the official calmed him down in a "strangely cordial" manner and indicated that "they would talk about it some other time."

The promise was kept. The unstamped letter of May 1981 constituted the start of a very special spying career. During a period of almost 5 years the East Berlin Ministry for State Security (MFS) carefully cultivated its new employee, who was plagued by private and business debts. A key role was intended for engineer vom Orde in industrial espionage, for which the head of the intelligence department, Markus ("Misha") Wolf uses one half of his spy network, according to Western security authorities.

Normally, the MFS (colloquially in the GDR 25 the "Look, Listen and Grab People's Enterprise") procures its industrial information from the FRG through hundreds of individually operating lookouts--a laborious enterprise. But now the MFS wants to try a hitherto unknown procurement method: East Berlin's Misha is having businesses established in the West. Planned for Essen: a management consulting and engineering firm which was to acquire important material in wholesale lots. Selected to be its manager: Michael vom Orde.

According to the latest report by the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the MFS agents are primarily interested infirms specializing in microelectronics and data processing, chemistry and petrochemistry; also aerospace and nuclear technology. Firms of that nature, such as Interatom, Schnell-Brueter-Kernkraftwerksgesellschaft [Fast Breeder Nuclear Powerplant Corp], Brown Boveri Reactor or Babcock, had been clients of vom Orde's for many years.

His industrial and promotional design studio habitually received exact data on machines and tools, computers and reactors. Aside from diagrams, instructions for assembly and brochures, the designer also made perspective and exploded view drawings to serve as comprehensive renderings of complicated components.

The MFS gave the planned engineering office clear instructions: emphasis for information gathering to be on factories and nuclear powerplant construction. Particularly in the technology of electronic operation of atomic piles and safety technology the GDR considers the West German economy to be a world leader.

Office manager-to-be vom Orde had to learn about the spy business from scratch. He was told to reduce his contacts with friends and acquaintances and was given certain rules of conduct: his frequent trips to Berlin (about 150 in 5 years) he justified as visits to relatives in West Berlin; if asked about his excursions to East Berlin, they served the purpose of seeing a Bulgarian girlfriend. The woman, whom the spy never actually met, is real; the MFS gave vom Orde her address in case of need.

The MFS even prescribed the type of clothing vom Orde was to wear in East Berlin: jeans and shabby clothes so as to blend in with the rest of the population. Since airline passengers's identities are recorded, he was to take the train whenever possible.

On some occasions his contacts smoothed his way at the Friedrichstrasse railroad station through the exit reserved for diplomats; at other times they let him stand in line with the ordinary people. Measures necessary for an uncomplicated exit were taken during his entry: a special square rubber stamp on his one-day entry visa alerted the GDR border guards to the special status of the spy.

Appointments other than the periodic ones were communicated to him through his Essen mailbox. If he himself was unable to go, he was to call the East Berlin telephone number 00372/372 37 04. These calls were answered by someone named "Otto" who would give him an appointment for another day--a coded date, of course: such meetings would take place 7 days earlier than agreed to verbally on the telephone.

As the relationship became closer, Michael vom Orde received the code name "Alfred." An apartment in East Berlin-Pankow, Zillertalstrasse 51, was frequently used for meetings.

His itinerary to the meeting place was closely described to "Alfred;" he was to study the show window of a toy store for 5 minutes each time before approaching. If the lefthand window curtain in the mezzanine of his destination was open, this meant: "All clear, ring Frau Eule's doorbell."

Rolf Riedel remained "Alfred's" contact for almost 2 years, until the end of 1982. On one occasion, "Alfred" and the hard-drinking MFS man (according to vom Orde: "He always had to have the very best") blew 800 marks in one evening at East Berlin's Palast Hotel.

Riedel even asked the spy "Alfred" to bring him the hit cassette "Special Train to Pankow" by Hamburg rock star Udo Lindenberg, which is officially proscribed in the GDR. The song makes fun of SED chief Erich Honecker: "Loosen up, Honey--I know that deep down in your heart you're a rocker too." "Alfred" brought the cassette.

On 7 January 1983 the cozy relationship between the happy drinkers came to an end. Riedel's boss, an MFS official named Neumann, provided the West German with a new contact: Herr Winkler--friendly, but considerably more distant.

Neumann and Winkler made improvements in "Alfred's" conspiratorial accomplishments, such as his small talk while under the influence of alcohol. After a number of brandies, they would ask him trick questions; but their pupil remained remarkably alert. Says vom Orde: "It took a bottle and a half of rum until I messed up once."

However, his hosts occasionally showed some effects too and gave the show away. One time Winkler suddenly addressed his boss Neumann as "colonel;" the latter straightened him out with an icy stare. Frequently the tone of the conversation became nasty and the meeting with Winkler and Neumann would turn into an interrogation.

About this time the MFS people increased their demands. While in the early days the requesters has asked for such harmless material as university lecture schedules, a catalog of the Hanover trade fair or publications from the series by the Rhineland-Westphalian Association for Technical Inspection, they now demanded primarily internal communications.

On one occasion, they handed vom Orde the 1982-1984 research report of Hanover University; with a red marker they had underlined all institutions whose publications were of particular interest to them. They had particularly chosen papers which had immediate industrial applicability, e.g., on "materials fabrication with lasers," "dynamic aspects of heat pump circulation," or "possible filler additives in polyethylene."

Early last year the MFS came up with an even more ambitious wish list. In the "progress report" of the Reactor Safety Association, which has very limited distribution in the West, the MFS lookouts had marked all the items vom Orde was to acquire.

This report contains a list of the most important Western atomic pile research projects on such subjects as "External impacts," "emergency core cooling," "core meltdown." Vom Orde carried these, mostly classified, papers across the border by the sackful; there they were copied or photographed. Then he would take the originals back to the West.

From another request, vom Orde gained an insight into the underdeveloped status of data processing in the GDR. Because there was no way of finding a reading head for 8-inch diskettes in East Berlin, he transferred a paper on "static-dynamic computation systems" for foundation structures of nuclear power plants to IBM magnetic cards, which have long been obsolete in the West. Printouts were then made from the cards in the East.

The most difficult achievement for the spy came about in April 1985, when he carried a suitcase to East Berlin, containing a newly developed item from the West German reactor constructor Kraftwerk Union (KWU) and Brown, Boveri & Cie (BBC): the electronic control system for a grinding machine, weighing 65 kilos. This device permits complete wireless seam polishing of pipe interiors for the first time. Says vom Orde: "Man, what a load."

This event demonstrates the ease with which highly classified equipment can be taken out of the West. Vom Orde told the engineers that he had taken the device apart so as to be able to make drawings of its components per his contract. Whereupon a KWU employee gave him permission not to return the instrument: "Just throw it away."

To keep their man on his toes, his GDR employers put him under intense pressure. They dissuaded "Alfred" from any hopes he might harbor that in case he got caught by Western authorities he could count on gentle treatment. Nor was there any question of a spy exchange: "We don't do this for suitcase carriers."

Back home in Essen the agent frequently felt "lousy." He had various inklings that here too he was being watched by his bosses. When he came home at night, he "often felt that during my absence somebody had rummaged around in my pad."

The people from East Berlin had a firm hold on their spy in other ways too. They made excellent use of his financial difficulties--business debts and heavy expenses connected with his divorce. Even though the mass of his GDR obligations hardly enabled him to take care of his normal work, his Eastern bosses kept him just slightly above a minimum subsistence level.

They reimbursed him for his expenses and paid him just DM 1,300 per month for rent, utilities and food. Vom Orde was put off several times when he asked to "finally see some real dough."

Supplementary payments were the exception. On his birthday, the spy masters handed over DM 1,000 one time, DM 2,000 another: for the bulky KWU electronics they coughed up DM 3,000. To keep "Alfred" in a good mood, they let him travel around a bit: a few days in Mallorca, a few days in Ibiza.

Vom Orde seemed downright pleased when the MFS sent him to Cuba in September 1984: "Two weeks in Cuba--I couldn't have afforded this until after I'd retired."

However, Winkler and Neumann were not thinking in terms of a Carribean romp when they proposed the trip to their man at a meeting in the Zillertalstrasse. They offered him not only a vacation, but also technical training and ordered him to buy equipment for photographing documents. In compliance with his instructions, vom Orde spent DM 906.90 on West Berlin's Kurfuerstendamm for a Bauer 307 XL Super 8 mm movie camera with single-frame release, plus accessories.

"Alfred," disguised as a TUI charter package tourist, received an appropriate welcome at the resort of Varadero near Havana on 2 September 1985. With his key at the Hotel Atabey he was given a welcome note from his island mentor, written on Cuban Ministry of Industry stationery. He met him in person the following day: Miguel Lopez, a "Cuban" from the GDR, who spoke with a Saxonian accent.

Lopez offered him an opulent vacation program: deep sea fishing, excursions into the mountains, flights to Colombia and Panama, swimming in the Bay of

Pigs, with a view of the Ernst-Thaelmann Island on the horizon. In no time at all he had acquired a Cuban girlfriend, a pretty engineer named Maria, who had studied ceramics manufacture in Jena. However, the hosts were conscientious in pursuing the training course for which the trip had been made. In training sessions Lopez drilled the West German in camera technique. Vom Orde learned how to shoot 2,500 individual frames on a single roll of super-8mm film.

However, girlfriend Maria soon became unavailable; Lopez had seen to that. Said vom Orde: "The guys in East Berlin wanted no part of girlfriends either. One time I dropped a careful hint about this to them. But they were really Prussian about it."

The East Germans spent 6,000 marks on their protegee's trip to Cuba. After the first trip, vom Orde was permitted two more Caribbean excursions, in March and November of last year.

The charter organizer honored his faithful client with the "Golden Globe" award for having flown 50,000 km with TUI.

On the final trip Vom Orde finally realized why his normally stingy bosses had suddenly turned generous. On his arrival at the Hotel Internacional he saw a new face this time: "Gonzo," a power plant engineer from the GDR going by the name of "Gonzalez."

The East Berliners had already hinted several months earlier that "Alfred's" spy career was about to undergo a drastic change. Now "Gonzo" gave him his next assignment at a meeting in a house located at 2003 Avenida 2^{a} in Varadero: vom Orde was to meet the man with whose help the MFS planned to have total access to West German plant construction plans from 1986 on.

The next day, three men bounced into the interior of the island in a battered Chevrolet and stopped at a sisal farm. The third man was a civil engineer, about 45 years old, who introduced himself as "Maximilian Koenig" from Canada.

The Canadian, who spoke flawless German, involved vom Orde in technical shop talk and asked him searching questions about his training, areas of specialization and his relationships with firms located in the Ruhr area. Says vom Orde: "I had the feeling that he was satisfied with my answers." At the end of the meeting Koenig indicated that they would soon meet in East Berlin, handed vom Orde $400 and disappeared.

Subsequently vom Orde learned from his GDR spy masters that Koenig was operating an engineering business near Tornto, with close business ties in the United States. Also, that the Canadian engineer still had dual citizenship, the other being that of the GDR. That he was employed by the MFS and that he had been a "sleeper" since he had immigrated in the early 1950s--an agent on standby. As vom Orde puts it: "He must be an old hand in this business."

At the end of last year vom Orde was ordered to go to East Berlin for a meeting with Koenig. The latter was unavoidably absent, but Winkler and Neumann told their "Alfred:" "Things are going fine."

The "things" turned out to be that Koenig was to establish for the MFS and engineering office in Essen, for the exclusive purpose of spying on West German businesses.

Ground floor office space measuring 150 to 200 square meters was looked for to accommodate five or six employees. A local attorney was to arrange for incorporating the business in the name of Maximilian Koenig. Vom Orde was ordered to calculate the cost of establishing the firm, "from the computer down to the last pencil." For starters, the East Berliners figured the cost at about 100,000 marks.

It would be a sound investment: as vom Orde knew from his own experience, management consultants to heavy industry get their hands on a lot of interesting material. From the documents furnished by their clients, they produce manuals, training material and operating instructions: "We get all the details and all we have to do is make copies."

The Eastern spies expected to get even deeper insights from the Koenig firm's work as an engineering firm. In the construction of major plants, consulting firms of that kind are given work contracts containing precise details.

Agreement had already been reached on how to get started. The Koenig office was to place help-wanted ads in the WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG three times within one week in January--Saturday, Wednesday and Saturday. Vom Orde was to respond routinely to the ad and would be hired as manager with a gross monthly salary of DM 5,000.

But nothing came of this--"Alfred" bailed out. In addition to his bad conscience ("Somehow you can't help knowing from the very beginning that there is something wrong with what you are doing") there was the constant worry that his mentors would drop him as soon as he could no longer produce the things they wanted. Finally, the spy was terrified at the thought that the West would catch on to him.

Thus vom Orde did not dare until the very end to deliver his piece de resistance: a roughly 500-page operating diagram of the Muehlheim-Kaerlich nuclear power-plant. Vom Orde kept the volume hidden, even though the GDR had offered him a 20,000 mark bonus for it.

During the last 5 years vom Orde had repeatedly tried to tell his story to the FRG security authorities. But his tentative overtures ended up dissapointing. When on 7 July 1982, having worked for the GDR for one year, he made an anonymous phone call to the FRG intelligence service office in Pullach and described his case, the espionage duty officer *referred him to the local* police precinct. One year later, on 29 July 1983, vom Orde made another anonymous attempt, this time with the FRG Office for the Protection of the Constitution in Cologne--with the same result. Wrote vom Orde in his diary: "What a lot of crap."

It took two more phone calls to motivate the protectors of the constitution to establish contact. Vom Orde was given a telephone number which put him in touch with Department VI of the Duesseldorf Ministry of the Interior, the North Rhine-Westphalia province office for the Protection of the Constitution. He talked to someone who wouldn't give his name but who proposed a meeting on 4 September in Dortmund at the Cafe Wolf. He was told that a certain Herr Goertz would be sitting at a corner table, with a copy of DER SPIEGEL on the table in front of him.

Vom Orde's expectation of being able to extricate himself from his predicament with the help of the protectors of the constitution came to naught. Goertz listened to his spy story and promised to be in touch within a few days. The result was not what vom Orde had had in mind. Goertz proposed to the GDR agent that he continue his MFS work for the time being and that he provide a running account of it to the Protection people. Code name: "Christoph." Salary: DM 300 per interview.

However, the newly hatched double agent soon realized that his West German partners didn't consider his case as important as he had hoped they would. His contact people among the protectors of the constitution, he soon realized, were not exactly elite troops.

Goertz, for instance, committed a gaffe on the telephone which in the spy business can have lethal consequences: he called vom Orde by his real name. Some other activities had all the earmarks of a Keystone Cops comedy.

The office had ordered "Christoph" to appear at high noon on a Monday in January at the Ruhrmann Restaurant in Essen-Steele, next to the last table, left rear. Looking on from a distance, Vom Orde watched constitution agent Reuter, his present contact man, desperately rattling the locked front door of the restaurant: Ruhrmann's is closed on Mondays. It would have been an important meeting, too: Reuter had been followed, at a safe distance, by his colleague "Nelsen," who had been slated to become "Christoph's" new contact.

The Office did not have much else to offer, either. "Christoph" was made to sign a release statement to the effect that he was not an employee of the protectors of the constitution. Nor did they want anything at all to do with vom Orde's deepest heart's desire: immunity from presecution for "Alfred's" past MFS career, they said, was not their to provide.

Now vom Orde really felt caught between a rock and a hard place. "It makes me feel like a whore," he says, realizing that "the guys over here are using me exactly like the guys over there," and "I'm the one who takes all the chances."

At the risk of "having to dig ditches" in the future, vom Orde has left the country: "I'd rather live on 80 marks and know for sure that none of them can get to me any more."

9273/7687
CSO: 2300/232

SEJM INTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE REVIEWS POLICIES

Warsaw RZECZPOPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Report on hearing held by the Sejm Commission on the Administration, Internal Affairs, and Administration of Justice: "The Main Direction of the Activities of the Internal Affairs Ministry"; passages in boldface enclosed in slant lines]

[Text] /On 28 January 1986 the Commission on the Administration, Internal Affairs, and the Administration of Justice reviewed the major activities of the internal affairs officials for the second time. This time they paid particular attention to crime prevention and social pathology. Deputy Jozef Barecki presided./

Zbigniew Pudysz, vice minister for internal affairs, presented information on state security and public order. During the past year significant changes have taken place in criminal offenses. As a result of the energetic activities of the ministry and the efforts of the Committee of the Council of Ministers on Respect for the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline criminal offenses decreased, their structure changed, and unfavorable tendencies slowed. During the past year about 407,000 investigations were begun, about 3 percent less than in 1984. A decrease in crime was noted in the categories of theft, robbery, rapes, and assaults. In 47 voivodships the rate of detection improved. Nationally, it rose 4 percent to 78 percent. Despite the limitation of crime, losses due to crime rose 2 billion zloty (to 23 billion zloty). Economic crime stayed at almost the same level. Last year 67,000 investigations of this type were begun. In the ministry's opinion the passing of the law on particular criminal responsibility and some changes in the criminal code and misdemeanors code at mid-year led to the more effective prevention. These legislative decisions made possible quicker reactions and more effective conduct of criminal investigations.

/Alcohol is still the most common factor associated with crime. Every fourth offense is committed under the influence of alcohol, and in some categories more than 80 percent of the people committing the crimes were not sober./ A very damaging and frequent occurrence is drinking at work. Last year there was a slight improvement, and 22 percent of the crimes were committed by the unemployed and non-students; 10 percent were minors. In the records of the militia, there are 15,000 drug addicts. Every fourth one committed a crime last year.

During the current year the internal affairs offices face important tasks. Among them is state security, including western spy networks and special services threatening the Polish raison d'etat and public peace. The militia will devote more attention to the protection of the national economy against waste, inefficiency, speculation, theft of property, and bribery. The ministry's aim is to raise further the detection rate of criminal offenses, especially unlawful entry into social and private buildings.

/Deputies expressed approval of the ministry's activities during the last year and of the main plans for this year./ During the discussion they mentioned many problems of state security, social peace, and militia and security service working conditions. They drew attention especially to the social pathology which citizens had raised in their meetings with the deputies. This applies to the frequent violations of the law on rearing children in sobriety and combatting alcoholism, which is most visible at work. Society generally believes that too little attention is attached to combatting drunkenness in enterprises, which is one way to increase productivity, improve safety, and raise wages.

/The deputies were disturbed by the continuing high level of criminal threats to minors. The deputies felt this was, among other things, caused by the courts' unwillingness to deprive parents of their parental rights, even those at the margins of society. They also directed the attention of the representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the dishonesty of train conductors who pocket payment for tickets collected on the trains./

In the opinion of the commission members, the creation of a social front to combat evil, to promote moral renewal, and ethics at work and home is a major issue. This is an area for civic and youth organizations, factories, mass communication, and every citizen. Respect for the law, service to the law are not the exclusive domain of the authorities; they are for every citizen.

13021/12795
CSO: 2600/252

KROSNO PZPR HOLDS PLENUM ON SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] In the party evaluation of the annual voivodship plan and directions of development through 1990 presented at the voivodship committee meeting in Krosno on 28 January 1986, the consciousness of needs and the conditions accompanying the accomplishment of the socioeconomic tasks showed through.

The meeting did not register desires but sought and indicated solutions that should lead to improved living conditions for the people in the region and to increased production.

The positive results of the last three years in the Subcarpathian region have not resolved all the problems. Although the housing plan has been fulfilled, as Antoni Kedra of the Oil Drillers in Grabownica, the construction rate, preparation of the sites, and municipal investments must be accelerated. Adolf Marczak (first secretary of the Krosno City Committee), Jan Krzyzowski (Ustianowa Lumber Plant in Ustrzyki Dolne), Marian Pepera (Gamrat in Jasielski), and Michal Leszczynski (Stomil Sanok) pointed to enterprises' participation in the construction of housing, sewage treatment plants, heat generation plants, and other investments, that also serve city inhabitants.

Among the most pressing problems, besides housing, are agriculture and food supplies, basic educational needs, and health-service infrastructure.

Much of the discussion was devoted to efficiency, innovation, and technological improvement; work in these areas was judged the foundation for achieving better results under the new plan. The party organizations should initiate action in these areas, for as Jan Jozefczyk of the Krosno Transportation Equipment Plant noted the people's standard of living depends on them.

The party organizations, the resolution emphasized, should influence the workers' and managements' attitudes and pattern of thinking to awaken their entrepreneurship, innovativeness, and efficiency.

Henryk Wojtal, first secretary of the voivodship committee, presided.

13021/12795
CSO: 2600/252

POLITICS POLAND

KATOWICE PZPR HOLDS PLENUM ON LOCAL ECONOMY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Marian Ryglewicz: "Katowice: How to Support the Completion of the Economic Tasks"; passages printed in boldface enclosed in slant lines]

[Text] The meeting of the PZPR Katowice Committee on 28 January 1986 discussed the party organizations tasks in fulfilling the socioeconomic plan for 1986.

/The level of coal output is supposed to remain stable, and mill production is to increase slightly. The weight of the plan thus rests on the processing industries/, which are to develop more than the rest of the country.

The actions of the voivodship party organizations will concentrate on a broadly conceived economic efficiency, economy, and technological improvement, especially innovation.

/Failure in these tasks is often explained by objective factors, pardoning obvious errors. The party statutes are ignored, which permit action in cases of incompetence, failure, and irresponsibility,/ as Stefan Mozgol (first secretary of the factory committee at the Pstrowski Hard Coal Mine in Zabrze) noted. The party must influence the economic solutions more effectively.

He also listed the obligations this party organization has undertaken in preparation for the 10th Congress of the party.

The party organizations must, among other things, it was stated, encourage the enterprise management to review the use of fixed production capital as soon as possible, develop economic understanding among the workers, and enrich the proper forms of training.

Implementation of the economic reform, intensification of the change of industrial structures, maximizing exports, increasing investment productivity, and the development of a social program to save materials, fuels, and energy are the critical tasks.

Vice premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, spoke about passed year's economic results and the tasks at the beginning of a new 5-year plan.

Bogumil Ferensztajn, first secretary of the Katowice Committee, presided, and the following people also participated in the discussion: Jerzy Romanik (member of the Politburo of the Central Committee), Stanislaw Gebala (minister of labor, wages and social services), Edward Kuczera (assistant director of the Economic Section of the Central Committee), and a large group of trade unionists, and representatives of the self-managements.

13021/12795
CSO: 2600/252

TORUN, BYDGOSZCZ AKTIVS BRIEFED ON NEW CPSU PROGRAM

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] The political activ of Torun and Bydgoszcz voivodships took part in the popular-scientific symposium that took place yesterday in Przysiek near Torun. The subject of the meeting was the new draft of the KPZR program. The symposium was organized through the effort of the Voivodship's Center of Ideological Training in Torun, the Ideological Department of KC PZPR, House of Soviet Science and Culture in Warsaw, and a commission of alumni of Soviet learning centers of the ZG TPPR. A number of lectures served as a background for the discussions that followed. The lectures: Dr Jerzy Kamieniecki: 'Problems of the theory of socialist structure in the light of the new draft of the KPZR program'; Dr Wieczeslaw Bienkowski: 'Stages of the socialist society'; Dr Janusz Wieckowski: 'Improving the process of production and distribution in the light of the conventions' documents'; Dr Witalij Gabielka: 'Problems of improving the mechanism of management in the light of the decisions of KC KPZR', and Dr Wojciech Klimek: 'The directions of the development of socialist democracy and the soviet state'. While discussing one of the three basic documents published prior to the XXVII Congress KPZR, the participants of the session in Przysiek stressed among others the international importance of these proposals. It was emphasized therefore that this was a plan of a struggle for peace and social progress. Realization of this document showing the strategy plan of KPZR will guarantee further qualitative transformation of all areas of social and economic life in the Soviet Union.

Iwan F. Tkaczenko, minister plenipotentiary, consul general of the consulate general of the ZSRR in Gdansk, took part in the session which was chaired by Jozef Szymanski, secretary of the KW PZPR in Torun.

12470/12858
CSO: 2600/286

STRONG ECONOMY, IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVISM EQUATED AT KONIN PLENUM

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by H. Heller]

[Text] The tasks of the voivodship's party organization in the preliminary campaign to the X Congress and the assessment of the realization of the economic plans in the years 1983-1985 were the subject of the debates at the Plenum of the voivodship's committee of the PZPR in Konin, on the seventh of this month.

It was emphasized in the discussions that the character of the tasks facing the whole party at this time demands a substantial increase of the organizational effort and ideological-educational actions of all the disciplined members of the PZPR.

A large part of the plenary discussion was taken up by socioeconomic problems of the region; there was talk about the course of carrying out production plans in the years 1983-85, and there was a designation of the main principles of the tasks for 1986.

In his address, Ryszard Kociszewski from the brown coal mine in Konin said the following: "We are treating our basic economic duties as inseparable from the ideological-political actions. In the conversations held at present with individual members and party candidates a lot of attention is paid to the idea of including in the preliminary discussions to the congress also large numbers of workers--non-party members and technological intelligentsia. Our organization numbers 1256 comrades active in 46 branches of party organizations. This constitutes a substantial moral-political force in the plant, but we shall be able to accomplish our tasks only when all our work force is incorporated in the action."

"In our community Olszowka"--declared Krystyna Czuprynska, a farmer--"we devote our individual party conversations to the internal matters of the party and the ideological-educational tasks of the village, but also to the matters of economic growth of the village and matters of further enrichment of the cultural life of farmers and the improvement of the social conditions of their families."

In connection with opinions from the floor which emphasized the need for activating the party-work in the economic area in the year of the X Party Congress, the representative of the Plant of Mining Industry Installations, Marian Kolecki, described the forms and methods of functioning of the plant's PZPR organization in intensifying the principles of the plan for 1986 and then until 1990. In the Konin FUGO positive economic results were realted for the year 1985 and the plans in the sales area for 1986 should be even 11.9 percent higher. At the same time the plant's committee brought forth resolutions aiming mainly at considerable improvement of work organization, especially in reducing the waste of time, cost of materials, energy and fuel.

The Plenum has accepted the motions concerning the work of party organizations for the campaign immediately prior to the congress.

12470/12858
CSO: 2600/286

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AS CAUSE OF DEATH

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 18 Jan 86 p 10

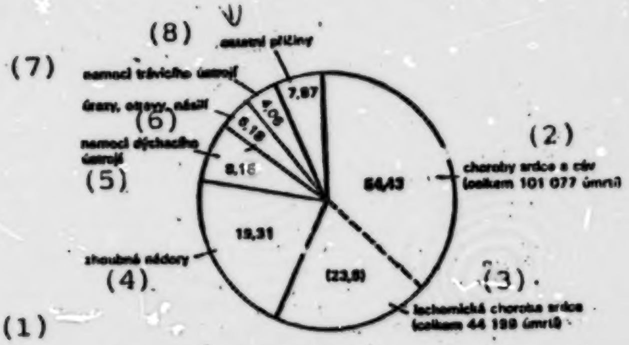
[Article by Docent MUDr Zbynek Pisa, CSc and Jaroslav Horejsi]

[Excerpt] In recent years, many countries have seen a gradual decline in mortality caused by ischemic heart disease, and perhaps of the disease itself. At the same time, it is interesting to note that in these very countries during the same period (the past 10 years) we have seen a sharp decline of smokers (their number has declined by up to 20 percent), a reduction in the average cholesterol count (by up to 10 percent), and the increased number of effectively treated patients suffering from hypertension (by up to 30 percent). Simultaneously, these countries have seen a sharp reduction in the consumption of animal fats, eggs and fatty milk products and, conversely, an increase in the consumption of vegetables, fruits, vegetable fats and oils, etc. They have also evidenced a growing obsession for exercise. Obesity and smoking are becoming socially unacceptable traits. Physical fitness continues through advanced age and has in some places become something of a fad. Thus it seems that the citizens of these countries started for a variety of reasons to listen willingly to the advice given by physicians, to follow such advice, and now they can reap the results.

Regrettably, we must admit that we are not happy with the fact that Czechoslovakia is among the top 10 countries with the highest number of death caused by various cardioviscular diseases, strokes, and ischemic diseases. Nobody doubts the high quality of our health care system. This system has been positively evaluated even by the World Health Organization. Today, however, so-called secondary care, i.e., care for a patient after suffering a stroke, is not enough. Today, it is not enough to concentrate merely on the high-risk groups of our population, such as, for example, only on people who have a high level of blood fats or high blood pressure, smokers, or obese individuals. It is absolutely necessary to start a program aimed at the general population. We must in principle change undesirable habits in our lifestyle (smoking, overeating, a stressful life) and improve the control or treatment of certain problems (hypertension, increased level of fats in the blood, sugar diabetes) among all our citizens.

These necessary changes, moreover, will require the cooperation not only of each and every one of us but also of responsible officials in the economic, social, and political fields who can implement the necessary recommendations. These changes cannot be implemented without a large number of measures outside of the framework of our health care system in agricultural production, the food industry, trade, as well as in the service organizations, the leisure time of our young people, a more effective antismoking campaign, and in other ways.

For the aforementioned program we enjoy extraordinarily good conditions, not only in the form of an advanced, uniform, and generally available socialist health care system and several preventive programs carried out in cooperation with the World Helath Organization but also in the fact that in the socialist state there is a commonality of interests and needs of each and every individual and the entire society. The threat of cardiovascular diseases is a threat to each and every one of us and the entire society. Hence, the struggle against this threat must also be a struggle by one and all.



(1) *Příčiny úmrtí v ČSSR v roce 1984:*

Key to chart: (1) causes of death in Czechoslovakia in 1984; (2) cardiovascular diseases (total of 101,077 deaths); (3) ischemic heart diseases (total of 44,199 deaths); (4) malignant tumors; (5) respiratory ailments; (6) accidents, poisoning, violent acts; (7) stomach ailments; (8) other causes

1277/7687
CSO: 2400/180

SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAPER REPORTS ON RISE IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STATISTICS IN 1985

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Prague--In 1985 there were 102,996 traffic accidents on our roads; this represented an increase of 5,640 over 1984. In these accidents, 1,290 people were killed (an increase of 55 over 1984); 5,587 suffered serious injuries; and 25,021 received light injuries. Material damage caused by these accidents amounted to Kcs 495 million, which is Kcs 17.5 million more than in 1984.

In comparison with the preceding years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, 1985 marked a change in the favorable situation and saw an upward trend in the number of accidents and their consequences. As far as the consequences of traffic accidents are concerned, we are among the leading European countries. In respect to accidents caused by pedestrians and especially the number of pedestrians killed, we ranked first in Europe.

Most traffic accidents occurred in the first quarter of 1985. In November there were several days when the number of accidents increased threefold in comparison with the nationwide average. The month of December saw the largest number of persons killed. There are several reasons for this negative increase. Among the major reasons is the low adaptability of drivers to conditions on our highways during deteriorating weather. The largest number of traffic accidents occurred on wet, icy, or snowbound highways. We also witnessed an increased number of traffic accidents caused by professional drivers, especially truck and bus drivers, which stood at 60 percent. There was also an increasing number of accidents caused by cyclists. The number of accidents caused by alcohol, also in the case of cyclists, also increased, we are witnessing gross violations of traffic rules, a decline in traffic courtesy, and a decrease in traffic discipline. The drivers often overestimate their skills, lacking a certain degree of foresight which, naturally, cannot be included in any traffic regulation but still plays an important role. Truck drivers even show increased aggressiveness in their driving habits.

In early 1985 we adopted several measures designed to reduce traffic accidents. Those who violate traffic regulations would be prosecuted more severely. For accidents on highways which are defective or in disrepair, the organizations in charge of such highways will be held coresponsible. Organizations which train truck drivers and which are responsible for the maintenance of vehicles must show more interest. However, truck drivers and passenger car owners must pay more attention to the maintenance of their vehicles. We will also pay more attention to the training and education of new drivers in the areas of traffic psychology and physical fitness to operate a motor vehicle. After all, the pertinent organs suspended over 80,000 drivers' licenses last year. More attention must be paid to the traffic education of children and adults. Among other measures planned are nationwide, kraj and okres activities to be organized by Public Security authorities aimed at specific aspects, ranging from the technical equipment of vehicles to blood tests for alcohol and ending with the main causes of traffic accidents and the closing of the most dangerous sections of our highways. These actions, involving adult education, will be implemented under the slogan: "Watch for Your Life."

On Monday, the representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Coordinating Commission for Highway Safety informed the press of traffic accidents in Czechoslovakia in 1985 and the adoption of measures designed to reduce the number of these accidents.

1277/12624
CSO: 2400/203

DECLINING BIRTH RATE, LOWER MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Prague (Czechoslovak News Agency)--The population growth in Czechoslovakia is more favorable than in most economically advanced European countries. On the whole, however, we see the trend of a declining birth rate and this trend will also continue during the years of the 8th Five-Year Plan.

This is related to the declining number of women in the 20 to 25 year-old category. A more significant rise in their number is anticipated in the mid-1990's when a large number of women born in the mid-70's will reach fertility age. In 1984 there were 14.7 births per 1,000 inhabitants in Czechoslovakia. By way of comparison, the figure for Hungary was 11.9, Bulgaria 13.6, and the Soviet Union 19 babies per 1,000 inhabitants. In the West European countries the birth rate ranged from 9.7 (FRG) to 13.6 (France and Greece) per 1,000 inhabitants. Besides the USSR, only Poland, Yugoslavia, and Ireland have higher birth rates in Europe than Czechsolovakia.

But lately we have seen in our country an unfavorable trend in the development of the median life expectancy of males which, compared to the peak in the mid-60's, is almost one year shorter and today stands approximately at 67 years. As far as females are concerned, the median life expectancy has slightly increased to nearly 74.5 years. The overall mortality rate is approximately 12 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, which basically corresponds to the situation in the economically advanced European countries with a similar population structure.

1277/12858
CSO: 2400/193

DIVORCE AS SOCIAL PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 21 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Karel Klouda]

[Text] In many of our cities and okreses one-third, in Prague even one-half, of marriages end in court, namely, in divorce. This situation cannot leave indifferent anybody who pays attention to the healthy development of our nation and the welfare of our society. Already today, one-third of our children are growing up in broken homes and we can expect that this number will increase in the future.

There is no doubt that there are objective reasons for this state of affairs. Among them are, for example, changes in the awareness of women resulting from their economic independence from men. This is also evidenced in the fact that in recent years it is the women who seek a divorce in most cases. This is a consequence of the inability of men to accept the new balance of power in the family or, conversely, of the women not yet knowing how to properly use their economic freedom.

The official reasons for individual divorces as recorded in court proceedings are, however, different. The reasons most often cited are a drinking spouse, differences in temperament, sexual incompatibility, estrangement, uncivil behavior, or health problems. When you discuss the causes with an experienced judge you hear from him that these are formal reasons, which are good for statistics, but that in addition to them there are other reasons, perhaps more serious ones, which the court is unable to uncover or understand. The marriage crisis ending in a divorce is usually characterized by the culmination of a whole range of reasons and causes with the result that the primary cause for the split is not always fully revealed. Accordingly, the court does not determine the guilty party in the case of a divorce.

Under these circumstances, when we are even unable to understand the underlying reasons for a divorce, are we in a position to try to reduce their number? This question, too, was raised by members of the Constitutional and Legal Committees of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly when they investigated the effectiveness of certain provisions of the Family Law. They were looking for the answers during the investigations conducted by the deputies, at courts, at premarital counseling offices, and in talking to experts. They learned that an effective campaign against divorce is possible but that it must get under way long before cases reach the courts. For example, it is necessary to improve education relating to marriage and parenting currently given in schools, training centers, and later at marital and premarital counseling offices. Similarly important is more awareness for marriages by work collectives, social organizations, and managers. It is a fact that many marriages are undermined at workplaces by extramarital relations or excessive drinking. People can see this happen but they are guided by the old motto: "What is not burning you, you do not need to extinguish." Especially, this indifference must be changed, the deputies held when they discussed the results of their investigations at the committee meetings this week. This is not a matter of interfering in the private affairs of individuals. After all, our society is spending large sums for the material welfare of families and the education of children. Hence, our society must be interested in creating a situation where our new generation can grow under the best possible conditions.

1277/12858
CSO: 2400/195

BETTER EDUCATION FOR YOUNG WORKERS ADVOCATED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Feb 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Milan Vondruska, Czech minister of education, addressed the tasks of the curriculum and organizational restructuring of training youth for manual jobs. He emphasized that we increasingly need the most skilled workers. The linkage between socialism and scientific-technical development emphasizes the significance of education, qualifications, and social involvement of the individual. Consequently, the training of educated and qualified workers is of the same importance as modern technical equipment in our enterprises, the scientific organization of labor, and economic incentives.

We often encounter negative phenomena and shortcomings in the upbringing of children and youth, the uneconomic attitude of pupils toward the property of others, cases of serious disruptions in the tranquility of collectives. In order to strengthen the interest of parents and to create social pressure, we have proposed that trade union organs of the parents' workplaces get involved in solving the above problems, especially class cutting.

Analysis of the existing system will facilitate adoption of a revised curriculum and the textbooks which will be introduced in the initial years of the secondary technical training centers between 1987 and 1989. Our decision to offer a broader and fuller general polytechnic education to future workers--citizens of a socialist country--has been justified. Graduates now have broader, more fundamental and more useful knowledge, skills and habits in theoretical subjects. As far as their practical training is concerned, they are almost equal to pupils of former schools.

Many managers are still insufficiently aware of their responsibility in creating conditions for practical education and for concrete results. In many places they fail to see that the period of operational apprenticeship is an indivisible part in training future workers. Pupils are assigned to vacant places, they fulfill only production tasks, and nobody pays attention to the fact that these pupils should familiarize themselves with multifaceted activities in production. Those who are responsible for this state of affairs are among the leading critics who point to the insufficient training of graduates.

We have revised the curriculum and updated subjects in respect to the measures needed for introducing electronics, computer technology, and robotics. In other fields, we have started to offer, beginning with the second semester of this academic year, a compulsory 20-hour course called "Foundations of Automation."

Comrade Vondruska emphasized that the "reason for less interest in equipping the secondary technical training centers with computer technology is that many centers' principals are not sufficiently familiar with this technology."

We have succeeded in creating the prerequisites for promoting pupils of the basic schools to the secondary technical training centers in planned numbers. In the current school year, 260,000 pupils are receiving vocational training at 630 schools in the Czech Socialist Republic.

Many central organs and economic production units fail to sufficiently use the possibility of properly remunerating teachers as spelled out in existing wage directives.

1277/12858
CSO: 2400/190 END

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10 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS-EER-86-055

10 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Currency Credits Utilization Discussed
(Frantisek Nepovim; INVESTICNI VYSTAVBA, No 9, 1985) 1

Development of L-610 Aircraft Discussed
(Vlastimil Mertl; LETECTVI + KOSMONAUTIKA, No 24, 1985) ... 7

CSSR Chemical Industry and Foreign Trade Viewed
(Jozef Broda; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 12, 1986) 13

YUGOSLAVIA

INA Cooperation With China, Other Countries
(Vjekoslav Subic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 7 Feb 86) 21

Plan for Joint Development of Rail System
(R. Krcunovic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 8-10 Feb 86) 24

Oil Import Contracts, Prices Discussed
(D. Nedeljkovic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 3 Feb 86) 27

Export Prices, World Regional Trade in 1985
(D. Zmijarevic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 24 Feb 86) 30

Industries With Largest Exports, Imports in 1985
(M. Urosevic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 28 Feb 86) 32

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Minorities' Role, Relationship to Socialism Discussed
(Zoltan Fonod; UJ SZO, 17 Jan 86) 36

ALBANIA

Shortcomings in Recent Novels Discussed in Writers' Meeting
(Xhezair Abazi; DRITA, 15 Dec 85) 42

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Hypocrisy in Public Life Criticized
(Jan Lipavsky; HALO SOBOTA, 1 Feb 86) 49

HUNGARY

Grooming Students for Party Membership Detailed
(Jozsef Csomor; PARTELET, No 12, 1985) 51

POLAND

Press, Media Notices, Changes Reported
(PRASA POLSKA, No 2, Feb 86) 54

Baryla Views Fight Against Social Ills at Law, Order Meeting
(Jozef Baryla; TRYBUNA LUDU, 10 Mar 86) 58

Baryla Addresses Meeting on Social Pathology
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Mar 86) 60

Paper Hails Communist Leader on Anniversary
(M. Kuczynski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Mar 86) 62

PZPR Commission Views Party Ranks Report
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 12 Mar 86) 64

Justice Official on Fight Against Profiteering
(Tadeusz Skora Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Mar 86) 66

Paris Paper Views Polish Impression of CPSU Congress
(Bernard Margueritte; LE FIGARO, 14 Mar 86) 68

PZPR's Porebski Addresses Higher Education Conference
(PAP, 20 Mar 86) 70

OPZZ Discusses Increasing Income, Fighting Waste
(PAP, 21 Mar 86) 72

Representative Comments on UN Conference
(PAP, 21 Mar 86) 74

Minister Siwicki Visits Military School in Torun
(PAP, 23 Mar 86) 75

Briefs

Polish Trawler Seized by Argentina 76
Biala Podlaska Libyan Friendship Society 76

Messner Congratulates Atanasov 76
Delegation at CPCZ Congress 76
Academy of Sciences Conference 77
Leszno Defense Committee on Crime Rate 77
Jaruzelski, SFRY's Zarkovic Confer 77
Orzechowski To Visit FRG 77
Failure To Catch Bujak 77

ROMANIA

Article Cites Need To Prosecute Violators of Law, Order
(Graziela Vantu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 15 Jan 86) 79

Measures To Ensure Safety of Energy Installations
(BULENTINUL OFICIAL, No 79, 28 Dec 85) 82

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Article Views Drug Problem, Penal Code
(Vaclav Mandak; SVOBODNE SLOVO, 11 Feb 86) 98

POLAND

Briefs

Academic International Relations Meeting 100
Polish-Irish Consultations 100
Romanian Cultural Cooperation 101
Hungarian Cadre Education Talks 101
CC Secretary in Berlin 101
Bednarczyk Visits Czechoslovakia 101
PRON Secretary in GDR 101
Bulgarian Party Visitors 102
UN Political Director Visits 102
Socialist Journal Delegation 102
Scouting Delegates Seminar 103
Provincial Court Judges Meet 103
Film Seminar Accents Defense 103
Minorities in Culture Council 103
Radio-Cultural Policy 104
Polish-Egyptian Contacts 104
Regional Prosecutors Named 104
British Publisher Visits 104
Yugoslavian Delegation Visits 104
Indian Communists Visit 104
Women Workers Meet PZPR Secretary 105
PLO Group Meets Czyrek 105
Vietnamese Training in Poland 105

Libyan Received in Foreign Ministry 106
GDR Academic Contacts 106
Austrian Vice-Chancellor Visits 106
GDR Citations to Faron, Dobraczynski 106

FOREIGN CURRENCY CREDITS UTILIZATION DISCUSSED

Prague INVESTICNI VYSTAVBA in Czech No 9, 1985 pp 296-298

[Article by Frantisek Nepovim]

[Text] Kaucuk Kralupy nad Vltavou, a concern enterprise of the economic production unit (VHJ) Chemopetrol, is a chemical complex; its construction began more than 25 years ago. Gradually, units for manufacturing butadiene-styrene synthetic rubber, polystyrene, ABS copolymer, and for oil refining were added. The extensive capital investment activity, involving particularly the building of the oil refinery, was completed in the early seventies.

New circumstances, brought about in the seventies by changes in the prices of raw materials, energy, and capital assets, brought pressure to find an effective way to modernize the capital assets of the chemical enterprise. The capital investment activity of the enterprise reflected the fact that providing for a more extensive replacement process by increasing the capital assets base was no longer possible. This change lead to a reevaluation of the structure of production and a search for a method of organization and of assigning tasks designed to promote greater savings, maximum utilization of raw materials, better utilization of the production base, as well as protection of the environment. External circumstances, which put a limit on the sources of investment capital during the current rapidly growing wear and obsolescence of chemical factories, forced the VHJ management and the enterprise to use new, nontraditional means to carry out extensive improvements in the enterprise. When renovating capital assets in the midst of a concurrent expansion and improvement of production, they began to make more use of fixed-limit investments, the maintenance fund, and, most of all, foreign currency credits.

Between 1977 and 1984, the concern enterprise Kaucuk was granted eight foreign currency credits. These resources were used to defray the costs of modernizing and constructing production equipment for the inertia block, which includes the manufacture of synthetic rubber, polysterene substances, and processing of pyrolyzed C4 fraction. In all instances the conditions of the credit payback were satisfied by savings in imports of chemical products, or sometimes by exports of products to nonsocialist countries. Seven projects were put into operation within the stipulated time, and one is in the project planning stage, with completion targeted for 1986.

It would not serve any purpose to describe all the procedures involved in processing the requests for granting foreign currency credits. These can be clearly seen in the operational regulations of the Czechoslovak State Bank. However, the experience thus far with the planning and implementation of projects using foreign currency credits make it possible to apply some of the findings of the enterprise in a general way; to give an idea of their scope, they are briefly illustrated by the following examples. Two foreign currency credits were used to expand the production of synthetic rubber in order to increase its export. After this project was completed, production increased by 20 percent in a year. It is typical of these projects that instead of a difficult general overhaul of worn out machinery new, more efficient equipment is purchased, which makes possible the elimination of bottlenecks in the coagulating line. Being classified as machinery and equipment, neither of these modernization projects was included in the construction budget (SZNR--Set of Machinery and Equipment). The SZNR approach has been used not only for a simple replacement process, but also for a continuous, efficiency-targeted modernization which took the form of an expanded replacement process of capital assets. The condition having been met, that the necessary construction work associated with the replacement or modernization of technical equipment, such as, for example, modifications of the bases, incorporating new machinery and equipment into the engineering networks and sources of energy etc., did not have as its purpose the building of new construction capital assets, the above mentioned modernizations were not classified as construction. The reconstruction of one line at a total cost of 15 million Kcs was accomplished in 30 days while production continued, using three shifts of certain types of work. The highly demanding work and the ensuing linkage to existing operations required the working out of a system-wide progress chart, specifying activities by the hour. At the present time, two out of three production lines are in the process of being reconstructed.

Foreign currency credits have been used to achieve a gradual increase in the production of polystyrene (suspension process) by eliminating bottlenecks in the current production. The installation of additional equipment made it possible to increase the work time at the plant, and thus increase production by 60 percent in 1 year, which is the amount by which the import of polystyrene to Czechoslovakia declined. This group of projects included also the increase of the production of styrene by 22 percent in 1 year by installing a two-step dehydrogenating line, which made it possible to lower the consumption of steam for making 1 ton of styrene by more than 50 percent as compared with the previously used process.

A foreign currency credit was also used to finance the construction of a unit of block polysterene having a progressive continuous technology, which ensures the production of 38,000 tons yearly while saving a considerable amount of energy and labor as compared to the suspension process. The new process significantly limits the discharge of waste byproducts, particularly emissions and waste water. This project, with investment costs of more than 200 million Kcs, also included the reconstruction of another, existing dehydrogenating styrene line, realizing an increase in the production of styrene of 12 percent in a year and considerable savings in steam consumption. The share of construction work amounted to 5.2 percent of the total costs, which was achieved by using a plant with discontinued production within the enterprise. Despite certain problems, connected with placing new technical equipment into a reinforced concrete building, there was no necessity to build a control room, switch rooms, trafostanice [as published], storage rooms, or auxiliary operational facilities. Placing the facility within the enterprise made it possible to utilize existing pipe bridging and cable distribution frames.

The use of foreign currency credits also made possible the development of the production of methyltercbutyletere (MTBE) with a capacity of 90,000 tons a year. This unit, after its startup, increased the economic benefits of the enterprise by a more thorough processing of the C4 fraction, which used to be burned as a waste byproduct of the manufacture of butadiene. The introduction of the production of MTBE was particularly important for the protection of the environment, because by adding MTBE to gasoline it is possible to limit the amount of lead compounds. This unit, including an extensive complex of connecting operational assemblies, was planned and put into operation in the course of 2 years.

Foreign currency credits can be used not only to increase production, but also to resolve ecological problems. As an example we can cite the construction of a treatment plant for waste polysterene water which was built with the help of one of the above mentioned foreign currency credits.

Some basic data showing the range of the foreign currency credits can be seen in Table 1.

Generally it can be said about the projects which have been realized thus far that economic benefits from the initial foreign currency credits have been achieved by increased production, following the addition or replacement of equipment which eliminated bottlenecks. This approach was rather augmentative in nature. After weighing the possibilities and the risks attendant on the planning and realization of foreign currency credits, the management of the enterprise together with the work teams began to set higher goals for themselves. They started to use foreign currency credits for building entire production units including introduction of new technologies. This change in approach also had an impact on the size of the projects. Gradually, from "careful" purchases of individual pieces of machinery, they shifted to purchases and construction of entire units, with costs totalling almost 300 million Kcs.

One of the basic conditions to be met when applying for a grant of foreign currency credit is to document the extent of necessary construction work important to the progress of the construction. Reducing the volume of construction work on new factories is being achieved primarily by using plants and areas which were made available by dismantling equipment for discontinued inefficient production. Open areas are used for building units where the handling of raw materials and products is done safely inside pipes. Facilities which require enclosed plants because of the

Table 1. Summary of basic data and projects using foreign currency credits

Name of Project	Budgetary Costs Sec 2-8 (mil. Kcs)	Share of Construction Work of budgetary Costs (Sec 2-8 (percent)	Need for Foreign Currency Assets (Sec 2-11 (mil. Kcs	Time of Construction (month)	Yearly Foreign Currency Earnings After deducting for Materials (mil. Kcs)	Investment Foreign Currency Pay-back (years)
Increase of Polysterene Production						
No. 1	30.6	2.6	58.5	11	61.120	2.0
No. 2	40.8	1.2	41.2	6	61.120	0.75
No. 3	78.8	6.85	77.5	10	99.340	1.16
Increase of Synthetic Rubber Production						
No 1	24.2	2.1	4.4	35 days	19.080	2.23
No 2.	36.3	1.65	32.0	30 days	26.890	1.34
MTBE	94.6	8.9	69.6	22	47.870	0.9
Block Polysterene Incl. styrene	210.2	5.23	251.-	30	190.80	1.2
Increase of butadien production	72.1	5.1	94.9	26	59.075	1.95

type of raw materials and products used are placed inside existing buildings. In both cases the construction takes place in localities where all services and energy are readily available, and which are integrated into the existing engineering network of the enterprise. Such an approach makes it possible to minimize construction work; it also has a considerable public benefit, because no farmland is taken over.

Another common feature of all the projects realized with the help of foreign currency credits is the extraordinarily strict requirement of the Czechoslovak State Bank for proof of effectiveness and return on the invested assets. Prior to beginning the technical planning, therefore, the investor has to make a thorough study of the anti-import and export prospects of the product which is to be manufactured in increasing quantities or possibly be newly introduced. In this instance, the participation of the foreign trade enterprise is absolutely essential, as it will work to ensure the sale on foreign markets for the investor. In case of newly planned projects for the purchase of equipment, an effort is made to include a clause in the contract guaranteeing counter-purchase of the products. In this way it is possible to reduce the risks caused by price fluctuations or reduced demand on foreign markets. Introducing products that are easy to sell on foreign markets, or products which are now being imported to Czechoslovakia, motivates the investor to complete a project quickly. As a rule, the 24-month term from the signing of the contract to putting the project into operation is not exceeded.

Already the first experiences and analyses of problems connected with using foreign currency credits as tools to achieve technological progress have identified the factors which must be kept in mind during the technical and organizational planning of further modernization projects. Technical design and scheduling of the projects will have to take into account the following facts:

--Projects financed out of the resources of foreign currency credits are, on the initiative of the enterprise or the VHJ, realized, over and above the framework of the approved plan for capital investment, out of the assigned foreign currency funds. All risks and penalties arising from nonfulfillment of conditions of the Czechoslovak State Bank are borne by the enterprise.

The requirement to shorten the completion time of constructions which are financed with the help of foreign currency credits makes it necessary to apply the so-called method of combining the stages of the investment cycle, which means that the planning is done concurrently with the construction, and production capacities are put into operation during the construction stage. A better system of economic incentives which depend on the achieved results of capital investment is also helpful in accelarating the planning, construction, and trial runs. The method of combined stages of capital construction sometimes leads to conflicting situations, but it has merit, because the time-saving and subsequent economic benefit of this approach is indisputable.

To guarantee successful completion of the projects using the foreign currency credits requires a proper resolution of the SZNR question. The fact that machinery and equipment have been acquired as part of a construction, or acquired independently and placed in existing ones, i.e., previously built capital construction assets, distinguishes these groups from each other also by the method of their planning and financing. The regulation permitting that the SZNR approach be used to acquire a set of machinery and equipment and to introduce a viable independent operation has been utilized in most of the completed projects. The determination that a project is a construction or an independently acquired set of SZNR machinery and equipment is made on the basis of a judgment whether the building modifications lead to building new capital construction assets. If the appearance of the building was not altered, if new construction was not involved, the method of using the building did not change, and society's interests were not put at risk, then the construction work was done within the SZNR framework, based on a report to the building office in accordance with paragraph 55 of the building law.

The method of ensuring the replacement of capital assets while at the same time fulfilling the tasks of technological development in one of the concern enterprises of the VHJ Chemopetrol proves that foreign currency credits make it possible to introduce new technologies using funds granted outside the limit for capital investment. These are undertakings involving higher risks, but ensuring a high technological level of the production base of the enterprise.

At its 8th Plenum, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party issued a directive that credit policy should be used more forcefully to accelerate technological development by giving preferential treatment to reconstruction, modernization, and streamlining projects. The experiences thus far of the concern enterprise Kaucuk prove that in this respect foreign currency credits are an effective tool for realizing the projects of technological development.

12605/9190
CSO: 2400/157

DEVELOPMENT OF L-610 AIRCRAFT DISCUSSED

Prague LETECTVI + KOSMONAUTIKA in Czech No 24, 1985 pp 15-17

[Article by Eng Vlastimil Mertl, chief designer at Let national enterprise: "What Will the L-610 Look Like?"]

[Text] Many of our readers have been asking about the L-610 for a long time now. After information on and photos of the completed mockup were published in issue No 20, interest shifted to the details of the completed aircraft. Naturally we expected this and the workers at Let in Kunovice know about this interest as well. And so we are very happy that we can answer these questions with an article from the pen of the most professional man around, the chief designer at Let national enterprise, hero of socialist labor Eng Vlastimil Mertl.

In recent years, small transport aircraft for local lines have come to the forefront of the attention of observers and manufacturers of aircraft, as the growth in their performance has been three to four times greater than the average increase for overall air transportation. This category, which it is difficult to define exactly, included aircraft up to 20 seats, then 30 to 40 seats, and now is moving up to a capacity of 60 to 70 seats. The interest is now mainly in new aircraft with 30, 40, or up to 50 seats with the following characteristics:

--use of new engines which have reduced fuel consumption by 20 to 30 percent;

--pressurized cabins; and

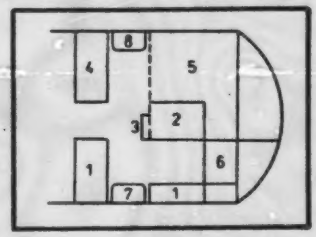
--new, composite materials used in their construction.

At this year's Paris air show, five such aircraft which appeared practically simultaneously were exhibited. These were the Swedish-American SF-340, the Brazilian EMB-120, the Canadian DASH-8, the Spanish-Indonesian CN-235, and the French-Italian ATR-42.

The Czechosvloak aircraft industry's contribution to this group is the L-610 aircraft developed by Uherske Hradiste-Kunovice Let national enterprise with the Prague Motorlet M-602 engine and equipment from other Czechoslovak enterprises. It is designed for use in the CEMA countries, but has characteristics that make it capable of competing with the above-mentioned types in other markets as well. In addition, it has one advantage, which is its capability of operating from grass landing strips with low load-bearing capacity.

Fig. 1

Detail zadní části kabiny: 1 — šatna, 2 — toaleta, 3 — sedačka palubního průvodčího, 4 — bufet, 5 — hlavní zavazadlový prostor (3,3 m³), 6 — příruční zavazadlový prostor (1 m³), 7 — vstupní dveře se schůdky, 8 — nouzový východ



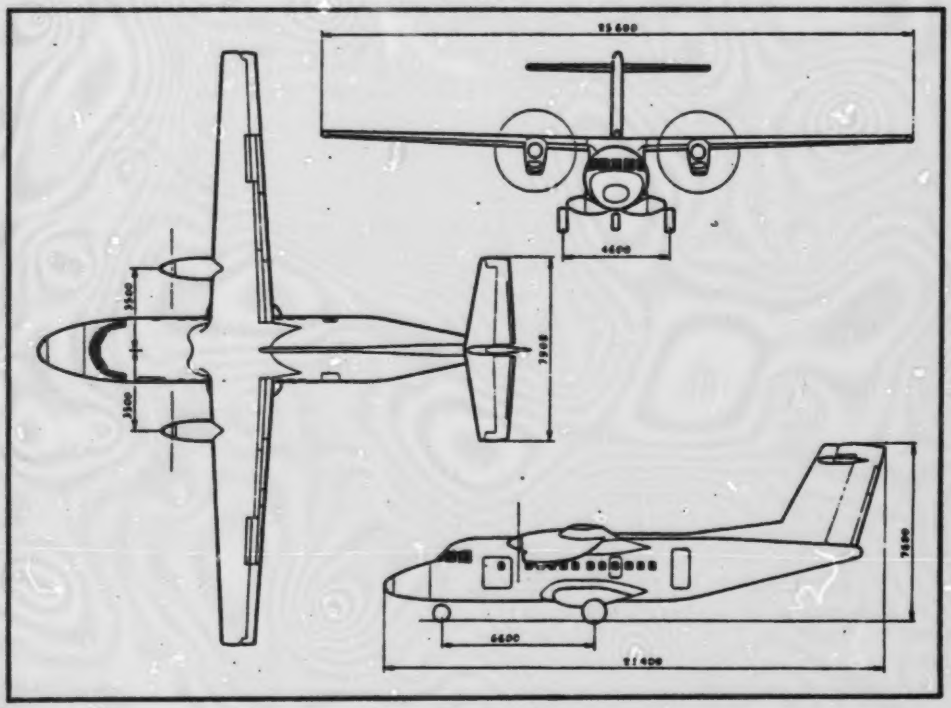


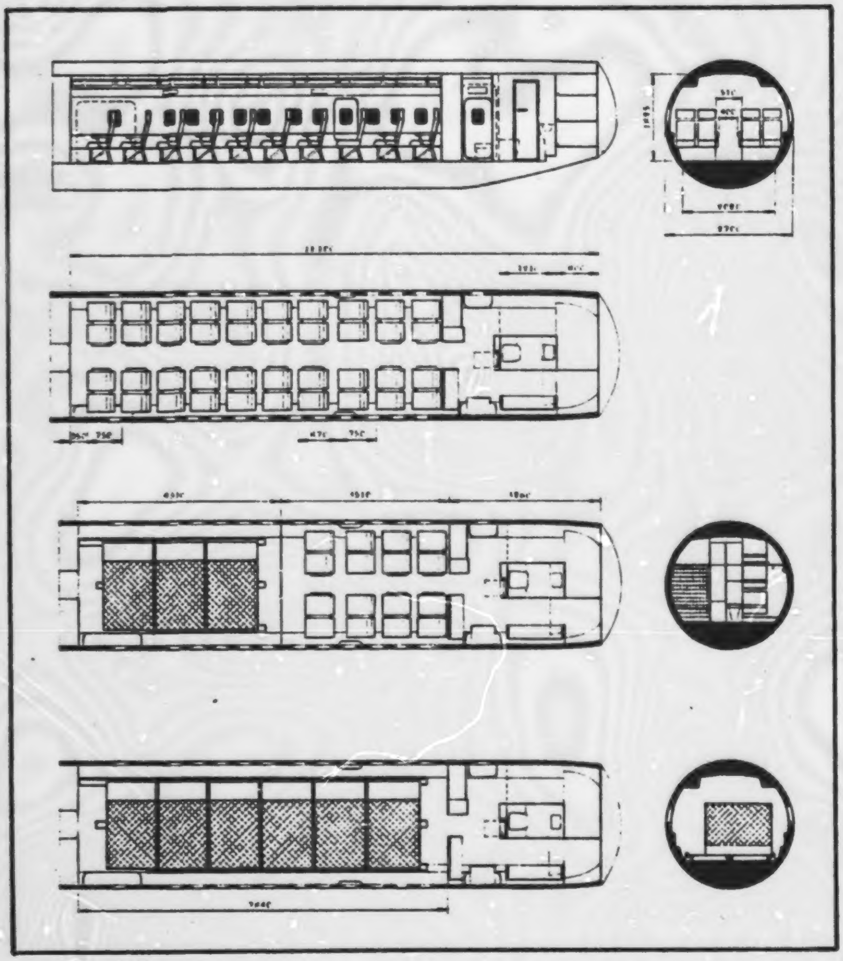
Figure 1. Details of the rear portion of the cabin:

1--Co t closet; 2--Toilet; 3--Flight attendent's seat; 4--Galley; 5--Main baggage area (3.3 m^3); 6--Hand baggage area (1 m^3); 7--Access hatch to stairs; 8--Emergency exit

The wing runs all the way through on two spars and has an integral 3,500-liter fuel tank in the area of the fuselage between the spars. There are ailerons and single-slot flaps on the trailing edge. Spoilers are used for reducing the over pressure and the possibility of intensive braking during landing and other spoilers which operate automatically in case of engine failure so that they reduce the inclination of the aircraft. In addition, they can be used to increase the efficiency of the ailerons in some borderline flight cases. The leading edge of the wing outside the engine gondolas has pneumatic deicing equipment, as do the air intakes for the engines.

The "T" type tail has three spars. The Tailfin and the rear section of the fuselage form a single piece. The stabilizer is nonadjustable. The rudder has counterbalancing and lightening areas and is flexible at the flap.

The propulsion system is made up of two turboprop M-602 engines and V-518 propellers. The basic characteristics of the M-602 engine from "Motorlet" national enterprise are as follows:



--takeoff power 1360 kW;

--maximum continuous power 1200 kW with a consumption of 0.364 kg/kWh; and

--typical cruise power 700 kW with a consumption of 0.33 kg/kWh at a cruising altitude of 7.2 km.

The engine has three shafts with a two-stage radial compressor. The two-stage free turbine drives the five-blade V-518 propeller from Avia national enterprise through a reducer. The propeller has a 3.5 m diameter with 1320 rpm at takeoff and 1060 in cruising mode. Both propellers are synchronized, have automatic feathering in case of engine failure, and can be reversed. Fuel loading is either through the central pressurized system or from above from the wing. Fuel is heated under cold weather conditions.

The aircraft has classic controls with cable connections and no power assistance.

The hydraulic system operates at a pressure of 21 MPa and serves to control the flaps, spoilers, landing gear retraction and extension, braking, nosewheel steering, and windshield wipers; it has a backup.

The system of climate control and pressure regulation ensures a supply of fresh air at the desired temperature to the cabin and the necessary overpressure in the cabin. At a flight altitude of 7,200 m, the cabin altitude is 2,400 m. The climate control can also operate on the ground without starting the engines, either by using the auxiliary energy unit or power from the airfield.

The deicing system of the aircraft is pneumatic on the leading edge of the wings, tail surfaces, and engine intakes, and electrical on the cabin windshield, the propellers, and the pitot.

The electric power system is made up of a primary AC power source, two generators on the engines, and a reserve in the auxiliary energy unit. A battery is used to start this unit and as a short-term outage source for the basic instruments before this function is taken over by the generator in the auxiliary energy unit.

The navigational equipment is made up of three basic complexes based on the 8080 processor, which are:

--navigational, for automatic measurement, processing, and display of navigational data;

--piloting, for automatic or manual control of the aircraft; and

--informational, for displaying altitude and speed characteristics and signalling selected critical aircraft states.

The system makes possible landings in accordance with the first ICAO category and can also be equipped as an option for ICAO category two. In a further stage of development of the aircraft, there is consideration of using electronic digital systems with display screens (EFIS).

The auxiliary energy unit serves to start the engines, provide climate control for the cabin while on the ground, and allow checking the electrical and hydraulic systems on the ground when the engines are not running. In flight, it serves as a reserve source of air and electrical and hydraulic energy.

To provide broader utilization of the aircraft, right from the beginning there has been consideration of a mixed variant combining freight and passengers, or just a cargo version, in addition to the basic model for 40 passengers. Switching from one version to another is simple and can be done at any airfield. However, the aircraft design also makes it possible to set up other models, such as medical, parlor, photographic, and others according to the customer's requirements.

Even though the L-610 aircraft is coming into operation somewhat later than similar types in the world, it has just as good conditions for marketing as the competition, if not better. Of course, its technical parameters must be up to world standards. And this is currently the main concern of all workers taking part in its development.

Basic Characteristics of the L-610 Aircraft

Dimensions	
Wingspan	25.6 m
Length	21.4 m
Height	7.6 m
Undercarriage span	4.6 m
Wheelbase	6.6 m
Access door	1.63 x 0.76 m
Freight door	1.3 x 1.25 m
Ceiling height in cabin	1.83 m
Seat pitch	0.75 m
Aisle width	0.51 m
Volume of baggage area	4.3 m^3
Distance of propeller tips	
--from the fuselage	0.59 m
--from the ground	1.64 m
Wing surface area	56 m^2
Wing slenderness factor	11.7
Performance	
Cruising speed	400-490 km/h
Stall speed	139 km/h
Landing speed	170 km/h
Cruising altitude	7,200 m
Range:	
--practical range with 40 passengers	870 km plus 45 min
--theoretical range with 40 passengers	1,216 km
--theoretical range with maximum fuel	2,400 km
Runway length:	
H=0, MSA - concrete	875 m
- grass	1,030 m
Fuel consumption	28.8 g/passenger km 320 g/ton km
Weight	
Maximum takeoff	14,000 kg
Landing	13,500 kg
Operation weight of empty aircraft	9,000 kg
Maximum without fuel	12,800 kg
Maximum fuel weight	2,650 kg
Allowable load	3,600 to 3,800 kg

6285/7051
CSO: 2400/158

CSSR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND FOREIGN TRADE VIEWED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 12, 1986 pp 29-35

[Article by Eng Jozef Broda, State Planning Commission: "The Development of Czechoslovak Chemical Industry and Foreign Trade"]

[Text] Chemical industry is one of the branches which hold an important position in the industrial structure of all countries with advanced economies. Its greatest advantage is its far-reaching penetration into all other branches of material production and of the nonproduction sphere. It enables them to introduce rapidly the latest R&D achievements and thus, it has become the driving force in their dynamic development--the source of further improvement of labor productivity.

The importance of chemical industry for the CSSR's economy is emphasized because this economy is of the transforming type, with extensive diversification of its processing industry, without a corresponding raw material base. One must look here for the motivation of the program adopted by our young republic in the 1950's to launch a vast expansion of our chemical industry, the branch which began to establish its own raw material base for our widely developed processing industry in order to decrease our dependence on imports of conventional natural raw materials from the nonsocialist states.

The CEMA organized in 1949 provided fundamental preconditions for a rapid development of the CSSR's chemical industry. Important bilateral and multilateral agreements on crude oil, natural gas, sulfur, potash, etc were concluded in the second half of the 1950's. In the 1949-1975 period chemical industry in the CSSR expanded its production more than 20 times, that in the CSR nearly 18 times and in the SSR more than 25 times.

In its beginning our chemical industry concentrated on the production of fertilizers and on supplies of motor fuels and lubricants. In the mid-1960's our chemical processing of oil was substantially expanded. The production of synthetic rubber, basic plastics (polyolefins) and certain types of synthetic fibers was launched. Production of industrial adjunct substances (for textile, leather-processing and rubber industries), pharmaceutics, chemical and biochemical products for agriculture, organic dyes, varnishes, plastics and rubber goods was gradually launched and expanded. Our own petrochemical base, built toward the end of the 1970's, represented a significant milestone in the development of that whole branch, because the existence of this base determines the structure of production of our chemistry for the next several decades and offers a broad spectrum of chemical raw materials. This makes it possible to produce utility values whose demand in our national economy follows a steadily ascending trend.

The production of chemical industry in the CSSR was oriented so as to meet the escalating needs of chemicalization of successive national economic branches and at the same time, to implement the so called anti-import policy, i.e., to decrease our economic dependence on imports of essential chemical raw materials from nonsocialist countries. However, this resulted in proportional expansion of the range of products and finally, in quite considerable diffusion of chemical production. The Czechoslovak chemical industry is producing at present more than 30 percent of world assortments of chemical goods, although its share in the volume of world chemical production is less than 1 percent. The diversification of the assortment of products, motivated by our anti-import policy, stems to a great extent also from the thus far inadequately advanced division of labor in the branch of chemistry within the CEMA.

The autarkic development of chemical production necessarily led to the relatively great closeness of our chemical industry on the export side, while the Czechoslovak chemical industry remains very dependent on imports of basic raw materials. Our domestic raw material base does not satisfy by far the needs of its dynamic development. Apart from relatively ample supplies of lignite and negligible resources of oil and natural gas, practically all raw materials for input in our chemical production must be imported.

The relatively limited openness of our chemical industry to exports, and the great external openness of our national economy to imports of chemical products may be documented by the data on the share of industrial chemical exports in the production of goods in 1970-1980 and the share of imports in total domestic consumption of chemical raw materials and supplies in branches of our national economy (according to the data of the State Planning Commission):

	1970	1975	1980
Share of exports in the production of goods in percent	14.2	13.4	13.5
Share of imports in consumption in percent	19.3	25.8	23.4

In the 1970's world trade underwent dramatic changes. The prices of raw materials, fuels and energy, in comparison with the prices of finished products, escalated greatly in two distinct waves.

The changed situation in world markets imposed with absolute urgency conditions of adaptability of national economic complexes--the necessity to adapt economic mechanisms of the management of the process of production flexibly and promptly to the changes in world economy. Under the pressure of skyrocketing prices of fuels and raw materials, numerous advanced processing economies introduced various measures of conservation in consumption, and began to restructure expeditiously their production in favor of goods with high demands on research, skilled labor, etc, which considerably multiply the value of the consumed inputs of raw materials and energy.

Although Czechoslovak economy is a distinctly processing economy, without a broad base of raw materials and fuels, it did not experience the change of the conditions in world economy as intensively as did, for example, advanced capitalist states. Already on several occasions in the long years of our socialist state's history we were able to see the evidence of the significance of our indivisible unity with the CEMA member countries, in particular with the USSR. On the basis of price relations adopted by the CEMA, our economy, receiving above all supplies of raw materials of the type of fuels and energy from the USSR, was able to cope with the new situation of world economy without any major fluctuations.

In view of the complex international political and economic situation in the early 1980's a directive was stipulated that Czechoslovak foreign debts to capitalist countries be gradually balanced. Party documents on economic issues and reports by the top representatives of our party and state began to stress that priority must be given to foreign economic relations and in that conjunction, that the export capacity of our economy be upgraded.

The solution of this problem is closely linked with the achievement of a greater share of production of goods capable of competition in every branch, including chemical industry. At this time, when capitalist economy is beginning to recover from one of its deepest crises and when world trade is stagnating, it is extremely difficult to increase exports. Competition is so fierce that it produces new phenomena in price policies. Abysmal differences in prices have developed between products of the highest standard, high utility values, sophisticated design, excellent service, etc, and goods of average quality; marketing of the latter group is very limited and some goods of that type are not even marketable.

In polemics of scientists and of production branches the opinion prevails that in the process of the national economic renewal in the CSSR the main function of our chemical industry is chemicalization of other branches. However, how can the steadily escalating demands of our national economy for chemicalization be satisfied in view of the new conditions, i.e., to consolidate the branch's export capacities and improve its relation to foreign trade, particularly its balance of trade with nonsocialist countries? The answer to that question is not at all simple; it is closely linked with the line initiated by our society after the 16th CPCZ Congress: intensification of production, improvement of the quality of manufactured goods, prompt introduction of R&D achievements into production, farther-reaching integration of this branch in international division of labor, mainly in exchanges among branches and divisions, and dramatically increased exports of competitive goods.

As compared with the development of other branches of national economy, the development of Czechoslovak chemical industry thus far has been determined by the highest dynamism over the past 20 years. The strong development of production and in particular, of its so called anti-import focus, however, produced also certain negative aspcts.

In supplier-consumer relations it has become a fad to supply chemical products (because of their availability) the most diverse areas of production and to the nonproduction sphere, often regardless of their utility value and practical use. It is true that some time ago chemistry replaced many natural substances--iron, precious metals, and so on, but there still are many types of consumption where, from the viewpoint of current needs, the final use of chemical products is an unnecessary luxury. In such cases it will be imperative to reassess the existing situation and to return to original materials (reusable packing glass, wood, etc).

Moreover, the anti-import focus of our chemical production favored to some extent the position of the manufacturer in supplier-consumer relations. The monopoly of the production of chemical goods enabled the manufacturers to dictate sales conditions as well as the standard of technical parameters. of final products. Because there was no comparison with similar goods of the competitors in world markets, our economy had frequently to settle for goods of inferior quality. This pehenomenon leads to consequences which are explicitly detrimental to export.

It may be noted that in the past Czechoslovak chemical industry fulfilled successfully many tasks primarily as a supplier of substitute raw materials for other branches of national economy. However, since 1979 it bagan to act increasingly as a supplier of export funds for socialist and nonsocialist countries. From 1970 to 1983 the production of goods manufactured by chemical industry in comparable prices nearly doubled, its foreign transactions in the same period increased almost 400 percent, and the development of exports dramatically outpaced the import rate. The share of exports in the production increased from 14.2 percent in 1970 to 16.8 percent in 1983. At the same time, the share of chemical industry in total industrial production increased from 14.2 percent in 1970 to 16.8 percent in 1984.

Nevertheless, this process was accompanied with certain shortcomings in the structure of Czechoslovak chemical industry. Particularly the production of goods of the so-called skilled chemistry, distinguished by high prices per kg, in Czechoslovak chemical production lagged far behind the demand and in view of an analogical situation in the CEMA member states, large amounts of such goods had to be imported from nonsocialist countries.

Therefore, the demand was objectively stipulated as the main task of Czechoslovak chemical industry by the 16th CPCZ Congress that the structure of Czechoslovak chemical production be changed. This change of the structure will not only remedy the above-mentioned disproportion, but also achieve generally better results from the integration of this branch in international division of labor, which will be naturally reflected in the relation of Czechoslovak chemical industry to foreign trade.

The analysis of the structure of goods exported by the Czechoslovak chemical industry in the first 4 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan demonstrates that we are considerably behind top world products as concerns the quality of final chemical products, as confirmed by the fact that more than 60 percent of our exports to nonsocialist countries are deliveries of organic chemistry and oil derivatives, i.e., deliveries of the raw material type. A major part of the remaining less than 40 percent consists of basic plastics, urea and other products with a relatively low share of national labor, or with a low degree of processing, the only exception being rubber goods (7 percent of our exports to nonsocialist countries).

The diverse selections of goods are reflected also in the development of average per kg prices of chemical products and raw materials.

		FOB KCS VRCV 1984/kg			
		1976	1980	1982	1982/1976
Socialist countries:	export	4.8	7.2	8.7	181
	import	0.9	1.4	1.7	189
Nonsocialist countries:	export	2.8	4.8	4.2	150
	import	6.4	11.6	8.3	130

Source: "Analysis of the Preceding Development of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade with Chemical Products and an Outline of Main Parameters of External Openness of This Branch After 1985," VUTECHP [Technical Economic Research Institute of the Chemical Industry] VZ No 1096/83 (Adjusted by the coefficient of VRCV conversion for 1984).

In conjunction with the above-mentioned data and in the interest of the most efficient utilization of raw materials and energy, the long-term objective, now being implemented, aims at changing the structure of our chemical production and at concentrating on the production of chemical specialities which, as a rule, produce in multistage syntheses products of particular importance for chemicalization of other branches of national economy. Such chemicals determine the utility values of many goods manufactured by other branches, and find their application in engineering, electronics, in the construction, textile, leather-processing, printing and wood-processing industries and in other branches. In agriculture their application increases the crop and livestock production, and in health care it enhances people's well-being.

The growth of special chemistry branches is the main topic of State Goal-Oriented Program No 09--Selected Chemical Productions. The production of chemical specialties is sponsored by the newly organized Lachema VHJ with headquarters in Brno. For better orientation we shall identify in greater detail the products of skilled chemistry. We are introducing into production these comprehensive groups of chemical specialties from the list of chemical products:

1. Pure chemicals, special inorganic and organic chemical products
2. Organic dyes
3. Varnishes
4. Organic agrochemicals (pesticides, biofactors, etc)
5. Catalysts
6. Adjunct industrial substances (especially for rubber, textile, leather-processing and paper industries)
7. Additives to polymers (accelerators and antioxidants)
8. Additives to fuels and lubricants
9. Pharmaceutics
10. Silicones
11. Sweeteners
12. Disinfectants
13. Acrylic dispersants
14. Products of photochemical industries
15. Special-purpose plastics
16. Epoxy and unsaturated polyester resins
17. Magnesium chemistry
18. Monocrystals

The construction of several production facilities for chemical specialties was launched already during the Seventh 5-Year Plan; actual outputs are expected after 1985. We should mention in particular the building of a complex for acrylic chemistry which will produce innovated varnishes for several branches; it is planned to expand the production capacities for CD antioxidants and for the aniline raw material base; herbicides on carbonyl chloride base and new diagnostic agents will be manufactured; the production of methyl methacrylate will be modernized; pure substances for micro-electronics will be produced; the line of organic dyes will be expanded, etc.

The orientation of our chemical industry on the production of chemical specialties has several objective reasons:

--High consumption of chemical specialties is anticipated in every branch of our national economy in the furure. Their shortage hampers the process of intensification;

--The main characteristic of these products is their low consumption of materials and energy per value of production, and their high share of skilled labor. Nevertheless, the fact is just as important that more standard, mass produced equipment is used for their production in manufacturing units, which makes it possible to modernize them relatively rapidly and to change production programs. As a rule, these facilities are small, require low investments and react flexibly to the changing demands in domestic and foreign markets;

--Czechoslovak economy is affected most by its dependence on imported chemical specialties from nonsocialist countries (in 1980-1984 their import from nonsocialist countries amounted annually on the average to Kcs 2.8 billion FOB VRCV 84);

--Already at present chemical specialties are an important export branch above all as concerns our trade with the USSR, as equivalent for energy-intensive products.

The change in the structure of the products of our chemical industry will demand several technical and organizational measures not only in the branch of chemistry proper, but simultaneously also in several other branches, above all, in engineering. Thus, for instance, a dynamic development of the production of chemical specialties is predicated on the supply of necessary equipment from our chemical engineering industry. In order to meet this task, chemical research must be in continuous contact with the manufacturers of the equipment which has certain specifics, because as a rule, licenses, know-how and special purpose apparatus for the branches of chemical specialties cannot be procured in the world.

The changes of the structure of chemical production in favor of products of skilled chemistry are gaining importance in view of the long-range projection for the development of chemical industry. They should lead not only to greater efficiency in broader integration of our chemical and industry in international division of labor, but also to higher profits for the CSSR from foreign trade, particularly export.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan our chemical industry will be a branch with a highly dynamic turnover in foreign trade, above all in mutual exchange with the USSR, which may be confirmed by the results of the negotiations on coordination of national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period. With the extensively developed production of the branches of skilled chemistry, the emphasis will be especially on branch subdivision and department subdivision exchange, for which State Goal-Oriented Program No 09--Selected Chemical Productions provides optimum conditions. The share of the CSSR chemical industry in contributions to our trade balance will be dramatically increased in relation to nonsocialist states.

The USSR will continue to occupy the key position in mutual exchanges of chemical products with socialist countries. Besides imports of crude oil--the essential raw material for our chemical industry--of the greatest importance for the further advance of mutual exchange in chemistry will be the intergovernmental agreement on specialization and cooperation in the production of energy-intensive and less energy-intensive chemical products. In exchange for the products of skilled chemistry our Soviet partner will supply the CSSR with fertilizers, phosphoric raw materials, methanol, synthetic rubber, certain plastics, ammonia and other energy-intensive chemical products and essential raw materials.

For the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is envisaged that another agreement on olefins will be concluded with our second most important partner in the branch of chemical production--the GDR.

--The first two agreements were a shining example of cooperation in the construction of the petrochemical complex. In the first stage pyrolytic units were built in the GDR and a sequential manufacture of plastics was established in the CSSR. The product of pyrolysis and the raw material for production of plastics, ethylene, were delivered at the same time via an ethylene pipeline from the GDR to the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Works in Litvinov. In the second stage, facilities for the production of plastics were built in the GDR and a pyrolytic unit in the CSSR. Thus, the demand for plastics was met in both states.

--The third agreement (valid from 1987) will enable full utilization of our new pyrolytic unit and save investment costs in the GDR. The GDR will deliver to the CSSR primers (gasoline, motor oil) in exchange for ethylene and certain other products of higher chemical processing (for example, acrylates).

It is envisaged that mutual exchange with other CEMA ctates, mainly with the Polish People's Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic, will also expand dynamically.

Challenging tasks were stipulated for our chemical industry in relation to nonsocialist countries, including above all earning of financial funds, with particular emphasis on balancing imports and exports of chemical products in all of our national economy before 1995. Our greatest untapped assets thus far rest in a better balance of products of skilled chemistry.

The inevitable consolidation of the task facing Czechoslovak chemical industry in covering the escalating needs of our economy in terms of chemical products with advanced technical-economic parameters underscores the enormous challenge of the task facing that branch in foreign trade. On the other hand, however, the realistic potential of its fulfillment--next to changes in the structure of our chemical production which have been initiated and which aim at more thorough processing of inputs--is given by further intensification of the CSSR's orientation on cooperation with socialist countries, in particular with the USSR.

The development of our chemical production, clsoely linked with foreign trade, is one of important way to accelerate and improve the quality of chemicalization of the Czechoslovak national economy.

9004/9190
CSO: 2400/185

INA COOPERATION WITH CHINA, OTHER COUNTRIES

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Vjekoslav Subic: "Roadsign for Cooperation with Chinese Partners"]

[Text] INA's [petroleum industry] cooperation with Chinese partners does not encompass only arrangements for the import of oil, sale of artificial fertilizers, and the most recent sale of refinery equipment, but also research projects and the sale of its own "brains." In these and similar deals help from the economy and support from society as a whole are necessary.

Recently, SOUR INA in Zagreb has been making major efforts for a greater penetration of the world's markets. In this regard, last year was especially significant. According to Aleksandar Broz, vice-president of the Coordination Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries, in 11 months exports totaling 145 million dollars have been achieved; of this, goods valued at 130 million dollars have been exported to convertible markets.

This partly covers INA's foreign exchange needs, which amount to 600 million dollars annually without oil imports. The bulk of the exports is comprised of petrochemical products and artificial fertilizers, but an increasing share is taken up also by the exports of services, both INA's own and joint ones, with other organizations that are not part of INA. Aleksandar Broz noted that one can begin to see multi-year results in the sale of services to foreign markets by "INA-Projekt" and other INA organizations. Seventy self-managing agreements have been signed with labor organizations throughout the entire country and, through trade in goods, the initial results have been achieved in establishing and developing new forms of cooperation with foreign firms in the area of long-term and linked deals in order to secure oil and other raw materials.

The initial delivery of oil from Angola, amounting to 75 thousand tons certainly falls into this category; it was the first major success of the oilmen from INA and Novi Said "Naftagas." This year, twice that amount of oil is expected from joint investments in that African country, while in the next five years they will obtain from Angola approximately 1.5 million tons of "black gold."

INA stresses that one must not stop at this. The oilmen, with the help of the broader social community, should in the future make more joint approaches in the world. The efforts that INA is already making in that direction are still not yielding results commensurate with INA's capability, because of inadequate social assistance and lack of direct cooperation on the part of the rest of Yugoslavia's economy.

China is certainly among the countries with which INA is successfully cooperating and which hold the promise of significant results. In addition to cooperation linked to arrangements for oil imports and sales of artificial fertilizers to China, and the sale of the Lendava oil refinery to China, efforts are also being made in the area of oil refining and exploration, and sales of INA's own "brainpower."

A Major Business Move

The sale of refinery equipment capable of refining two million tons of oil, which for years had not been utilized in Lendava, represents the solution of one of INA's major problems. Already in 1980 it was felt that the construction of the Lendava refinery, for which was purchased the most modern equipment at that time, was not economically justified. A solution was sought from that time, and it was finally found through the mediation of the Ljubljana organization "Smelt." All of the equipment was sold to China's state organization for oil and petrochemicals for a total of 21 million dollars. Of that, 19 million went for the refinery equipment from Lendava, and 2 million for additional equipment from the Chicago firm UOP. Joze Zagar, director general of "Smelt," said the following about this important deal:

"It is significant that the refinery was sold for a price that was only 10 percent less than the price of a comparable new refinery. The payment will be in cash, under conditions that are very favorable for "INA-Nafta" from Lendava. That is to say, 10 percent will be paid after the contract becomes valid, 75 percent in installments as the equipment is delivered ("INA-Nafta" has the obligation of organizing the delivery of the equipment to the Chinese partners and supervising its installation) and the remaining 15 percent when the Chinese take over the installation.

"Brainpower" also Offered

This is a very important deal for "INA-Nafta" from Lendava and for INA as a whole because, in the words of "INA-Nafta" Business Committee chairman Joze Hajdinjak, the sale of the refinery means the end of many years of agonizing that governed its work and life, and a turning point in the economics of "INA-Nafta's" business dealing and its future development.

In addition to this deal, INA has participated with its Chinese partners in the implementation of another significant deal. This dealt with an offer of a technological process for the production of soot or, to be more exact, for the wet granulation of soot. This is a kind of addendum to the first deal, according to Stjepan Lisjak, vice-president of the Coordination Committee for Coordination in the Planning of Research and Development. "INA-Projekt" is the main contractor for the project, while "Energoinvest" from Sarajevo will deliver the complete equipment. This is a significant example of the utilization of domestic know-how and equipment in penetrating abroad, and the confirmation that we are capable of offering complete installation for the processing industry.

Cooperation with China also includes exploratory work. This is a matter of specific geophysical projects that INA's oilmen have conducted in South China Sea, together with certain foreign companies. No further exploitation was undertaken because the fields were not promising enough, and also because of the great foreign exchange burden on INA, which was able to carry the project by itself.

Negotiations are under way with the Chinese partners regarding the refining of Chinese oil, which would employ part of INA's refining capability. For now, nothing has been made specific, but there are some prospects for doing business jointly.

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PLAN FOR JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF RAIL SYSTEM

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 8-10 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by R. Krcunovic: "Slowly but Surely Forward"]

[Text] More calmly than ever before, the Yugoslav railroads have entered the current medium-term period determined to clear the path to their ultimate goal, which is to enable themselves to increase their volume and improve their services by using mostly their own resources, by getting rid of their problems one by one and by gradually overcoming the obstacles stemming from the unresolved problems of doing business.

Taught by experience from previous periods, when they rushed into development with the desire to achieve everything necessary to approach the world standard, and stopped halfway there because they were deprived of their financial foundation, the railroads have accepted the principle that only those things are realistic that meet the most essential needs and are in accordance with the known possibilities. This time, the development was planned, for the first time at a rate of growth that is somewhat lower than that of the economy and industry as a whole regardless of the proclaimed priorities; they are planned as the backbone of land transportation.

The joint plan for development for the 1986-1990 period, whose definitive version, to be sure, has still not been adopted mostly because of procedural matters--but it is certain that its basic tenets will be adopted--envisions activities that will adapt the railroads more quickly to the needs of the economy and society, and create the basis for future long-term development. This means that the main railroad lines will begin to be adapted for speeds of up to 160 kilometers per hour and axle pressures of 22.5 tons. New main lines for speeds of up to 250 kilometers per hour will be built in the long term, and at the same time rolling stock will be ensured.

More Rationally, on a Stronger Network

The first and most important goal of this unique program is the creation of the conditions for making possible, through a joint and better utilization of resources, a greater volume of work on the entire network without major financial investments--1.8 percent annually for passenger travel and 3.2 percent for cargo. At the same time, the commercial speeds should increase at a rate of 5 percent, and delays in passenger transportation are to be decreased, on the average, at an annual rate of 10 percent and in cargo by 5 percent. The coefficient of immobility of locomotives has been planned to decrease so as not to exceed 20 percent of the entire inventory.

Most of the investments in the infrastructure will be directed toward the removal of bottlenecks by capital improvements and reconstruction on the main lines from Jesenice (Sezana) to Djevdjelija, including the Belgrade terminal, and by improving this line to handle speeds in excess of 120 kilometers per hour; the branch lines Lapovo-Kraljevo-Kosovo Polje-Skoplje-Nis for speeds in excess of 100 kilometers per hour; and the construction of the line from Tuzla to Zvornik and preparations for the side line from Loznica to Valjevo and the construction of the station in Sobotica.

All of this, however, does not exclude the possibility of construction and rehabilitation of other parts of the network, where there is interest on the part of various ZTO's [Railroad Transport Organizations], or the possibility of investing funds of the local socio-political communities and economic regions.

Directly, without Being Sidetracked

As far as transportation equipment is concerned, as a jointly established responsibility, it has been planned to obtain 99 electric locomotives, 18 diesel ones, and 29 switch engines; 59 electric and 35 diesel train units, 394 passenger cars and 14,112 cargo cars. Side by side with this, a faster and more consistent application of contemporary information systems and new technologies for integrating transportation is envisioned, as a precondition for a more rational conduct of business.

Investments in new technologies definitely demand the development of cadres and training them to handle contemporary systems in a professional manner, and special attention will also be paid to this. This is also true of regulating mutual economic relations and in general the standard of living of those employed by the railroads, which is a precondition for encouraging better work performance.

Such a plan that was envisioned for the development of Yugoslav railroads also demands considerable investments, and it has been evident for a long time that the railroads lack the resources. According to what has been established, they are to ensure 22 percent of the necessary investments from their own resources, the socio-policial communities are being counted upon for 43 percent, while 35 to 36 percent is to come from domestic and foreign credits.

The last two sources, from which funds are to flow into the railroad infrastructure, according to the Social Plan of Yugoslavia, will be regulated with a special agreement or law. To that end, the Federal Committee on Traffic and Transportation has prepared a proposed agreement on how to secure the funds.

As far as credits are concerned, a new--the 7th--loan from the World Bank for the development of railroads is under way. It could provide between 150 and 170 million dollars, if a sufficient number of installations seeking investments apply, and if the necessary non-foreign currency quota of participation is ensured. At any rate, even the planned program is not a cheap investment, because the rehabilitation of one kilometer of track costs 8 billion dinars; one kilometer of double track costs 16 billion, while one tie costs 1.2 million.

In view of such amounts, the railroads' position of demanding that they be relieved of the responsibility for maintaining the infrastructure is completely correct, because it poses too great a burden on them and puts them into an inferior position vis-a-vis other forms of transportation, such as highway, water, or air, which are being maintained by the social community.

This time the plan was finally, more than ever before, brought close to real specifics, with a clearly drawn line between what is desired and what is possible, and this should be the main guarantee for its implementation. It is also a manifestation of goals established jointly by all the labor organizations of the railroads, and one of the most important documents of the sociopolitical community. Its success is therefore contingent on the consistent involvement of all the interested factors, in which the railroad employees and the people in the broader socioeconomic communities and the economy in general are equally important. It would be superflous to try to prove that a functioning railroad makes it possible to transport things three to four times more cheaply than other types of transportation, and it could contribute to a significant decrease of transportation cost in overall production. This is one of the goals proclaimed in almost all the major documents dealing with the social and economic development of Yugoslavia.

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OIL IMPORT CONTRACTS, PRICES DISCUSSED

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by D. Nedeljkovic: "Why Petroleum Products Are Becoming More Expensive"]

[Text] On the world "spot" (free) market a barrel of petroleum on 14 January sold for $23-24 depending on the grade. Just a week later it was between $21.05 and $21.75. By the end of January certain types of petroleum had dropped below the "psychological" limit of $20 per barrel, and the forecasts were that the drastic price drop would continue all the way down to $15, and according to certain predictions even to $13. Reactions are anticipated from the OPEC meeting in early February, but lengthy analyses are already being made of what the drop in oil prices will bring to particular countries and regions. The inevitable question for the domestic situation is whether and when the influence of the world market will be felt.

The first impression that domestic adaptations to changes in the world have been sluggish and clumsy and that we are looking at a repetition of the situation in 1973 when everyone except the Yugoslavs raised prices, and when Yugoslavia increased petroleum consumption when everyone else was reducing it. Incidentally, it is sufficient to look at what happened between 1981 and 1985. During that period a barrel of oil on the world market dropped $8 in price (from $36 to $28), and Yugoslavia was regularly raising the price of petroleum products twice or three times a year. The same thing is happening again this year: At the beginning of January all petroleum products again became more expensive, although the prices of petroleum products have been dropping drastically in the world at large. A ton of diesel fuel can be purchased at less than the price of petroleum, and the price of a ton of residual fuel oil has slid to $90 (the "normal" price for that period was $160).

Imported...

It is relatively easy to calculate what a drop in the prices of imported petroleum would mean for Yugoslavia. The energy balance for this year calls for importing 10.8 million tons, and if a ton of petroleum is between $30 (the minimum) and $60 cheaper, the savings would run between $300 million and $600 million if imports are rounded off at 10 million tons. As soon as we look at the composition of the imports, and especially the way in which petroleum is obtained, the computation becomes more complicated. Those who are well informed say that petroleum cannot be purchased at those lower prices; more accurately, that the transactions are for the present restricted to small quantities and special customers. Yet the real trouble is that petroleum to meet Yugoslavia's needs is not purchased on the "spot" market. Last year only one tanker was purchased, and that on credit, not for cash, which is customary. There are many reasons, but after the first one, the lack of cash dollars, there is no need to enumerate the rest.

Price Structure of Petroleum Products, dinars/liter

Type	98-Octane Gasoline	Diesel Fuel	Heating Oil
Retail price	162.000	132.000	98.200
Refinery	93.716	84.456	82.147
Margin	5.623	5.066	4.929
Tax	34.776	24.365	3.941
Storage facilities:			
Federal	1.111	0.123	0.126
Republic	0.178	0.203	0.207
Foreign credits	9.000	4.300	4.650
Coal mines	1.200	1.200	2.200
Highways	9.675	9.787	--
Lines of credit	6.721	2.500	--

Domestic importers obtain petroleum on the basis of intergovernmental agreements, and the import prices are not set either by the sellers or the customers in their contracts, but by government agencies. Last year a total of 8.7 million tons were imported: 4.2 million tons from the bilateral payments area and 4.5 million tons from the convertible payments area. The former was under an intergovernmental agreement with the Soviet Union, and the second under similar agreements with Iraq, Iran, Libya, Algeria, and China. Official OPEC prices at the time when the contracts were concluded and differences in the quality of the petroleum were taken as the basis for the prices, so that a barrel of oil from Libya cost $30.40, from Algeria $29.50, from Iran $28.33, from Iraq $28.18, and from the USSR $28.05. On the one hand that petroleum is not paid for in dollars at all, but work done in those countries and goods exported to those countries are used in the accounts, while on the other hand petroleum is not coming from the Soviet Union and China (a symbolic 100,000 tons), but from Iraq and Libya on the basis of Soviet and Chinese deliveries to those countries. This at the same time means that the price of petroleum is paid to the country it comes from. Reducing everything to the common denominator, over the last 6 months domestic importers have been paying $28.49 per barrel of oil on the average, while prices per barrel were $1.5-2 lower on the market.

The contracts and prices remain in effect until new ones are concluded; that is, even today when prices on the petroleum market are dropping. Business people and government officials have been scurrying around in recent days, sending out letters and Telexes, and insisting that the prices be changed. The basic position is that the prices of imported petroleum should be reduced, but what will actually be achieved is uncertain. Not only because of the positions taken by the trading partners, but also in view of the fact that petroleum is paid for with work and goods in those countries.

...And Domestic Troubles

The exchange rate of the dinar is one component of the current domestic prices of petroleum and petroleum products. Over the last 5 years the price of a barrel of oil has dropped $8, but the value of the dollar over that period has risen from about 30 to 300 dinars. Since the price of domestic petroleum is computed on the basis of the dollar price of imported petroleum, with shipping costs being added, domestic petroleum has actually become more expensive just like imported petroleum. For the domestic customer, of course.

If we add to this that the rise in refinery prices this year amounted to 15.18 percent for all petroleum products, while at the same time there was a tax increase of 5 dinars per liter of gasoline and 3 dinars per liter of diesel fuel, and then the contribution per kilogram of heating oil was raised from 1 to 4.6 dinars, and highway contributions were increased by 3.3 dinars per liter of gasoline and 2.5 dinars per liter of diesel fuel, then it is clear that this system of prices does not offer many prospects. Highway use fees had already been raised last August by 1.8 dinars per liter of gasoline, and in October taxes were raised 8 dinars per liter. The pricing mechanism for petroleum products is constantly "adjusting" the prices of petroleum in dollars to the exchange rate of the dinar against the dollar, and in view of the impact of inflation on taxes, contributions, and other imposts built into the prices of petroleum products it is difficult to see any way out here either.

7045
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EXPORT PRICES, WORLD REGIONAL TRADE IN 1985

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Feb 86 pp 12-13

[Article by D. Zmijarevic]

[Excerpts] These export trends have even had an impact on the regional pattern of sales of Yugoslav products, in which a shift has been reported toward markets in the bilateral payments area. That is, the share of the bilateral payments area in last year's exports was 39 percent, while in 1984 it was 36 percent. Thus the grouping of socialist countries absorbed more than half of Yugoslav exports (48 percent the previous year). The share of exports to the advanced countries was also slightly greater (from 34 to 35 percent), while exports to the developing countries, which incidentally were down 9 percent from the previous year, fell from a share of 16.7 percent of total Yugoslav exports to 14 percent.

The proportional breakdown of visible exports has also showed slight constructive variations, since the share of production supplies and raw materials dropped from 51 percent of total exports to 49 percent, and the share of equipment rose to 20 percent (from about 18 percent in 1984), but this shift cannot be expected to grow to become a trend since such shifts have been recorded in previous years as well, and then the pattern again returns to equilibrium close to similar proportions. Nor have there been major changes in the pattern of imports; Yugoslav industry's high dependence upon imports means that the largest amounts are still being set aside to import production supplies; last year these imports amounted to nearly $10 billion (which is 2.5 percent more than in 1984), while a considerable increase was also recorded for outlays to import equipment ($1.75 billion, or 21 percent more), which, however, still represents only 14 percent of total imports.

The movement of prices on the domestic market was identified once again this year as the first cause of last year's lag of exports behind the planned rate, and it meant that an ever smaller portion of exports was covered by income. In a tie-up with the rate of change of the exchange rate of the dinar last year, which, according to certain findings, was slower than necessary to cover the differences between the movement of domestic prices and the prices on the principal export markets for domestic products and also the differences between domestic and export prices, domestic inflation was convincingly in first place among the causes of the retention of goods on the domestic market.

Thus according to the findings of ZIT [Market Research Bureau] in Belgrade, at the end of 1985 Yugoslav industry was exporting at prices that were 14 percent lower than domestic prices (at the end of 1984 they were 2.9 percent higher than domestic prices), and this relationship is appreciably worse when it comes to the convertible markets. Thus industrial products were being exported at prices that were 22.4 percent lower than on the internal market, which shows an uninterrupted deterioration of this relationship. A year earlier export prices were 6 percent lower than domestic prices, but in the middle of last year they were 13 percent lower. The ratio between domestic and export prices is deteriorating even with respect to markets with bilateral payments arrangements, where domestic prices are still somewhat higher, but by no means as appreciably higher as a year earlier. That is, at the end of 1984 they were 30.6 percent higher than domestic prices, and then by the end of 1985 this difference had diminished to 4.5 percent. The people at ZIT have found in a survey by industrial branches that only transportation equipment, the products of machinebuilding, chemical manufacturing, and lumber and wood sheets were sold at higher prices than those obtained for the same products on the domestic market, and when it comes to convertible exports, this list is reduced to only three types of products--transportation equipment, lumber, and chemical manufactures.

Thus by contrast with the previous year, when 60 percent of exports of industrial products had the same or higher prices, last year this share dropped to 44 percent, while all of 20 percent of exports of the industrial sector left at prices that were 40 percent or more below those on the domestic market. According to the finding of this survey, last year only 65.4 percent of industrial exports were sold at a profit, while a third of exports brought a direct financial loss which could not be covered with any sort of incentives or refunds. Along with the 2-percent drop of export prices from the previous year (when they fell all of 4.6 percent), there is a clear deterioration of the motivation of organizations to export, and this is only speeding up the rate at which the exchange rate is sliding.

Along with the slow adaptation of the exchange rate, the lag of exports is also attributed to the frequent changing of regulations in this area, to the credit and monetary policy which has not given preferences to exports in any way, to the large financial burdens represented by government and social service expenditure, which exporters are not free of, and to the expensive importation of raw materials and to the poor quality of the domestic raw materials being used as substitutes for imported raw materials.

7045
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INDUSTRIES WITH LARGEST EXPORTS, IMPORTS IN 1985

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by M. Urosevic; first paragraph is PRIVREDNI PREGLED introduction]

[Text] Only shipbuilding, the shoe industry, textiles, and furniture among the 15 largest export industries are not on the same such list of the largest importers.

Publication of the final business results of the Yugoslav economy last year--as it has been in every previous year--is an occasion to point up the elements in the various processes which are not otherwise indicated separately and accordingly little is said and little is known about them. This especially applies to the results of foreign trade to which various factors contribute unequally; some within the limits of real capabilities, but also quite a few considerably below what we might say is a boundary which must not be neglected. It is true that on certain occasions emphasis is being put on what are alleged to be "recordbreaking exporters," but mainly without shedding light on the other side of the coin, and that is the share in imports and ultimately the share in the total net result, be it positive or negative.

Table 1. The 15 Largest Exporters in 1985

Branch of Economy	In Millions of Dollars	Breakdown
Total exports	10,642.0	100.0
Industry and mining*	10,236.0	96.5
Breakdown:		
1. Power machines and appliances (5)	1,036.6	10.1
2. Machinebuilding (2)	896.6	8.8
3. Shipbuilding (-)	818.8	8.0
4. Leather footwear and clothing accessories (-)	717.3	7.0
5. Production of chemical products (3)	711.6	7.0
6. Production of transportation equipment (4)	652.2	6.4
7. Finished textile products (-)	618.9	6.0
8. Metal manufacturing (9)	589.2	5.8
9. Processing of chemical products (7)	578.6	5.7
10. Food processing industry (8)	556.6	5.4

Table 1 (continued)

Branch of Economy	In Millions of Dollars	Breakdown
11. Ferrous metallurgy (6)	417.2	4.1
12. Finished wood products (-)	404.7	4.0
13. Production of nonferrous metals (13)	318.9	3.1
14. Production of yarns and fabrics (12)	224.6	2.2
15. Production of petroleum products (10)	214.6	2.1
Total	8,171.2	85.7
The other 21 branches	2,064.8	14.3

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* The numbers given in parentheses beside the names of the branches of the economy indicate their place on the list of the 15 largest importers. The four branches indicated by (-) are not on the list of the largest importers, since their purchases abroad last year were negligible.

The most recent figures on visible trade in 1985 tabulated by industries according to the Uniform Business Classification of the Federal Bureau of Statistics make it possible to obtain some very interesting indicators thanks to certain conversions and comparisons.

Recordbreakers, With Reservations

Certain branches of the economy are on the list of the largest exporters solely on the basis of their exports, but they also occupy the same or almost the same place among importers, so that instead of a benefit to the broader social community, they are causing certain difficulties, and we can therefore speak only of qualified results.

Of the total of 11 sectors into which the Yugoslav economy is divided "industry and mining" had a share of 48.3 percent in creation of the social product in 1984 (since the totals still have to be added up for last year). At the same time its share in total exports last year was 96.5 percent, which would have been an exceptional result if it were not for that "but." And that is what is often neglected, while here it will be the second essential element. More about that later.

The ranking of the branches of the economy in Table 1 was drawn up on the basis of total exports, and two examples can show how unreliable that indicator is from a broader social standpoint. The machinebuilding industry is in second place among exporters with an enviable $896.6 million, but in the same place on the list of importers with all of $1.435 billion, which means that its purchases abroad are $538 million larger than it obtained from its sales. The other is "production of transportation equipment," which is sixth on the list of exporters with $652 million, but fourth among the importers with $737 million, representing a deficit of $85 million. From the broader social standpoint the most worthwhile results are those of shipbuilding, a branch of the economy with a relatively very high organic composition of capital, and three industries which are markedly labor intensive and have modest capital: leather footwear and clothing accessories, finished textile products, and wood products, which are leaders in exports, but their imports are very modest. The impact of the other branches of the economy which are the largest exporters can be seen from the table, and there is no need to dwell on it.

The Other Side

The trouble with the economic sector "industry and mining," and this also applies to the country's entire economy, is that its imports are appreciably greater than its exports, and there are very pronounced illogical aspects to this. We are referring to imports of petroleum and gas and ever larger imports of petroleum products as well, since these products are both exported and imported. As can be seen from Table 2, a total $2.957 billion were paid to import those products under the branches listed as 1 and 10, and that is more than one-fourth of that sector's total exports. If those exports were reduced by just one-third, "industry and mining" would not have had a deficit.

Table 2. The 15 Largest Importers in 1985

Branch of Economy	In Millions of Dollars	Breakdown
Total imports	12,164.0	100.0
Industry and mining*	11,384.0	93.6
Breakdown:		
1. Petroleum and gas production (-)	2,632.4	23.1
2. Machinebuilding (2)	1,435.0	12.6
3. Production of chemical products (5)	1,427.3	12.5
4. Production of transportation equipment (6)	736.8	6.5
5. Power machines and appliances (1)	731.6	6.4
6. Ferrous metallurgy (11)	728.5	6.4
7. Processing of chemical products (9)	554.4	4.9
8. Food processing industry (10)	386.5	3.4
9. Metal manufacturing industry (8)	336.9	3.0
10. Petroleum products (15)	324.3	2.8
11. Coal mining (-)	280.4	2.5
12. Production of yarns and fabrics (14)	264.7	2.3
13. Production of nonferrous metals (13)	197.3	1.7
14. Production of nonmetallic minerals (-)	195.3	1.7
15. Production and processing of paper (-)	176.4	1.5
Total	10,406.8	91.4
The other 21 branches	977.2	8.6

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* The branches of the economy with numbers in parentheses occupy the places indicated on the list of largest exporters, while those indicated by (-) are not on that list.

Appreciable differences are detected if we look at both tables and compare them to a similar survey for 1984 which this newspaper published at the beginning of 1985. Shipbuilding has recorded the greatest leap if we look at the list published at that time of the largest 10 exporters and importers. From ninth place and 4.8 percent of the exports of industry and mining in 1984, it climbed to third place with 8 percent last year, for which it certainly deserves congratulations. Sales of the metal manufacturing industry are less satisfactory: it went from fourth place and 6.3 percent of exports in 1984 to eighth place with 5.8 percent last year, and in other cases the production of transportation equipment, which went from third place in 1984 to sixth place last year, and it had the same share, which means that other industries achieved more progress in this respect.

Among the importers one is struck by a certain progress in the production and processing of chemical products, which are separate branches in the Uniform Classification. In 1984 they occupied first and sixth places, respectively, with a total of 24 percent of the imports of industry and mining, while last year they were in third and seventh places, respectively, with a 17.4-percent share in the imports of this sector of the economy. There are also other smaller changes, but none of very great importance.

7045
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MINORITIES' ROLE, RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

Bratislava UJ SZO in Hungarian 17 Jan 86 p 11

[Review by Zoltan Fonod of the Hungarian edition of book "Nemzet es Nemzeti Tudat" [The Nation and National Consciousness] by Juraj Zvara, Bratislava, Madach Publishing House, "published recently" (Slovak edition in 1982)]

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist treatment of the question of nationalities is inseparably connected with society's class struggle and with consistent emphasis on the class aspects. In the course of building socialism, the equality of nations and nationalities has become a law of society, and today we already regard this question as a factor decisive from the viewpoint of the socialist community's unity and the individual countries' internal stability as well. In the decades following their liberation, the socialist countries have resolved the contradictions they inherited as a legacy of the past; and they approach in accordance with the principles of Lenin's policy on nationalities the everyday problems that arise.

It has likewise become obvious that the question of nationalities is not a short-term process. Rather, as stated also in the recently published CPSU program, the progress and the rapprochement of nations have to be measured in terms of historical perspectives. On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, Yuriy Andropov justifiably pointed out: "Our successes in solving the national question do not mean at all the disappearance of all the problems which stem from the fact that many nations and nationalities live and work together within the framework of our unified state. Incidentally, something like that would hardly be possible as long as there are nations and national differences. And they will continue to exist much longer than the class differences."

Also the preceding indicate that we regard works on the question of nationalities as writings important from the viewpoint of political action. Such works help us to explore the past, to appreciate the present, and--by arming us with historical experience and the Marxist viewpoint--to shape the future in which the force of the socialist ideas will be even stronger (based on the example of the countries of the socialist community). As Mikhail Gorbachev said at the session of the CPSU Central Committee last October: "Today we already see more clearly and accurately than before how socialism can be perfected, and how our program of achieving communism can be realized." The fact that, in the development of a multinational socialist state, the CPSU anticipates the tasks which are contributing toward the perfection of relations with the nationalities and toward strengthening the country's unity, and rejects all manifestations of parochialism and narrow-mindedness regarding the question of nationalities, is also proof of the continuation of Lenin's policy on nationalities.

Today we are already able to say that a policy on nationalities which is based on the individual nations and nationalities' mutual respect for one another and their national peculiarities plays an invaluable role in the internationalist education of man who is building an advanced socialist society. However, it would be a mistake not to mention the fact that the harmful remnants of the past are not unknown even today. In the consciousness of certain persons and groups there persist tendencies that are harmful for society and, in the final outcome, also undermine the effectiveness of political education. Especially in the view of history we find aspirations that lack the class approach and have a harmful influence on the formation of social consciousness. The question of nation and nationalities, and also national consciousness belong among the phenomena in which wavering, the survival of remnants of the past, and the temptations of a nationalist viewpoint are far from harmless. A role in this is played also by the fact that Western inimical propaganda, in its attempts to ideologically subvert the socialist countries, is devoting special attention to spreading nationalist ideology and to undermining the coexistence of nations and nationalities. The principal merit of Juraj Zvara's work "The Nation and National Consciousness" is specifically that he raises, without beating about the bush, questions that often are treated unwarrantedly as taboos. He views the topic from a historical perspective and points out that the nation has not existed from time immemorial but is, under our conditions, a product of the 19th century. Consequently, the concept of modern nation cannot be projected back--without charges of unhistoricity--to earlier periods and events, as this has been done in the bourgeois view of history. As Zvara points out, we cannot speak of "the thousand-year history of our nations" because they have not existed for a 100 years as nations."

The volume discusses the role of the nation and classes, just as it does the non-Marxist interpretations of the relations between nation and nationalities, including also the Czechoslovak bourgeois theories. It is a virtue of the volume that it concentrates on the construction of socialism and its natural interests.

From this point of view, the author regards as essential the clarification of the relationship between the working class and the nation, and the improvement of the effectiveness of education in the spirit of internationalism and patriotism. As Juraj Zvara professes in his introduction: "Further intensification of the successes we have achieved in the area of nationality relations and the revolutionary transformation of national ideology depends specifically on socialism's degree of maturity." The question in the forefront of his analyses is: "how do the relations between nations and nationalities function under the conditions of socialism, in the study of the complicated concept of national consciousness, and . . . how effective is the party and state policy on nationalities, what are its basic principles, and how does it affect the workers' social and political activity."

Zvara focuses attention primarily on the basic principles of policy; and his confrontations of bourgeois views and review of non-Marxist opinions essentially serve the same purpose. This explains why he devotes less attention to comparisons of the experience that historical development provides, and to an analytical evaluation of the nation concepts and models that have prevailed, respectively, in West and East Europe. His interpretations and critical reflections concern primarily the 20th century practice in Czechoslovakia and the events of modern history. His failure to mention the historical antecedents creates the impression (perhaps not without reason) of something missing so far as the subject matter is concerned. For example, he does not discuss the interpretation of the development of the concept of nation under feudalism and capitalism, whereas the excesses and pitfalls of the bourgeois and nationalist views are to be found pretty much here. Narrow interpretation of the concepts of nation and progress, assessment of traditions that are (or presumed to be) progressive, etc. have already caused no small misunderstandings. At any rate, the volume is careful and accurate in its exposition of the relationship between the working class and the nation, in the consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles. In accordance with Marx's teaching ("the proletariat can exist only in world history"), the conclusion is unambiguous: the historical mission of the working class can be governed only by the requirements of global socialism. Zvara writes: "The aspects of struggle for liberation must not be narrowed down to national aspects, but not even the class objectives can be understood without taking the national and international aspects of the struggle into consideration." He regards the relationship of the class, national and international aspects as something that follows from the goals of the revolutionary working-class movement and the primacy of internationalism. Zvara notes: "A working-class movement that wants to confine itself within a national framework could exist--or, more accurately, vegetate--only as a caricature of such a movement. And the same applies to the socialism of any socialist country." He views the national and internationalist aspects in their dialectic interaction, saying that "the more successful is the construction of socialism in individual countries, the stronger also world socialism will be."

We cannot but agree with Juraj Zvara also in that "the social sciences at home are still not accomplishing much that has to be done in the theoretical, philosophical and sociological investigation of the concept of nation, respectively of the relationship between the working class and the nation." Also his findings are accurate: "The published works are rather attempting to describe the external phenomena than to investigate their internal essence." Citing Marx and Engels as well as the Bolsheviks as references, he establishes that "on the whole the nation and national life are phenomena far more complicated than the economy and economic life." He also emphasizes that "Leninism necessarily considers also a nation's intellectual profile. It takes into account and investigates each nation's universal humanistic, social, class, social-psychology and characteristic national profile."

"The socialist nations emerged on the basis of the capitalist nations' dialectic negation," writes Zvara. With this he is also referring to the fact that although the individual national collectives retained their earlier ethnic character, as nations they are by no means identical with their earlier selves.

He cites the views of Hungarian experts, according to whom "the socialist nation is a collective that comprises the entire people, under the leadership of the working class; the class interests, goals and ideals of the latter simultaneously express the interests of the other classes and strata as well. The socialist nation is built on class alliance and unity, and its foundation is socialist democracy."

The monograph's most voluminous part (Chapter IV) discusses the question of socialist class and nation-nationality relations in socialist Czechoslovakia. The next chapter (V) traces the development of socialist national consciousness. It refers with analyses and statistics to the profound changes in recent years and establishes that the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak socialist federation have achieved significant results with their policy on nationalities, by adhering to Lenin's principles. "From a synthesis of the national and international features there emerge the common features of the socialist nation," writes Zvara. In his opinion, "this trend is more pronounced mainly in the Soviet Union, but manifests itself in Czechoslovakia as well." He quotes the finding of the 16th party congress: "The state's federal arrangement expresses the unity and fellowship of the Czechs, Slovaks and nationalities living in our common socialist fatherland. This federal arrangement is the reliable foundation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's stability and development." The fact that "what we have here is not a single-nation state but a state comprising two nations and four nationalities may be regarded as natural," the author concludes. He regards as the essence of the constitutional arrangement that "it express the interests and equality of the national and national-minority collectives living here, under the leadership of the working class."

Besides the "incredibly close affinity" of the Czech and Slovak languages, the author notes with criticism that "in the case of the largest nationality, the Hungarians, we regrettably have not inherited a historically given linguistic affinity." He regards the situation of the German minority as more favorable in this respect. It is indisputable, of course, that learning the majority language is a natural requirement for an ethnic group living as a national minority, and this is true also of bilingualism. But it must be emphasized that --in spite of the linguistic, intellectual, custom, and ethnic differences (for these, too, are obvious characteristics)--the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia speak the same language as the country's every nation and nationality, in the consistent implementation of socialist principles and in fostering socialist patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Speaking of socialist national consciousness, Zvara analyzes with frank bluntness the internal causes of the negative phenomena, the nationalist manifestations and prejudices, encountered in our country. He mentions the excesses in 1968 (as the consequences of Czechoslovakism and Ludakism), and the "sensibility" of the national minorities. Among the "thousand faces of nationalism" he includes such manifestations as "why do people speak Hungarian in our country" or "why do they speak Polish," etc.; and the charges that the nations are striving to assimilate the nationalities, want to demote the minority languages into a "contact vernacular," and so on. The conclusion that Juraj Zvara draws is likewise logical: although such phenomena are rare, "we should not disregard a single erronerous view," but "must systematically expound the basic principles of the policy on nationalities that our Communist Party and socialist state are pursuing, and must shape the national consciousness of the people." The author wants to end the Janus-like duplicity of the peoples' views regarding the nationalities, by urging closer attention to the area of "shaping the national psyche of the people, . . . their national consciousness." He regards the various historical myths and the so-called custom myths as the breeding ground in which national prejudices thrive. He aptly points out that only a part of the negative remnants can be regarded as "inherited" (from the past, from capitalism) or as a consequence of bourgeois propaganda imported from abroad. "We must have a clear idea of the possible causes when people deviate from the proper norms and principles governing relations with the nationalities, from the essence of socialist internationalism and patriotism."

The most important requirement for living as a socialist society--this is what radiates from Zvara's volume--is to consistently implement Lenin's national policy (it calls for the equality of the nations and nationalities, as well as of their languages, etc.), and to strengthen internationalism that is based on the traditions of the past and the experience of the present. In Zvara's opinion, internationalism is the magic word also in patriotic education: "not enough internationalism means estrangement from the fatherland, but much internationalism means attachment to it."

In the Hungarian edition of "The Nation and National Consciousness," a new chapter has been added to the Slovak edition (published in 1982). In this chapter (The Nations and Nationalities) the author discusses the situation of the Hungarians living in Czechoslovakia, their educational and cultural opportunities. Essentially this is a review of the results achieved during 1.5 decades. Here we encounter statistical data and aggregate factual information. However, some of the author's comments are inaccurate and debatable. In our opinion, the fact that the cultural organizations are based on nationality does not conflict with the Marxist-Leninist principles, for these organizations clearly satisfy the internationalist expectations, and there is nothing to prevent the other nationalities from joining the cultural organizations (perhaps even as corporate members).

What the author terms as the "unique" character of instruction in the mother tongue is debatable, specifically by questioning the fact that in Czechoslovakia, in the elementary and secondary schools in which the language of instruction is other than Czech or Slovak, there is also instruction in the nationalities' mother tongue (in other words, in Hungarian, Ukrainian, etc.). But the main reason for instruction in the mother tongue is the principle of learning professed by Komensky: "Every nation can become erudite in its mother tongue." The effectiveness of this principle, together with the consistent realization of learning and teaching Slovak, is the basis of enabling students growing up in a mostly Hungarian environment to hold their own (in jobs and in higher education) anywhere in the country. The principle of bilingualism stems from constitutional law; there are no obstacles to, and at most only inconsistencies in, its application in public life. But, parallel with the principle of territoriality, there exists also a kind of extraterritoriality, because no office or agency will refuse to process a case merely because it is in another language. This correct priniciple of socialist society's life applies everywhere, from the office of the republic's president down to the national committees, and is a natural right of every citizen. It is obvious that in this last chapter the author has been motivated by considerations of providing practical information, and not by claims to completeness. Because of possible misunderstandings, however, these corrections for greater accuracy are not necessarily superfluous.

Translated by Laszlo Dosa, this substantial monograph has been published by the Madach Publishing House. Sandor Csanda wrote the foreword.

1014
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SHORTCOMINGS IN RECENT NOVELS DISCUSSED IN WRITERS' MEETING

Tirana DRITA in Albanian 15 Dec 85 pp 5, 6

/Article by Xhezair Abazi: "What Does the Novel Bring and What Is Expected From the Novel"/

> /Text/ A wide-ranging discussion in the club of the Union of Writers and Artists Novelists, critics, publishers and editors took part in the discussion on the qualitative development of the novel, organized by the literature sector of the union, for the purpose of giving more concrete form to the tasks assigned to workers in the creative arts by the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia to writers and artists in Korce. The chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists, Dritero Agolli, and candidate member of the Central Committee of the Party, Anastas Kondo, and others participated in the session.

In his opening remarks the critic Razi Brahimi outlined some of the impressions and the problems which the development of the novel has presented in these past 2 to 3 years. By stressing the great creative and expressive possibilities of this genre he discussed in particular the relationship of the novel with the developments of time and the demands of the contemporary man. With the epic character as a distinguishing, sound and decisive mark, the novel is able to enter the depths of the complex processes of life, to unravel the roots of the phenomena and of the characters, to present typical characters in typical situations, powerful feelings and ideas of the times, and to provide the readers with important ideas. More than any other genre, the novel is able to provide the reader with rich information not only about the spiritual life of the people but also about the environments and the times in which they act, about the development processes and the class structure of the society and of the class struggle, about science, work organizations and so forth. The new tradition of our novel of socialist realism with the most distinguished achievements is a concrete indicator. During the past 2 to 3 years, too, valuable novels have been written which have drawn the attention of the readers and of the critics. The reviews or the creative discussions have mentioned and analyzed in particular "The Shadow of the City" (A. Gjakova), "The Villa in the Outskirts" (A. Abdihoxha), "My World" (Dh. Xhuvani), "To Experience the Times" (N. Lera), "The Surgeons" (S. Drini), "The One I Love" (A. Kanini), "Days Which Flow

Forth" (B. Muco), "The House" (A. Cerga), "The Contemporaries" (V. Koci), "The Distant Voice" (D. Culi) and some others. In these novels one can find values which deserve attention, and they prove that efforts are being made to bring the novel close to the daily life by introducing new situations and characters, for original compositional creative works and so forth. But even without comparing them with distinguished works of our new tradition, the general impression is that their ideoartistic level leaves much to be desired, not simply because of questions of mastery, but also in terms of themes, in the substance of ideas and in artistic form. The great theme of the times is missing in them, or at times it has been cast aside or avoided even when the authors have aimed for it, because there has been a lack of profound knowledge and of living subject matter. "Art which does not properly and closely follow life, the rhythm and the dimensions of the work of the workers, but occupies itself with partial or secondary issues from which one can not draw important generalities, stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia in Korce, that art distances itself from the people, does not keep up with social development. The revolutionary writer confronts the problems of the times. This has been and remains a quality of our art which must be further deepened and strengthened. The artist must always pose the question to himself: how much does his work express the thoughts and feelings of the masses, how much does it influence the speediest and farthest progress on the road of socialist development? Therefore, the high quality of content must, above all, be understood as a deep realistic reflection of life, as embodiment, in the powerful artistic character of the revolutionary ideas of the times. This content becomes then an active factor for study in form and for higher achievements.

After talking about the concrete issues of the theme and problems of the novel of the past 2 to 3 years, R. Brahimi discussed issues which have to do with the artistic knowledge and mastery of reality in the novel, with the presentation of the hero and of the masses, of the classes and social characters, of the intellectual and of the working people. He then emphasized that in some novels, the problematics of work is almost conventional and serves as a text to build a subjective line in which the intellectual (engineer, doctor, journalist, etc.) plays a leading role. In these cases, it happens that a clash of characters takes place from romantic positions (the good--the bad), seen in a psychological and moral context, without revealing the deep social causes of the problems and manifestations. We find these manifestations in various forms and dimensions in the "Surgeons", in the "Contemporaries," in "The Person I Like," in "Days Which Flow Forth," in "To Experience the Times," etc. And when the placement of the intellectuals, and even representatives of production intelligentsia, becomes a trend, then this reflects a lack of unity with the working man, he who carries life on this shoulders. This results in a backwardness of the artistic views of life in the novel, lack of originality in form, etc. Lack of deep understanding leads also to literary superficiality, and prefabrications, patterns and rubber stamp plots, to literary characters, to propaganda effects and superficial poetic images. Often, for the individualism of the hero, the writer relies on intimate aspects, his inner world. This becomes more evident in "The One I Love," and "The House." In fact, in the latter, stressed R. Brahimi, the placement of the hero against the environment is not typical, an expression of the real truth of our society. This is a romantic confrontation. In our society it is not individuals who confront the remnants of the past, but it is the society which fights resolutely the remnants of the past in specific individuals.

There is also a manifestation which seems like a question of form, but in fact has to do with a deep realistic portrayal: narration in the first person. This is an artistic method of presentation, but when it becomes a trend (which we find in some novels of the past few years), it limits the breadth of the portrayal of life. Whereas the narration in the third person is a form which leads more concretely to a broader and more complete portrayal of reality, of the heroes and of the characters. It is not by chance that distinguished realist writers have written their works in this way.

The demand for a quality standard in creativity, said Suleiman Krasniqi, leads us to view our creative work in a responsible way. There will always be mediocre works, because it is known that outstanding works, and more so, master pieces are not easy to get. But we must raise the level of average works and must not be satisfied with it.... I think that the plot is of special importance. When the plot is weak, with empty contradictions, then the novel too is weak. Also of special importance in the treatment of contemporary themes is not to act on superficial positions or to treat passing problems or manifestations which have no resonance and which do not contain great social concerns and preoccupations. In the treatment of themes one must value and seek trends toward richness, but there are writers who, so to speak, form a thematic profile. I think we should not expect from them themes which do not conform to their creative individuality, otherwise they will produce weak works.

Objective and profound criticism helps us. If criticism is not like this it is useless. It is even worse when the critic, for the sake of the personality of the author, praises or mentions a weak work.

It has been said before, but because no solution has been found I will repeat: the editor must have a knowledge of life the same way the author does. But he remains immovable even when he has come directly from the school.

In his discussion, Dalan Shapllo, after talking about the role of critical thought, about the atmosphere with a healthy ethic in critical evaluations and judgments, dealt with some novels of the recent years which have drawn the attention of the readers and of the professional critics. The novel "My World" is a good work with the tendency to give dignity to the people of our new society, to the intellectual in the midst of the working class. I believe, he said, that within the ideoartistic aim of the author, the novel provides a good background of the work and of the role of its man. It could have had a more effective solution, some more motivated characters and less sentimentality.

"The House" has an interesting theme and ideas with contemporary resonance. The old cannot be destroyed without struggle and it cannot be destroyed without pain. I believe that the line which presents the work in the editorial office is weak. I think that the negations of the negative people in the novel seem to have been exaggerated. I agree with Razi about the romantic spirit which is felt in this novel; it could have done without it. But it does not seem that the hero has been in confrontation with the social environments and has assumed the role of the society. He is against those types who uphold the old. And these appear natural and he must clash with them.

I think that the novel "The Contemporaries," too, is, in general, a positive one. It has merits in the treatment of the theme. The technical-scientific revolution could have been presented in a more complete manner, but the author claims that precisely those parts have been eliminated by the editor. The weakest point of the novel is the literary language, as well as the formal construction of the relations and of the situations.

"The Surgeons" is a fine work, with an interesting plot, which shows that the process of the life of people (in work and in society) does not go on without struggle and the way we want it and dream of it. But the novel is burdened by professionalism, and at times the subject lines take a schematic direction.

Established authors in the genre of the novel and quite a few new promising writers, will surely produce qualitative works. Recently the novel "The Blood of Earth," written by the poet Ndoc Papleka was published. It has a fresh reflection, with expressive artistic figures, and is colorful and vibrant. The poetic language is felt, but the poetry is also felt which does not fit the epic work in prose. While avoiding this, the phrase "talks" freely through its language.

Vahid Hyzoti gave some thoughts and desires for the novel, by stressing the need to know and portray our healthy reality in the dynamic development.

The problem of conforming to mediocrity, as stressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia in Korce, said Dritero Agolli, is quite important because it has to do with finding new methods in literature and in the arts. Therefore we all have welcomed it because it is to the benefit of our creative work, to get rid of schematism and that which is unattractive. Schematism, pomposity, the tendency to prettify reality, the lack of criticism of negative phenomena in society harm literature. Here and there it seems that there are criticism of the negative, but in fact they are weak and superficial. Razi drew attention well to the weaknesses of the present day novel, and made some interesting general analyses. With regard to the narration in the third person and not in the first person, it has to do with many formal issues. Narrate, if you wish, in the second person, it is important to achieve a portrayal on a high artistic level.

After talking about the importance of the knowledge of life and the creative courage for the treatment of the serious problems of the day, he outlined some of the reasons why during the past 2 to 3 years the novel has not kept up with the times.

In the first place, some distinguished novelists like I. Kadare, F. Gjata, T. Laco, S. Godo and S. Drini have either not published or have published novels of average quality. With their experience, these novelists could create a healthier climate for the progress of the novel. Therefore, there is a poor creative work in this genre, a withdrawal and underestimation.

Secondly, one can note a lack of interest in the great problems of the society, its life. There is insufficient concern for the party's problems, with the country's concerns. We lack creative courage to raise priority problems which help solve them. Hence that which is realistic in life is not brought into art.

Thirdly, creativity without contradictions and serious problems has become a trend. This has hindered creative thought, the conflicts and the contradictions of times have not been portrayed. When one creates with the fear "stop, maybe I was too optimistic," "stop, maybe I was too pessimistic," then one fails to achieve a deep realistic portrayal. This has had bad consequences for the novel.

Fourth, doing away with research on the form and structure of the novel has badly influenced the development of the novel. There has been practically no research on the form. Research on the form would help the new discoveries in content. It is not only research on the content which helps the form.

Many of our novels are boring to read becuase they lack a good structure, they lack clashes of characters and some confrontation ideas. The human being has become an idea, has been turned into a general category: this way he appears as a shadow. In the novels "The Surgeons" of S. Drini, "The April Blood" of N. Lera, "The Contemporaries" of V. Koci, "The One I Love" of A. Kanani, "My World" of Dh. Xhuvani, and almost the majority of the novels of the recent past, one may find important material and ideas, but they are not interesting to read and they lack force to develop the plot. Whereas the novels with a Sigurimi theme use outmoded techniques.

Further on, he discussed the social spirit and the cooperation between the creators and the publishers and with the critics. It is especially necessary for the publisher to be close to the novelists, to inspire and to encourage them.

In less than 3 decades, said Adriatik Fallulli, our novel captured our reader, affirmed itself, and it even became known abroad. This shows the potential and the possibilities for new achievements. If during the past 2 to 3 years there has been a lack of good works, then one must look deeply for the causes of the weaknesses. Adding to what the comrades have said, I would stress the lack of realities and of the vitality of life. Razi was right when he said that our authors do not lack the desire for knowledge and works, up to a certain standard, but how this knowledge is gained remains to be answered. When all the possibilities have been created, with free profession or long creative leeway and one moves little and works little, than this means that one does not pay back society. The problem is not to decide how many months to spend at the grassroots and how many in the work studio. The writer himself finds this through his aims, through the preoccupations which arise by intensively experiencing life.... Here were raised as examples serious problems and manifestations of the time. Why are they not treated? Comrade Dritero underlined the lack of creative courage. I would add that the lack of this courage often arises due to the ignorance of the real processes and of clashing contradictions. Undoubtedly, for problems and phenomena which have not been solved, not completed, the portrayal becomes more difficult. But to wait for distance, this means not to answer the times, the reader. Therefore, I think that here we must be persistent. Of course, the novel is not similar to poetry or to the short story. But it must possess the dynamics of the times, otherwise it fails to become part of it.

The creator is the first factor in the achievement of artistic quality, said Agim Cerga. All creators want this. But the desire alone is not enough. Many efforts are necessary, some of which were mentioned here. In the first place we must demand more from ourselves: in the more complete ideological formation, in the cultural horizon, in the approach with working people. When one leads a lively life as a citizen, then one also possesses more vitality in the creative process.

The second factor is the criticism. This helps when it is concrete, constructive but also with good arguments. With one phrase one neither affirms nor denies the merits of a novel. A criticism which is based on grades does not help the creative process.

The third factor is the publisher. He carries quite a bit of weight. A publisher with demands which open the horizon and which stimulate new achievements, leads to artistic quality.

Qamil Buxheli spoke about the role of the criticism. In order to justify itself, criticism must be profound and must proceed by means of a debate. One knows the idea that there cannot be science without debate. But in our criticism the debate is almost missing. The open, principled and sincere debate not only deepens critical thinking, but also enlivens the social atmosphere. When one gets used to no criticism, or to parfumed criticism, then it becomes more difficult to accept open criticism. Therefore let us not underestimate neither criticism nor praise, when it is necessary.

Luan Qafezezi said that an analysis of the novel confined to 2 to 3 years does not make it possible to judge the development of the novel. It would therefore be better for the session to devote itself to a longer creative period.

He then spoke about some factors which superficially seem artistic but which influence the quality. Thus, the acceptance as union members of a large group of literati without giving proof of talent and of quality work, enables them to make demands and claims. The frequent competitions and the awarding of many prizes indicates a lowering of standards. The awarding of so many prizes without the publication of quality works means to become euphoric and to stuff one's self with empty spoons.

The evaluations which are made in articles or in lectures often sound like cliches. The same authors are mentioned, even when they are currently not publishing or are publishing weak works.

Quality, Anatas Kondo declared at the conclusion of the meeting, is an evaluating criterion everywhere. Therefore, literature, too, could not remain and does not remain outside this criteria. Comrade Ramiz stressed in Korce that we must not conform to the average, or even worse, accept the mediocre. To publish without values means to leave the reader cold. The descriptive, wordy and superficial novel lacks ideoemotional intensity. The times require a synthesis, ideoartistic generalization. However, this synthesis of philosophical thinking is acquired through knowledge, through culture and a complete ideological formation. That is why we stress total education and formation. This meeting too serves social and artistic education. Education, however, must be constant, and especially, individualistic. The writer teachers the others when he does not stop learning for himself. Of importance in this context is the deep knowledge of the work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, but we must also have a good knowledge of our tradition and foreign tradition.

The work of serious writers is inseparable from the self-critical position. It is wrong therefore to speak only about others. When one marches forward along with comrades, one must straighten out one's self and then the other comrades.

The discovery of the powerful content in reality and its portrayal in a high artistic form are important. Not only must we aim for this, but we must also look for possibilities to make it a reality because books are bread which we always want to be tasty. And the party is convinced that this bread can and must be baked by many authors.

Creative work must be deeply conscientious in the social and artistic sphere. To start writing a novel is something important. But how do you start it? What will one say? These questions are necessary and essential for every writer. The responsibility is revealed here and the demands are raised.

The party has given us many rights, has created for us many conditions and possibilities. But how much attention do we give to the tasks in our daily life?... It must be pointed out here that there is negligence, indifference and avoidance. There are also those who look for convenience and comfort. This harms creative work. The militant writer has quality in his conscience, in work and in life. Our army of writers is characterized by militancy. Therefore we are optimistic for the creative future. We await the 45th anniversary of the party with works which are in accordance with the times of the party. And for this we have the power and the possibilities.

5112/12228
CSO: 2100/20

HYPOCRISY IN PUBLIC LIFE CRITICIZED

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 1 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Jan Lipavsky]

[Text] One sometimes cannot help wondering. A man with a university education and from a family that has always stressed proper manners is able easily and shamelessly to flatter his manager when talking to him, in spite of the fact that a minute earlier he slandered him behind his back. And one wonders even more at the two-faced people among us, those who have a problem with the most basic principles of civic morality. They even consider such behavior as described above as "normal" and everyone else who talks straight is considered by them as naive. One has to admit that the Pygmies from the jungle in Ruanda are better, even if they know nothing about European civilization. According to these Pygmies, one does not commit immoral acts, does not steal, does not lie, does not pretend... Yet, these people live at a much lower cultural level than the people in our country. Simply, whatever they do they do in accordance with the moral code.

Our chameleons, while paying lip service to our code, fail to abide by it. It is embarrassing that behind the general material progress some of them demonstrate a sharp decline in morality, even though they know much more about the origin of the world than their fathers or grandfathers. On the average they are much better educated; but they are still far behind their ancestors when it comes to behavior.

However, we all are the product of our environment. If they see a lack of honesty going unpunished elsewhere, individuals of weaker character will simply adjust or learn; one bad example follows another, especially when such an individual notices that dishonest behavior can be used for his advantage--either as a shield or as a stick. On the other hand, we also have around us models of good character, absolute honesty, and high morality; but in spite of that, even if these qualities can impress many people (because each of us wished to be better than he is), such qualities appear to some as if they belonged to another milieu and not to ours.

No, nobody wants to use these lines to moralize or to ask others to be real angels. And even if one wanted, it would be wasted effort because man was and remains an imperfect creature, one committing errors, etc. However, it is also a fact that if we are to be surrounded by a climate of high demands on each individual, even the most selfish individual cannot live from the work of the entire collective. In other words, he will not be able to hold his own ground, especially when publicly criticized for his behavior.

I can already hear somebody saying: You may criticize this individual, but his superior is as selfish as he is. The criticized man does not do anything worse than follow the example of his boss. This is apparently where the problem lies. And the most serious problem occurs when this refers to a party member.

For example, let us consider modesty in one's approach, in one's relations with other people. How many among us would be classified as "snobs" who adopt an authoritarian attitude toward those who work under them? In how many cases when one approaches his superior is one almost forced to come with his hat in hand and show deep deference and loyalty? In how many cases do people who even belong to the same party cultivate in their relationships the attitude that existed in former ministries, when the section chief ostentatiously displayed to others who is the master and who is the underling?

You may say that this is a shame which runs counter to the very idea of comradeship and equality, socialist ethics, etc. However, whom do you blame? Is it not true that to some extent--if not mainly--we should blame all of us who, while criticizing such behavior and attitude, are silent about the problem in public and at meetings? Yet there is no other way than publicly to criticize this phenomenon if we want to change what is alien to socialist relations, an anachronism of the past era that deforms the personality of each and every individual.

1277/9190
CSO: 2400/191

GROOMING STUDENTS FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP DETAILED

Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 12, 1985 pp 84-85

[Article by Mrs Jozsef Csomor, secretary of basic party organizations at the Lehel Vezer Gymnasium: "Accepting Gymnasium Students for Party Membership"]

[Text] The basic party organization at Lehel Vezer Gymnasium in Jaszbereny is actively involved in building the party among the student body.

Academic Year	Total Students	Fourth Graders	Party Members
1980/81	532	137	2
1981/82	519	134	4
1982/83	508	115	3
1983/84	520	120	10
1984/85	506	131	14

These results are the product of careful and varied ideological-political education and administrative work. We will try here to report on a few of the more important aspects of this process.

The selection of the right students is considered essential to their preparation for party membership. Communist teachers monitor the students who may be eligible for party membership beginning in first grade, and give them special assignments. In the third grade, the list of proposed members is reviewed first by the party leaders, then by the party membership. Decisions are based not on the subjective opinions of a few people, but on the observations of many, before the actual acceptance process begins. Meanwhile, we keep in constant contact with the KISZ secretary. More than once the class master, who generally knows the individual students best, has disagreed with the choice of our candidates. In such cases, if his reservations were deemed valid, we have reconsidered our recommendations for candidacy. Thus, we strive to form the most realistic picture of the candidates possible.

What are the selection criteria? We deal with students who espouse our politics, perform exceptional community service, achieve consistently high results in their studies, and remain above reproach in their self-conduct.

During this preparatory work, many more students than ever become party members are considered. The work is performed in the KISZ organizations under the direction of the communists working there, with extensive input from the teachers who are KISZ sponsors. Since we meet daily with our comrades on the faculty, we often discuss our candidates' community and academic standing, most often engaging in pointed debate about the suitability of individual students. Thus the preparatory activity takes place not just in party functions, but in every moment of school life.

Maintenance of personal contact is one of our most important tasks. Our situation is most favorable for this, since we encounter the potential party members in all their various classes, field trips and other activities. Thus we can get to know all their good, and possibly unfavorable qualities.

Generally, we inform the students in the fourth grade of their candidacy, and discuss party membership with them. We ask the parents' opinion as well. We visit the family regularly, and we gather information on the spot about the student's surroundings and the parents' way of thinking. The family contact also assists in familiarizing our youth with the organizational rules and the goals of the party. On the basis of their social and political actions, we assess their organizational ability, personal values and political beliefs.

Our party organization makes certain that the teachers with the best educational skills and most positive personal qualities perform this work as a concrete party assignment. As with all leaders, we are "measured up" every day, and if the students notice a discrepancy between word and action, their confidence is shaken. Therefore, we consider personal example very important. Youths aged 17-18 are very critical. They see social problems clearly, often exaggerating them, and are very sensitive to influences and contradictions. We are responsible for guiding them in the right direction, giving them explanations for the contradictions they see. We must discuss the resolutions and solutions with them, thinking from their point of view. If we fail to do this, and they see that we are also uncertain, our youth become cynical, apathetic and disillusioned.

We must mention that over the years we have encountered youths who did not accept party membership, saying that they were influenced by those who did not live in accordance with party norms, thus making party membership undesirable. Others did consider themselves ready for party membership for various reasons. Occasionally a student whom we considered suitable has been discouraged from joining the party by his parents, or by the above-mentioned problems, or--more rarely--out of religious ideology or political indifference.

We must also not disregard the fact that the candidates are not already communists. Therefore, we are careful to guide their political and ideological training. We organize debating societies, to which we invite the most talented students. The Marxist student academy is also an effective, popular form. We invite qualified students to our open party days, to the adults' political discussion group activities. In a word, we consider them adults, and at our party membership meetings, in which student party members may take part, we speak openly of the problems of our communist community.

As much as possible, we also keep in touch with our party members after they graduate from the gymnasium. We invite them to the "alma mater" to exchange ideas, to write letters and make suggestions on the further development of our membership drive.

Our basic party organization seeks to renew our membership work in the spirit of the XIII Congress. Since new members may be accepted until the end of their eighteenth year according to the new organizational rules, we begin to pay special attention to our candidates in their third academic year, and pay even greater attention to their careful selection.

We feel that at the Lehel Vezer Gymnasium, training for party membership is a central part of political work. In order to make our work even more effective, we read with great interest of the experience of other party organizations, and take part in discussions of this type. We consider it a matter close to our hearts to see that our school produces party members who have a socialist way of life and enjoy the respect of their communities.

12929/9890
CSO: 2500/177

PRESS, MEDIA NOTICES, CHANGES REPORTED

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 2, Feb 86, pp 54-58

[Excerpts]--1 December. Jerzy Domanski was appointed editor in chief of SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

[3 December]

The Club Trade Union and Employees' Self-Management Journalists of the Journalists Association of the PPR (SD PRL) organized in Warsaw a meeting with the OPZZ leadership to commemorate the first anniversary of that organization. The meeting was devoted to evaluation of the first year of OPZZ activity; to the state of its cooperation with the government in settling the most urgent problems of working people and of labor veterans; and to the ideas connected with preparation of a trade-union congress.

[4 December]

Vicechairman of the Radio and TV Committee Jan Grzelak and Chairman of the Radio Committee Achim Becker signed in Berlin a protocol on cooperation between radio institutions of Poland and the GDR for 1986.

[6 December]

SZPILKI celebrated its 50th anniversary. To mark the jubilee, the Warsaw Museum of Caricature held a festive opening of an exhibit of satirical drawings. The traditional piercing of a balloon, to symbolize the exhibit opening, was performed by Jan Glowczyk. Distinguished, long-time members of the editorial board were granted state medals: Witold Filler, the Commodore Cross of the Poland Reborn Order; Jerzy Kleyny, the Knight Cross of the Poland Reborn Order; and Maria Czubaszek, Teresa Centkowska, Maria Suska, and Zofia Wojnar, Orders of Merit in silver.

[6 December]

ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE marked its 40th anniversary. "Jubilees," the editor in chief, Stanislaw Chelstowski, said at a festive meeting, "belong to the Polish tradition, and we do not want to break with any tradition, in particular since it concerns less the celebration than a certain balance sheet, not only, and not so much, of our journal but of labor, toil, accomplishments, and failures of many people who for 40 years have shaped this journal." Meritorious collaborators of the editorial board for many years were honored by state medals: Stanislaw Chelstowski, the Banner of Labor Order, 2nd Class; Irena Dryll-Gutkowska, Officer Cross of the Poland Reborn Order; Maria Gawronska, Zbigniew J. Mikolajczyk, Janusz Ostaszewski, and Edward Wrobel, Knight Cross of the Poland Reborn Order; Elzbieta Tadeusiak, Andrzej Chmielewski, and Eugeniusz Mozejko, Cross of Merit in gold; Alina Maciejewska, Wanda Polak, Leokadia Stachyra, Grazyna Wycech, Tomasz Jezioranski, and Stefan Zubczewski, Cross of Merit in silver. The medals were presented by Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the Politbureau and PZPR Central Committee secretary, formerly for many years ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE editor in chief. Among those present there were Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, and professors Czeslaw Bobrowski and Zdzislaw Sadowski.

[7 December]

A section of the SD PRL Club of Air Journalists was founded at the Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU editorial board. The leadership of the section consists of chairman Leszek Kosinski (SZTANDAR LUDU, vicechairman Jerzy Jurak (GLOS SWIDNIKA), and secretary Kazimierz Kasprzak (SZTANDAR LUDU). The Lublin section has 24 members, and includes journalists from 6 provinces: Bielsk Podlaski, Chelm, Kielce, Lublin, Radom, and Zamosc. Among those present were chairman of the Lublin SD PRL branch Jozef Kuznicki and his deputy, Czeslaw Klepacki; director of the Helicopter Services Exploitation Company, Air Force Colonel Stanislaw Madej; and head of the Swidnik Workers' Aero-club, flying instructor Tadeusz Kern. At the founding meeting, Tadeusz Malinowski, chairman of the board of the SD PRL Air Journalists Club, was also present. (bg)

[9 December]

A conference of press spokesmen of provincial state attorney offices was held in Warsaw; experiences and lessons derived from the previous implementation of the press law regulations were discussed. The significance of collaboration between state attorney offices and mass media was stressed, in particular as far as prevention of, and fight against, criminality, as well as occurrences of social pathology, were concerned.

[9-10 December]

The SD PRL Club of Science Journalists, together with the Polish Academy of Sciences, organized a conference in Warsaw, which included, inter alia, opening of an exhibit of Polish scientific accomplishments, called "Science for Society"; a press conference on preparations for the Congress of Polish Scientists, and current problems of Polish science and technology; and meetings with creators and organizers of science. On 10 December several scientific institutions, such as Institute of Physics, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Electronics Technology, and Institute of Fine Mechanics, set up an "Open Door for the Media" day.

[9-11 December]

A SD PRL delegation, headed by the association chairman, Klemens Krzyzagorski, visited Moscow. The SD PRL representatives held talks in the USSR Journalists Association concerning the tasks and the plans of the two organizations and the results of their cooperation. Klemens Krzyzaborski and Ivan Zubkov, first deputy chairman of the Main Board of the USSR Journalists Association, signed a protocol on the 1986 collaboration between the two organizations. The document pays special attention to improved journalistic cooperation and exchange with the Soviet republics adjacent to Poland.

[11 December]

To mark the jubilee of CHLOPSKA DROGA, a party newspaper for the countryside, Wojciech Jaruzelski met with the editorial collective and a group of local correspondents of the journal from all over Poland. The meeting provided opportunity for a debate on the most vital problems of the countryside, agriculture, and food economy, as well as discussion of CHLOPSKA DROGA contribution to their solutions.

[11 December]

The SD PRL Club of Science Journalists organized in Warsaw a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Science and Technological Progress. Its subjects: scientific and technological policies in Poland; changes in the area of planning, organization, and management of science and technology; and stimulation of their implementation.

[12 December]

A 2-day session of the SD PRL Club of Maritime Journalists opened at Gdansk. Journalists dealing with maritime problems were told about modernization and investment projects at the Gdansk Repair Shipyard, which is about to purchase a new dock of 40,000 DWT and to improve significantly its repair capacities, since the old docks are not longer fit for exploitation. On the second day of the session, journalists met the leadership of the Maritime Fishing Institute and of DALMOR. The world-scale accomplishments of the Institute team in the technology of calamar and squid processing, as well as in construction of fish processing machines, were presented. In DALMOR, problems of obsolescence of the deep-sea fleet of the Gdynia shipowner and of its program for development of fish process processing were discussed. Journalists also visited the Oceanographical Museum and the Maritime Aquarium. (as)

[13 December]

At the PPR Embassy in Moscow there was a ceremony of handing over the INTERPRESS Press Agency golden honorary distictions and honorary diplomas to a group of writers and commentators, as well as to those editorial boards who had collaborated with the INTERPRESS Press Agency and had propagated and popularized Polish problems in Soviet journals and periodicals. Individual awards were granted, among others, to the chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI Press Agency, P. Naumov; to the editor in chief of the journal SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA, V. Fedotova; and to the head of the PRAVDA Socialist Countries Department, B. Averchenko.

[16-17 December]

The SD PRL Club of Film Critique organized in the Warsaw House of Journalists a session devoted to video prospects and capabilities. The program included screening of an unreleased video fiction film, as well as meeting with Ryszard Kryska, director of the Supreme Cinematography Board; Roman Boniecki, director in chief of the Film Distribution Enterprise, Michal Bukojemski, chairman of the Film Technology Commission at the film-makers' association; Ryszard Kowalski, director in chief of the FILM POLSKI Enterprise; Antoni Konikowski, technical director of the Marcin Kasprzak Radio-Communication Plants; and Mariusz Walter, director of the ITI-VIDEO firm.

[17 December]

The SD PRL Economic Club organized in the Warsaw House of Journalists a meeting with Janusz Maciejewski, minister of steel and machine industry.

[18 December]

Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych, accompanied by the government's press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, met in Warsaw with the Presidium of the Press Council. Problems handled by the Press Council, its Presidium, and its commissions were discussed. Great attention was paid to the practical implementation of press law regulations, both by offices and institutions and by journalists, and to the conditions for discharging the journalistic profession. The development of material and the technological basis of the press, radio, and TV in the coming 5-year period was also discussed. The subject will be submitted to the next meeting of the Press Council. Jozef Krolikowski, chairman of the Press Council, and members of its Presidium, Jan Bijak, Jerzy Grzybczak, and Alina Tepli, were also present at the meeting.

12485/9190
CSO: 2600/271

BARYLA VIEWS FIGHT AGAINST SOCIAL ILLS AT LAW, ORDER MEETING

AU181205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee secretary, at meeting of voivodship chairmen of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth held in Zaviriw near Warsaw on 8 and 9 March]

[Text] Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee secretary, pointed out the close link that exists between the moral health of society and the state of the economy, and the link between effectiveness in combating wrongdoing and maintenance of the stabilization of life in our country. Resolute legal and administrative actions should be accompanied by broad social support created in an atmosphere of public sensitivity to wrongdoing. This is an area in which all people of goodwill can be active and all social and political organizations can play a part; there is also a place for the church in this field. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has a particular role to play in activities connected with the struggle for moral rebirth.

J. Baryla said that the fight against all social ills should not be treated as a one-time action but as a long-term process which encompasses all areas of public life. The fight, therefore, should not be limited to combating lawbreaking but should be extended to such phenomena as a neglectful attitude toward work; indifference toward the quality of output: drunkenness at the workplace; dishonesty; jealously in relations between people; arrogance; coldness and formalism in the attitude adopted by members of the administration toward citizens; callousness; the cult of money and many other such phenomena. Value must be restored to such concepts as honor, national dignity, and an ethical attitude toward work.

Outlining aims for the near future, J. Baryla stressed that the present conference of voivodship aktivs devoted to moral regeneration and combating wrongdoing had acknowledged public wishes and expectations in the field of security and the stability of ethical principles. On the basis of the proposals made during the conference, a long-term program of activities as well as a time-frame for action will be drawn up. This program will set out in detail tasks for administrative and legal institutions and investigative and justice organs as well as tasks for a broad front made up of sociopolitical organizations and people of goodwill.

The Saturday meeting was attended by Jozef Zyta, the prosecutor general; Stanislaw Ciosek, director of the PZPR Central Committee Social and Legal Department; and by representatives of ministries and organizations.

The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the PRON National Council.

/6091
CSO: 2600/324

BARYLA ADDRESSES MEETING ON SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

AU171630 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP--Problems connected with consolidating moral health and public order and with preventing and counteracting all signs of social pathology were the subject of a meeting in Bialystock on 10 March of about 400 representatives of all the voivodship's socioprofessional circles.

The participants considered what ought to be done in order to do away with violations of the norms and principles of social coexistence and to effectively combat the plague of drunkenness, idleness, and parasitism. They concurred that, apart from the firm application of legal regulations, it is necessary to make broader use of various social remedies.

Aleksy Zin, a social activist from Hajnowka, said that every third participant in party talks in his area has spoken on the need to fight social pathology.

Less talking and more action in combating social plagues was the demand put forward by Kazimierz Roch, a worker from the Hajnowka timber industry enterprise.

Almost all cases of social pathology, said Jadwiga Rudzinska-Patejuk, chairman of the voivodship branch of the Polish Women's League, result from shortcomings during the young generation's upbringing.

PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla referred to the conclusions voiced during the meeting. These, he said, will add substance to the central program for preventing social pathology and improving the nation's moral health. Discussion on this topic, he continued, is an important part of the preparations for the party's 10th congress. For moral health forms a part of the PZPR program that is presently under discussion, and is at the same time this program's supreme objective.

The nation's morality, J. Baryla said, is also an important fulcrum for our economic development because the quality of production depends directly on work organization and discipline, including a complete soberness by employees. Therefore, we cannot speak of economic stability without consistently removing all unfavorable pathological signs from our lives. Here it is important that the work of law enforcement bodies should receive solid social support. The most important task for all of us is to create a climate of sensitivity toward all wrongdoing in such a way that people do not remain indifferent to it. J. Baryla stressed that when initiating the struggle for the nation's moral health, the party counts on broad participation in this struggle by party members and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, and all social organizations. In our work it is necessary to give publicity to good honest people and establish new values and moral patterns for the young generation.

/6091
CSO: 2600/324

PAPER HAILS COMMUNIST LEADER ON ANNIVERSARY

AU180847 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by M. Kuczynski: "The 30th Anniversary of Boleslaw Bierut's Death"]

[Excerpts] The first president of People's Poland and leader of the PZPR was often a cause of controversies, as attested to by the fact that not too many publications have been devoted to this outstanding politician and statesman. Perhaps this was the reason why this person was less prominent than other leaders of our people.

His commitment to become a communist--he remained faithful to this commitment to his death--was the reason why, before the war, he was a prisoner of the governments of the time in the hard-regime penitentiaries of Myslowice, Rawicz, and Warsaw.

During World War II, B. Bierut actively participated in the defense of the USSR against German oppression, joined the Belorussian resistance movement when the Hitlerite troops occupied Minsk, and returned to Warsaw in spring of 1943, where he became one of the leaders of the Polish Workers Party.

B. Bierut left Warsaw on 20 July 1944 and reached Lublin across the frontline on 3 August 1944, when he officially assumed the function of head of the Polish state. On 31 December 1944 he was made president of the National People's Council by law.

In 1948, when international relations deteriorated, tensions in the domestic political conditions of many countries began to increase, and this was why the process of the unification of the workers movements in the people's democracies was accelerated. The ideopolitical dispute within the Polish party had to be solved, and the solution of this extremely urgent problem was entrusted to Boleslaw Bierut.

The later period of our country's history continues to be the subject of never-ending controversies. However, it is an indisputable fact that B. Bierut played an extremely important role in limiting the distortions of the Leninist line of socialism. He helped many people and as president he used his powers to reprieve. He also intervened frequently in favor of people wrongly accused and sentenced.

The first builder of People's Poland died of thrombosis in Moscow on 12 March 1956. All Warsaw people followed the coffin of the first president of People's Poland, and took leave of a man whose entire life, which was not free from errors and human weaknesses, was dedicated to Poland and socialism.

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CSO: 2600/324

PZPR COMMISSION VIEWS PARTY RANKS REPORT

AU180855 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 March 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] At the end of last year the highest level of party membership among adults was recorded in Bydgoszcz and Slupsk Voivodships (10.6 percent of the adult population, compared to a national average of 8.1 percent) and the lowest level was recorded in Nowy Sacz Voivodships (5.2 percent). The highest number of workers among candidates admitted to the party in 1985 was recorded in Katowice Voivodship (61.7 percent, compared to a national average of 45 percent) which is understandable, but figures of more than 50 percent were also recorded in the voivodships of Kalisz, Jelenia Gora, Slupsk, and Krosno. The highest number of peasants among newly admitted candidates was recorded in Ostroleka Voivodship (21.1 percent, compared to a national average of 6.5 percent) but figures of more than 15 percent were also recorded in the voivodships of Sieradz, Zamosc, Ciechanow, and Tarnobrzeg.

The starting point for the discussion held at the meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Commission, which took place on 11 March under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member, was a report prepared by the Political and Organizational Department of the numbers and composition of party ranks in 1985, Jan Bluszowski, the deputy director of the department commented on the report.

He recalled that the commission had acquainted itself with similar information on seven occasions and had discussed this subject on four occasions. The composition and state of the party had, therefore, been systematically analyzed at this forum, and conclusions had been arrived at in an ongoing manner. The fruit of this work had served as a basis for preparations for the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which had recommended intensifying efforts to arrest the decline in the numerical strength of party ranks (there has been a trend toward an increase in membership over the last 6 months); increasing the numbers of workers and peasants among newly admitted members (at the present time workers and peasants comprise 51 percent of membership); an improvement in the age composition of candidates (49.2 percent of those admitted last year were below the age of 29); and an intensification of primary party organization decision-making activities, this too has been achieved.

However, the low proportion of peasants among those admitted must be regarded as disturbing (it has admittedly risen from 5.4 percent in 1984 to 6.5

percent), as well as the unjustified disproportions between voivodships in terms of all the indicators analyzed from the overall level of party membership in society to the number of young people in the party.

During the discussion, to which nine comrades contributed, an answer was sought to the question of why such a situation exists. Issues such as increasing the membership of every primary party organization (small primary party organizations operating in communities which are scattered over a large rural area do not have a base of this kind, an evaluation of party influence on rural communities, and the influence of population movements in individual regions of the country on party membership gave rise to controversial opinions.

It is worth adding at this point that at the end of 1985 the voivodships with the highest number of workers among party members were Katowice, Luszno, and Slupsk. Voivodships with the highest number of peasants among party members were Zamosc, Biala Podlasks, and Cioechanow, and those with the highest number of female members were Skieniwice (36.4 percent, compared to a national average of 27 percent,) Lomza, and Bielsko.

There was complete agreement on the need to improve work with candidate members too (frequently they are found among those expelled). All those who spoke during the discussion noted that reserving the downward trend in membership figures had called for a great deal of political and organizational work, and they expressed the belief that the party could regard as a success the fact that the strong desire to achieve this goal had not made the party commit the old mistakes of formalism and the pursuit of statistical results.

Summing up this point, Tadeusz Porebski referred to the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum once more and pointed out that the decisions taken at that meeting had retained their power and relevance. He also added to the opinions expressed during the meeting by drawing attention to the connection between the numerical strength of the party and its natural base for recruitment, and the demographical situation in the country.

Then members of the commission made observations on the draft report on commission work covering the period from the 9th Congress to February of this year. A schedule of meetings for the lead-up to the 10th Congress was also adopted.

The following persons spoke during the discussion: Kazimierz Rokoszewski, a Warsaw social activist; Zenon Draminski, first secretary of the Torun Voivodship PZPR Committee; Marek Pabjan of the "Budopol" enterprise in Wroclaw; Czeslaw Borowski of the "Adamow" power station; Arthur Kwiatkowski from the village of Cetko in the voivodship of Wroclaw; Zdislaw Daniluk, first secretary of the Swidnik Urban-Rural Committee; Maciej Lubczynski, Kielce Voivodship PZPR Committee; Jerzy Dabrowski, an agricultural cooperative activist from Warsaw; and Marian Wysocki, Zamosc Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary.

/12913
CSO: 2600/335

JUSTICE OFFICIAL ON FIGHT AGAINST PROFITEERING

AU171618 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Mar 86 p 6

[Interview with Tadeusz Skora, first vice minister of justice and deputy chairman of the Central Council for Combating Profiteering, by Jolanta Woloszanska: "How To Punish Profiteers?"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Woloszanska] We have waged an organized fight against profiteering for 5 years now. The Sejm passed a law providing for more severe punishment and central, voivodship, and local councils to combat profiteering as one of the dangerous features of wrongdoing. However, the fourth national session on profiteering last February noted that despite some improvements in preventive measures the situation is still quite dangerous.

[Skora] The fact that the general increase in profiteering and in other crimes has been halted is mainly a result of the reduction in the number of lesser offenses. For example, as recently as 2 or 3 years ago almost every shop would put away the goods for sale under the counter and people had to go to street markets, in which trade was flourishing. Today we have to deal with much more dangerous criminality organized within the triangle of producers, industry, and state and private trade.

[Woloszanska] Does this mean that those people are right who claim that we will be unable to do away with profiteering unless we eliminate the sources of profiteering rooted in economic difficulties and trade abuses?

[Skora] My answer is in the form of a question: Is it possible to guess what this profiteering would be if we did not continue to fight it? We have never assumed that we could get rid of profiteering by doing no more than just punishing it.

My personal view is that profiteering is not directly determined by the economic situation. Profiteering is also a matter of morals and the principles of living in a community. Unfortunately, some people among us aggressively and greedily go for easy profits as soon as they see an opportunity. For example, there is enough vodka for sale in shops and yet many people trade illegally in vodka.

[Woloszanska] People and the press take the view that excessive punishment continues to be meted out to perpetrators of petty profiteering offenses.

[Skora] Punishment for profiteering is severe indeed. For example, the Krakow Regional Court recently punished a person for selling a bottle of vodka for profit and for attempting to sell two more bottles with a fine of Z250,000. However, I think that, despite what journalists claim and some readers say, the present penal policy, which is much more severe than a year ago, is what most people want. They welcome all measures against profiteering. After all, profiteering hits the working people most because they are unable to buy goods for prices in excess of official prices. The authorities have declared a ruthless struggle against profiteering and will prosecute it consistently.

[Woloszanska] However, what is crucial is that the perpetrators of the most heinous profiteering crimes be punished, perpetrators such as real organizers of profiteering and those who make real profits out of it. To punish small fry is not enough.

[Skora] Whereas in 1984 out of the 11,519 persons sentenced for profiteering 731 or 6.3 percent dealt in goods worth between Z200,000 and Z300,000 and made a steady living out of profiteering, in 1985 out of 12,594 persons sentenced in this connection 952 or 7.5 percent were major profiteers. This is still not a large percentage, but it continues to increase. Every second person sentenced worked in a socialized unit and every fifth held a managerial post. I think that the trend toward sentencing major profiteers will continue to increase.

[Woloszanska] What about fines as punishment?

[Skora] Compared with 1984, in 1985 the courts pronounced almost twice as many sentences of unconditional imprisonment for profiteering. In 1984 these sentences accounted for 5 percent of all kinds of punishment for profiteering, but in 1985 they accounted for 9 percent. However, there were great differences between sentences pronounced in individual voivodships. While nothing can be said against courts that sentenced speculators to high fines instead of imprisonment, we are disturbed by the practices of some courts that treat speculators with extreme leniency. For example, some courts pronounced sentences of imprisonment in only 1.5 percent of cases and in other cases administered very low fines.

[Woloszanska] We discussed the role of legal punishment in combating profiteering, but economic and fiscal laws also have an important part to play, especially in preventive measures. Profiteering thrives with the greatest of ease where there are legal loopholes or where legal enactments are at odds with modern economic practices.

[Skora] That is why the law should be modified whenever such loopholes are detected. The February session on profiteering postulated that the experience of the struggle against profiteering should be used in drawing up the future laws governing the performance of economic units, including joint enterprises. However, in most cases profiteering is committed by simply breaking the valid laws. Our people still have a very low regard for the law.

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CSO: 2600/324

PARIS PAPER VIEWS POLISH IMPRESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

PM171529 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Mar 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Central Committee's Disillusionments"]

[Text] Warsaw--The 25th PZPR Central Committee plenum, which started yesterday and will last 2 days, is the first after the CPSU Congress.

It is opening in a morose atmosphere, which forms a strange contrast with the signs of euphoria to be seen here 10 days ago, during the congress.

Indeed, it seems that many members of the Polish "establishment"--political officials, economists, scientists, and journalists--had real illusions then. The reception given to General Jaruzelski in Moscow led some people to think that the Polish leader henceforth enjoyed Gorbachev's full support.

Less than 2 weeks were enough for them to be disillusioned and return to an awareness of sad realities. Gen Jaruzelski still only enjoys Mr Gorbachev's conditional support. The Polish leader was in the limelight at the congress, being the first foreign representative to speak, and sitting immediately next to Gorbachev during the concert.

Worrying Echoes

But that was essentially a smokescreen, scarcely concealing the real tensions. It is probably true that the Kremlin accepts Gen Jaruzelski for the time being, but it does so without enthusiasm, and more in the absence of an obvious alternative than out of conviction.

A careful reading of the Gorbachev-Jaruzelski joint communique gives a clear picture of the real state of relations. This document ends with the assertion that the meeting was characterized by "mutual understanding." In communist parlance there is only one expression which is more negative and that is the reference to a "frank atmosphere." "Mutual understanding" means that serious disagreements emerged but that each party understood the reasons why the other adopted its positions.

The Soviet congress certainly does not pave the way for liberal reforms in Poland or in the "fraternal countries." The "Gorbachev revolution," as we have read, is certainly not a liberal revolution. These reforms are aimed at improving the way the system functions but not at completely changing it. It is a policy close to Czechoslovak or East German ideas and not to a Hungarian approach. Gorbachev is certainly not inclined to support such an approach in the camp's other countries and especially not in Poland: Discipline, expertise, and technical progress alone bring salvation.

On the other hand, strong emphasis is being placed on integration of the economies of the socialist camp countries with the Soviet Union's economy. For Poland this guarantees underdevelopment with even less national autonomy. What is more, did not the Gorbachev-Jaruzelski communique refer to the "solidarity" (one admires the choice of words) of the Soviet party and the Soviet nation with the efforts being made by Polish communists and workers to make socialism's achievements permanent? And does it not mention the "readiness" (of the Soviets) to give the Polish workers their support in attaining these objectives?

Everybody knows that these are ambiguous words which have worrying echoes....

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CSO: 3519/144

PZPR'S POREBSKI ADDRESSES HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE

LD201340 Warsaw PAP in English 1124 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 20--The tasks of universities in the light of the resolutions of the 24th PUWP CC Plenum and the 3rd congress of Polish science came under review at a national meeting of rectors of schools of higher education, first secretaries of university party committees and chairmen of university United Peasant and Democratic Party authorities of different levels which took place at the Warsaw Technical University yesterday.

Opening the meeting Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych recalled that the 24th PUWP CC Plenum which was devoted to issues of education set many important tasks, the realization of which would secure further development for science and higher education.

In the discussion on the development strategy of the country the voice of the academic community should not be missing out, stated Minister of Science and Higher Education Benon Miskiewicz. It should take into account both long-term solutions which will come at the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century as well as current tasks which should be realized in the short-term. He stressed that universities would be able to fully implement their goals only when full normalization of their socio-political situation occurred.

The minister recalled that acceleration and definite conclusion of work on the future model of a school of higher education which would lead us into the next century was one of the tasks advanced by the 24th plenum. The demand of the economy and culture for cadres with higher education would however be the most important stimulator of the development of universities, he said.

Characterizing the tasks arising from the resolutions of the 24th plenum and the course of the 3rd congress of Polish science he pointed to the need for restoring [to] the didactic process's its due rank. Efforts also focus on paving the way to university studies for peasant- and working-class youth and youth from educationally backward milieus. The discipline of studies came under sharp criticism. Although the rules of studies were made more strict and the scholarship system was changed to encourage better learning this was not enough to eliminate the negative phenomenon, he said.

Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski pointed to issues which the party and state wanted solved above all, such as better organization of the didactic process and concern for its level, putting discipline into the process of studies. Iron consistency on the part of university authorities is called for in this case. Real educational activity carried out by academic employees should take place. We want the graduates of our universities to be people brought up as good citizens of the socialist state, stated Porebski.

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CSO: 2020/103

OPZZ DISCUSSES INCREASING INCOME, FIGHTING WASTE

LD220022 Warsaw PAP in English 2317 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 21--The OPZZ (National Agreement on Trade Unions) Council met here today to discuss a programme of trade unions activity with a view to increasing the national income and fighting every sign of waste.

Trade unionists are proving in practice that they are not satisfied with their function of one of the consultative organs--they want to have their share in making decisions of the utmost importance concerning working people and Poland's future. The new trade unions want to be a reliable partner to the economic administration and to the party at all its levels.

The OPZZ draft programme contains thoughts being a continuation of the 1984 Bytom decisions--when the OPZZ was set up--when a thesis was formulated that the trade union movement is co-responsible for development of the country.

The OPZZ Council members and guests present at the meeting stressed that the increase of the national income requires above all a toughened austerity regime. Economical use of raw materials, fuels and materials must become a nationwide cause, and so must a better utilization of worktime and an improvement of work quality and labour productiveness.

The years 1986-1990 are expected to see a 20-percent increase of production. Over the same period, deliveries of raw and intermediate materials will go up by 8-9 percent, and those of fuels and power--by 6 percent. This indicates that in the present 5-year period at least two-thirds of the increase in material production and the national income should be achieved through savings.

The trade union programme of increasing the national income and fighting waste envisages, among other things, popularization and implementation of systems of financial incentives.

After the discussion, the meeting adopted the council's resolution on the trade union programme of activity with a view to increasing the national income and fighting waste.

Summing up the discussion, OPZZ chairman Alfred Miodowicz stressed that many industrial enterprises and economic sectors were noting immense waste of worktime, the reason being defective organization. He also was of the opinion that the coming session of the government and the OPZZ Presidium should discuss this matter. Alfred Miodowicz put forward a proposal that the renascent work emulation take place under the sponsorship of the trade union movement.

Next, the meeting accepted the rules of electing delegates to the 2nd assembly--worked out during a three-month discussion--and the OPZZ financial report covering the year 1985.

The meeting adopted an appeal to Polish trade unionists issued in connection with the coming 11th World Congress of Trade Unions. This is the world supreme trade union parliament, the appeal reads, gathering representatives of the trade union movement with different political orientations. The Polish Trade Union Movement has been getting ready for this event for a long time. Let each of us make his own contribution--a symbol of workers' solidarity. We are conveying special congress badges to all the trade union organizations, the ensuing profits designed to enrich the congress's account.

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CSO: 2020/103

REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON UN CONFERENCE

LD212035 Warsaw PAP in English 1909 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, March 21--A conference held to draw up an international convention of treaties between states and international organizations, and between international organizations, [as received] wound up here today following a 5-day debate.

The conference was attended by representatives of 99 states, including Poland, and of all major international organizations.

Head of the Polish delegation, director Stanislaw Pawlak of the Foreign Ministry, told PAP [Polish Press Agency] that Poland, like many other states, held the view that international organizations may have only such powers, while signing and implementing international agreements, as had been defined in their statutes, or follow out of their practices based on those statutes, or out of the plainly expressed will of member states. The Polish delegation stressed in particular that international organizations as such cannot impose on states any obligations implied by treaties signed by these organizations, if the member states had not earlier consented to this.

Poland wanted a clear-cut definition of powers to be given to international organizations in their taking up only such legal activities for which they would be authorized by member states. The Polish delegation was against a represented viewpoint according to which international organizations would be institutions over states.

The convention was adopted after Western states had forced an arbitration procedure on resolving questions with the majority of a single vote, that is, with 47 states voting in favour. Adopting the procedure against the opposition of a sizable group of abstaining states undermines the universal character of the convention as a whole and weakens the impact of fundamental progressive solutions enshrined in this important international document.

The convention enters into force after being ratified by at least 35 states which is not expected soon by observers in Vienna.

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CSO: 2020/103

MINISTER SIWICKI VISITS MILITARY SCHOOL IN TORUN

LD232340 Warsaw PAP in English 1737 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 23--Several hundred young boys from all over Poland attend first grade classes of general education secondary military schools which were established in Lublin, Torun and Wroclaw seven months ago.

During a meeting held in the Torun school, participants evaluated the hitherto achievements and first experiences of military schools and discussed prospects of development of this form of education.

The meeting was attended by alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Minister of National Defence, General Florian Siwicki. Present were also representatives of the Ministry of Education and directors of the remaining two high schools.

From the very beginning, military secondary schools have enjoyed popularity among youth. The curriculum is similar to that in normal high schools in which more attention is given to mathematics and physics, while broader defensive training is chiefly carried out during summer vacations. Almost 600 boys applied for admission to the Torun school, our of whom 117 were selected in a contest exam.

During the meeting of faculty, it was stated that the educational system in secondary military schools proved good in practice. Young boys are offered not only a high level of teaching but also broad possibilities for development of their personality, it was said.

Gen. Siwicki pointed to the need for work on all-round development of young boys' personality, especially stressing issues linked with cultural, aesthetic and patriotic education and the shaping of civic attitudes.

During his visit to Torun, Minister Siwicki also met with the Torun Voivodship authorities and later on took part in a meeting of local deputies and voters. Considerable attention was devoted to the preservation of priceless historical monuments in the old town of Torun, the birthplace of Copernicus. The preservation of Torun's historical sites figures prominently in the draft PUWP programme.

Gen. Siwicki briefed voters on some of the problems tied with national defence ensuing from the current complex international situation and on the share of the Polish People's Army in the development of national economy.

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CSO: 2020/103

BRIEFS

POLISH TRAWLER SEIZED BY ARGENTINA--Warsaw, March 19--An Argentine warship stopped a Polish factory ship, the "Likosar", owned by a Szczecin-based deep-sea fishing and fishing services company "Gryf", off the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands March 17, at 11:45 hours local time. The "Likosar" was at the time inside the 200-mile strip of territorial waters claimed by Argentina, but outside the overlapping 150-mile British protection zone. The trawler, which carried 12 tonnes of squid, was escorted by the Argentine vessel to the port of Puerto Deseado where she is at present. Argentina is going to formulate charges against the Polish shipowner. The "Gryf" company is keeping in permanent contact with its agent in Argentina and the Polish Embassy. The crew is complete and feeling well. The Polish authorities, with the shipowner in particular, have taken efforts to elucidate and eliminate the incident. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 19 Mar 86 LD] /6091

BIALA PODLASKA LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--Warsaw, March 21--The desire to study the history, culture and customs of Libyans and interest in economic development and current problems of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were the motives behind the decision to set up a division of the Polish-Libyan Friendship Society in Biala Podlaska. Member of the people's committee for consular affairs at the office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Ahmed A. Bukbrejs [spelling as received] and Dr Khalid Uomar [spelling as received], an editor, arrived in Biala Podlaska to take part in an inaugural meeting of founding members. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 21 Mar 86 LD] /6091

MESSNER CONGRATULATES ATANASOV--Warsaw, March 22--Poland's chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory message to Georgi Atanasov in connection with his appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD] /6091

DELEGATION AT CPCZ CONGRESS--Prague, March 23--A delegation of the PZPR headed by Political Bureau member, PZPR CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski, arrived here today to attend the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia starting tomorrow. Later today, the Polish delegation laid a wreath and a floral bunch in the Mausoleum of National Rememberance: at Klement Gottward's sarcophagus and at the tomb of the Soviet Army soldiers, killed in struggles for Czechoslovakia's freedom. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 23 Mar 86 LD] /6091

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CONFERENCE--Warsaw, March 22--A pre-congress conference of the PUWP organization at the Polish Academy of Sciences PAN, affiliating 740 PUWP members and candidates, was held here today with the participation of 135 delegates. The conference summed up the hitherto results of discussion in PAN on the PUWP draft programme, stressing that the document proved that the PUWP is a dynamic party, capable of working out a strategic plan for the country's further development. Discussing respective chapters of the document, participants in the conference were pointing to paragraphs which they thought needed amendments. And so regarding the historical section of the draft, they voiced reservation as to insufficient stress being put on the 1948-56 period when, despite infringements upon Leninist principles of interparty democracy, it proved possible to build socialist foundations in Poland. Regarding the personnel policy the participants stressed the need to implement the resolution of the 13th PUWP CC Plenum and to consult respective decisions with party organizations. They also said there can be no place for opponents of the state in Poland's science, financed by that state. The conference elected first secretary of the PUWP organization at PAN Jerzy Prygala, PhD, from the Institute of Material Culture, to represent PAN at the 10th party congress. The conference was attended by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD] /6091

LESZNO DEFENSE COMMITTEE ON CRIME RATE--The Voivodship Defense Committee (WKO) in Leszno held its latest session today. The main subject was an analysis of the threat from the crime rate in Leszno Voivodship last year. The basis for discussion was a report delivered by a representative of the voivodship internal affairs office, from which it arises that the crime rate is being maintained on a fairly high level. In 1985 a total of 1,429 preparatory proceedings were instituted in criminal cases. This constitutes 43.3 percent of all proceedings instituted in the voivodship. By comparison with 1984, criminal cases have declined by 13.8 percent. The high threat from criminal offenses is determined to a great extent by various kinds of theft. It is a sad fact that minors committed 222 offenses, that is 15.5 percent of the total. Losses arising from criminal activity in 1985 amounted to 32.856 million zloty, of which 7.751 million were retrieved. [Excerpt] [Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 18 Mar 86 LD] /6091

JARUZELSKI, SFRY'S ZARKOVIC CONFER--Polish-Yugoslav Plenary talks began in the party Central Committee building this afternoon. They are chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Vidoje Zarkovic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee presidium who arrived in our country today on an official, friendly visit. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Mar 86 LD] /12913

ORZECHOWSKI TO VISIT FRG--Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski will pay an official visit to the FRG 7-8 April at the invitation of the head of West German diplomacy Hans-Dietrich Genscher. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 86 LD] /12913

FAILURE TO CATCH BUJAK--Biala Podlaska SLOWO PODLASIA on 13 February published a nonauthorized statement made by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban at his meeting with party aktivs. Here is an excerpt from it: "Why is it that we do nothing about tracing [Solidarity leader] Bujak's whereabouts? The reasons for this could never be more simple: It is impossible to catch him. But I think that it is better that he be somewhere at the back or beyond, isolated from people. In this way his importance continues to go down, he gets compromised, and no one listens to the appeals he fabricates. It would be different if he were locked up at the Rakowiecka street penitentiary and if people saw a martyr in him. I think that, politically, we should not be too keen on catching Bujak, although law is law and although the situation is not what some people suspect: that we know where he is, but that for political reasons we do not want to put him behind bars." [From the Press Review] [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /12913

CSO: 2600/335

ARTICLE CITES NEED TO PROSECUTE VIOLATORS OF LAW, ORDER

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 15 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Graziela Vantu: "Major Duty of Each Citizen"]

[Text] The experience of socioeconomic building which we are carrying out proves that the uninterrupted progress of our new system is inconceivable without the creation of a climate of order, discipline, and responsibility--definite social elements that are found in all the norms and laws of our society. Worked out with the broad participation of masses of working men, this represents the will and the interests of our entire people, helping to achieve the consolidation and defense of the revolutionary achievements, promoting new social and human relations based on principles and norms of socialist ethics and equity.

As formulated by our party, the laws are much more than juridical acts. They constitute political and moral acts; knowing and respecting them steadfastly represents a progressive responsible civic attitude of working men, who try to ensure a climate of legality, the very expression of implementation of their supreme interests in the life of the society.

The need for a more harmonious relationship between the justice system and the social system was stressed with insistence by the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the report presented at the 13th party congress in which he showed that "the strengthening of the order and respect of socialist legality are mutually dependent, constituting a legal prerequisite of the development of the revolutionary workers democracy."

However, social practice reveals to us the fact that, along with the qualitative transformations which have occurred in all the areas of socioeconomic life, in the behavior of some citizens there are still backward customs and habits which have a negative influence--through the violation of legal norms and rules of social coexistence--both on the attitude of some persons and on everyday work and its efficiency.

Criticizing this situation with lucidity and revolutionary combativeness, the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed at the 13th congress that society has to see to it that the laws are respected steadfastly, taking measures against whoever violates the order, laws and norms of social coexistence. "It will be necessary to take action so that nobody can elude responsibility if he harms the interests of the people and our socialist country," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said at the congress.

Repeatedly making a realistic analysis of the situation of legality in our country, the secretary general of the party has pointed to a priority objective of the entire activity developed by our state, mass, and social organs for the formation of an appropriate juridical awareness of the present stage of development of our society. This is an activity which ought to harmoniously combine efficient political-educational work with disciplinary measures for sanctioning those who commit violations and disorders, which violate the laws and norms of social coexistence. In their entire activity, the mass and social organs and organizations should proceed on the basis of the fact that in socialism the new economic-political structures do not transform the human awareness instantaneously so that their style and work methods have to conform to the principle that raising the juridical awareness of the citizens constitutes a complex and wide social process.

In carrying out this important task state, mass, and public organs must orient their activity, in the first place, toward carrying out intense activity to prevent manifestations damaging to the society. The work of forming socialist juridical awareness, of preventing antisocial phenomena has to constantly keep in mind, on a priority basis, the firm defense of socialist property and of all material and social values of our society. The goods created in our society are revolutionary achievements of our people, goods realized through the effort, full of self-sacrifice, of all the working men and because of that, the attack on their integrity, under any form in which it may manifest itself, is harmful to the major interest of the members of our socialist collectivity. Disregard of legal provisions, invocation of all kinds of justifications for failure to fulfill the plan, and pledges made, weakening of the feeling of responsibility, self-satisfaction, under the protection of drawing up formal reports to cover up shortcomings and transgressions means violation of discipline to which our working class freely consented and of the revolutionary spirit which ought to characterize the man of our society, meaning, in actuality, a violation of our norms of behavior, even if they do not violate the letter of the laws, but the spirit in which they were conceived.

Unfortunately, not all of these shortcomings of social development are treated firmly, and it is not always understood that they contain the seeds of some deeds which are more dangerous from a social point of view. But, it is precisely in knowing and firmly respecting all of the laws of the country in their letter and spirit, and in avoiding each violation and in maintaining social discipline that one can see the unexpected civic spirit, as a superior form of militant patriotism, of the conscious understanding of the great social significance of the values, and the supreme interests of the development of our society.

In spite of the preventive educational efforts for respecting the laws and the norms of social coexistence and for raising the juridical awareness of the masses, there also exists an element which is rebellious toward the order, discipline and responsibility imposed by the law. Among these, very dangerous for our society, are violations which harm public property, or which take advantage of certain shortcomings existing in some socialist units. Such violations have resulted from negligence concerning the manner in which financial accounting audits were carried out, from shortcomings in guarding goods, from insufficient attention in hiring persons to work in positions of financial management and as guards, from weak professional and political preparation of persons who hold positions of financial control, and from negligent management of public property in some agricultural units, especially in the animal husbandry sector.

The corruption manifested in giving and taking bribes, influence peddling, accepting improper benefits, speculation and other similar actions presents a very serious social danger, which ought to be fought against with more severity than up to now, through the firm application of penal sanctions.

In order to combat these manifestations, which are harmful to our social and economic development, the justice organs are carrying out the party policy in the area of observing the legislation and the instructions of the secretary general of the party, directing their activity toward increasing the firmness and special attention in implementing the penal policy of our state, by the correct evaluation of the degree of social danger of actions and perpetrators of acts, by applying severe penalties against those who perform grave acts in damaging socialist property, against lives of persons who have seriously violated rights and freedoms of the citizens. The organs of justice treat with all appropriate harshness recidivists, hooligans, parasitic elements and other bad elements who repeatedly violate the laws of the country, regulations for social coexistence.

Therefore, justice also fulfills the role of forming the juridical awareness, since the application of the laws with firmness means, above all, concern for work and life of law-abiding citizens of our country, who respect the laws and work with self-sacrifice for the socioeconomic development of the country. But in the action of forming the juridical awareness one should not think for a moment that the socialist humanism of our justice system means tolerance, a tolerant attitude toward those who violate norms of social coexistence and the laws of the country. The humanist spirit of our society requires that the prevention and combating of all antisocial phenomena should be combined efficiently, firmly, rigorously, with the work of our educational institutions and work-collectives; public opinion should be combined with the work of the juridical organs in order to realize, by all means, efficient juridical propaganda, which will help to develop a healthy moral awareness for our people based on principles of social justice and equality, order, responsibility and discipline.

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CSO: 2700/113

MEASURES TO ENSURE SAFETY OF ENERGY INSTALLATIONS

Bucharest BULENTINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 79, 28 Dec 85 pp 1-8

[Decree of the Council of State for the modification and completion of Council of State Decree No 587/1973 regarding the safe operation of pressurized installations, lift facilities and fuel-consuming devices]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Unique Article. - Council of State Decree No 587/1973 regarding the safe operation of pressurized installations, lift facilities and fuel-consuming devices is modified and completed, with the following content:

Decree of the Council of State Regarding the Safe Operation of Pressurized Installations, Lift Facilities and Fuel-Consuming Devices

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. - For the purpose of operating under safe conditions, pressurized installations, classical lift facilities, fuel-consuming devices, and pressurized installations, lift facilities and certain installations and components within the framework of nuclear projects and installations, as outlined in Annexes No 1 and No 2 and hereafter called installations and devices, are subjected to a special process of technical verification and authorization for operations, according to the provisions of this decree.

Article 2. - The technical verification and authorization for operations of the installations and devices listed in Article 1, with the exception of those outlined in Annex No 1, letters a) through d), are carried out by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, subordinate to the State General Inspectorate for the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets. Fuels, and Energy, and for the Verification of Pressurized Installations and Lift Installations, and within the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets, in accordance with the provisions of this decree and on the basis of technical standards regarding the safe operation of installations and devices.

Article 3. - The technical standards regarding safe operations listed in Article 2, hereafter called technical standards, are drawn up under the coordination of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations. The manner of drawing them up, approval and implementation of technical standards is listed in Annex No 3.

The technical standards are mandatory for all those who design, build, assemble, repair, maintain and use or verify these installations and devices.

Chapter II

Design, Approval, Construction, Assembly and Repair of Installations and Devices

Section 1

Design

Article 4. - The design of installations and devices is carried out by specialized design units empowered for this purpose by the ministries or other central organs in whose subordination they may be and authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations; the design of installations and devices, with the exception of those listed in Annex No 2, can also be done by other design units, with these designs being subjected to a verification by an authorized design unit prior to being put into use.

Article 5. - The authorized design units have the following obligations and responsibilities:

a) to adopt construction solutions which will permit the safe operation of installations and devices, in accordance with the provisions in the technical standards;

b) to list in the technical documentation the tests and checks which must be carried out in the factory and at the work site in order to verify the safety parameters for operating the installations and devices, in accordance with the provisions of the technical standards;

c) to draw up technical instructions for the use, maintenance, overhaul and repair of installations and devices, as well as the training of operating personnel;

d) to draw up the assembly plans containing the main conditions, according to the technical standards, which will permit verifying the safety parameters of the installations during operations at the installation site, so as to issue the operation and use authorization;

e) to name the specialized personnel who will examine the designs from the point of view of operational safety for the installations and devices and who will be responsible, together with the designer, for the implementation of the provisions in the technical standards, signing the designs;

f) to present the completed designs, the assembly plans, to the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations in order to obtain approval in accordance with adhering to the technical standards.

It is prohibited to use designs, assembly plans, without the approval of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

Article 6. - The design units which draw up industrial or civil construction designs in which installations and devices are installed, as well as design units which draw up assembly plans for these installations and devices, have the following obligations and responsibilities:

a) to adopt solutions which will permit the installation and operation of these items in accordance with technical standards;

b) to name the specialized personnel who will examine the designs from the point of view of operational safety and who, together with the designer, will be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the technical standards, signing the designs in this regard.

Section 2

Approval

Article 7. - It is prohibited to start series production of installations and devices, with the exception of those listed in Annex No 1, point 3 and in Annex No 2, points 3, 6 and 7, without the prior approval of the prototype; similarly, it is prohibited to use in construction, assembly, operations, repair and verification of installations those materials listed in Annex No 4 without prior approval for them.

The ministries, other central organs and local organs of the state administration, as well as other socialist organizations, which have subordinate to them units that produce installations and devices subject to approval, will issue approval instructions, with notification going to the main users and the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations within 30 days of this decree taking effect. The instructions will contain the composition of the approval commission by category of installation and device, the content of the approval documentation and the conditions for mandatory periodic reexamination of approved installations and devices, as well as the authorized organ to give approval and resolved differences.

In cases where a product is produced by units belonging to a number of central organs, the instructions will be drawn up by the central organ that is the main producer.

The approval instructions for the materials listed in Annex No 4 will be issued, in accordance with the law, by the ministry to which the producer unit is subordinate, with the approval of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The approval instructions that have been issued to date, under the conditions outlined by this decree, remain valid.

Article 8. - Work for the purpose of getting approval is organized by the enterprise building the installation or the device or the producer of the materials, while the approval is done, according to law, with the mandatory participation of the main users, other parties interested in the specialty and the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The approval of the installation, device or materials can only be given by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations during commission sessions or within 10 days of the date of convening the commission.

Article 9. - Tests for the purpose of getting approval for the installations and devices listed in Article 7 are carried out in laboratories or appropriately equipped test stands of the producer socialist organization or at the user's operations site, as the case may be, having obtained prior approval for the independently-operating component subassemblies.

For safety devices listed in Annex No 1, point 8 and Annex No 2, point 10, as well as for those devices listed in Annex No 1 points 5-7, tests for the purpose of getting approval are carried out, as the case may be, in laboratories of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, and on test stands of the producer socialist units that are authorized for inspections.

Approved installations and devices will be periodically reexamined by the producer socialist organizations, which will carry out standard tests in order to verify whether conditions under which they were approved are adhered to.

For the materials listed in Annex No 4, the tests for approval are carried out, as the case may be, in laboratories of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, research institutes or producer or user socialist units.

Section 3

Construction, Assembly and Repair

Article 10. - Installations and devices can be built, assembled or repaired and, in the case of elevators, maintained in accordance with the provisions in the technical standards only by those socialist organizations authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

Article 11. - Socialist organizations authorized to build, assemble and repair installations and devices have the following obligations and responsibilities in accordance with the technical standards:

a) to carry out the above-mentioned work in accordance with designs, provisions of the production technological process and provisions in the approval documentation, as well as those in the technical standards, being responsible for the appropriate implementation of these provisions;

b) to prepare and present installations and devices, as well as all the necessary technical documentation, on-time and at the end of construction, assembly and repairs for the technical verification that will be carried out by the personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations;

c) to use in construction, assembly and repair work on installations:

- welding technologies that have been established on the basis on approved welding procedures from the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations;

- qualified personnel; welders, as well as those personnel who carry out examinations by way of non-destructive methods and means, will be authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations;

d) to complete and turn over, along with the installations and devices, the technical documentation outlined by the technical standards.

Article 12. - The units producing the materials listed in Annex No 4, point 1, that are to be used in the construction, assembly or repair of installations will use the personnel authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations for the examination by way of non-destructive methods and means of these materials, when this is specified in the technical standards.

Chapter III

Start Up and Use of Installations and Devices

Article 13. - For the purpose of ensuring safe operating conditions, the socialist organizations which have or use the installations listed in Annex No 1, points 1-4 and in Annex No 2, points 1-9, have the following obligations and responsibilities:

a) to register the installations with the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations; to complete and keep current centralized data on them, in accordance with technical standards;

b) to subject these installations, both those produced in-country and those imported, to a technical verification conducted by personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations or by their own personnel who are authorized in accordance with Article 19, in accordance with the technical standards, for the purpose of authorizing operations, preparing the installations and creating all the necessary conditions for verification; the installations listed in Annex No 2, points 1-9, will be technically verified for the purpose of authorizing operations only by the personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, according to technical standards;

c) to obtain prior to start up from the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations the operations authorization for new installations, old installations that are newly assembled or those that are being used, according to technical standards;

It is prohibited to start up such installations without an operations authorization issued by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

For some pressurized installations, either new or old ones that are newly assembled, that are specified in technical standards, the socialist organizations are required to also obtain the Inspectorate's installation approval on the basis of documentation drawn up by the designer or user, as the case may be;

d) to take the necessary measures so that the installations will be used in safe conditions, carrying out overhauls, repairs and permanent maintenance, in accordance with legal provisions and technical standards;

e) to draw up and provide to each work place specific technical instructions regarding use under normal conditions, as well as the measures that must be taken in the case of damage, interruptions and breakdowns in the installations or the processes in which they are involved;

f) to request a technical verification of installations on the part of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, for which they complete the legal documentation for the purpose of shutting down the installations;

g) to find qualified personnel for operating the installations. Firemen, crane operators, trolley mechanics and other personnel named in technical standards will be given prior authorization by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations; without authorization, their use in the operation of installations is prohibited;

h) in the case of carrying out tests by way of non-destructive methods or means on the installations, to use personnel authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations; it is prohibited to use unauthorized personnel to examine installations by way of non-destructive methods or means.

Article 14. - For the installations and devices listed in Annexes No 1 and 2, obtained by import, the user socialist organizations and foreign trade enterprises will list in the technical bulletins and contracts the appropriate conditions for adhering to the provisions in the technical standards in effect in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In cases where there are differences between the supplier's standards for the installation or device and those in effect in the Socialist Republic of Romania, they will be established by the user socialist organization and the foreign trade enterprise, and will be presented to the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations for approval, prior to conpleting the contract; it is prohibited to conclude a contract without this approval.

The user socialist organizations and the foreign trade enterprises will ensure, by way of the foreign contract, the conditions necessary for carrying out the technical verification of the installations and devices, for the purpose of authorizing their operation in accordance with the provisions of the technical standards in effect in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 15. - Socialist organizations which load into transportable reservoirs and distribute compressed, dissolved or liquified gases under pressure have the following obligations and responsibilities:

a) to load and transport reservoirs in accordance with technical standards, using trained personnel for this; it is prohibited to load reservoirs whose technical verification certificate have expired or which have defects or shortcomings capable of reducing their level of safety when being used;

b) to complete and distribute technical instructions regarding the loading and use of transportable reservoirs and to periodically verify - where they are being used - the manner in which transportable reservoirs for home use are being used;

c) to prepare and present for technical verification those new imported reservoirs and those being used prior to the expiration of verification certificates, as well as those that were subjected to repairs.

Article 16. - Socialist organizations are required to train on a timely basis those personnel used in projects for the construction, assembly, repair, maintenance and use of installations, through the use of theoretical and practical courses of short duration, as well as qualification and specialization courses, for the purpose of authorization in accordance with technical standards. Similarly, they will organize periodic training and test the knowledge of these personnel, in accordance with technical standards.

Qualification and specialization courses will be organized on the basis of the training plan and the analytical programs completed by the socialist organizations and approved by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, in accordance with technical standards.

Chapter IV

Technical Verification of Installations and Devices

Article 17. - For the purpose of ensuring the achievement of the operational safety measures for installations and devices, in accordance with the provisions of this decree and technical standards, the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations has the following obligations and responsibilities:

a) to approve projects and overall prototype designs drawn up by the socialist design organizations, with regards to adhering to technical standards, and to participate in approving projects within the technical-economic council for special installations, as established annually in accordance with Article 23;

b) at the request of the foreign trade enterprises and the user socialist organizations, to approve the import of installations and devices for which the foreign supplier's technical standards are different compared to the technical standards in our country;

c) to participate in the work to approve the installations, devices and materials listed in Article 7 and to give its approval for the acceptance of these items;

d) in the construction factories, to verify the quality of production and the materials on a timely basis and at the end of production and to subject to tests those installations and devices listed in Annexes No 1 and No 2;

e) to carry out technical tests of the installations listed in Annex No 1, points 1-4, and in Annex No 2 during assembly and at the start-up of operations, and to authorize their operation. The tests will be carried out only in cases where the socialist organizations have created all the conditions listed in the technical standards.

Imported installations and devices can be authorized and operate on the basis of technical tests and checks carried out by technical supervising organizations in the exporting country with which the Inspectorate has concluded agreements through which they mutually recognize the technical tests carried out on the installations subjected to technical review. In cases where agreements have not been concluded, the technical tests in the builder's plant will be done by the Inspectorate according to the clauses in the contracts that have been concluded between the foreign trade enterprises and the supplier in accordance with provisions of Article 14;

f) to authorize those personnel upon whom the safe operation of the installations and devices depends, in accordance with technical standards;

g) to rescind authorizations granted to socialist organizations or personnel when technical standards are not adhered to, and to request the authorized organs to take sanctions against the guilty parties, according to law;

h) to prohibit the operation of installations and devices any time it finds that the provisions of this decree, as well as the technical standards regarding the safe operation of installations and devices, are not fulfilled;

i) under the conditions of law, to apply legal sanctions for violations of technical standards, and to notify the authorized organs concerning violations of legal provisions regarding the safe operation of installations and devices, punished under penal law.

Article 18. - After technical tests, the personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs, and Lift Installations will complete the testing documents (certificates, bulletins, reports) which will contain their findings, the results of the technical tests and checks, and the mandatory provisions concerning the safe operation of installations and devices, in response to adhering to the provisions in the technical standards.

Article 19. - The approval of certain projects, overall prototype designs and technical testing of certain installations, with the exception of those in Annex No 2, for which the technical tests will be carried out only by the Inspectorate, will also be carried out by some design units and socialist organizations, using their own personnel who have been authorized to this end by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The projects and the overall prototype designs which will be approved, the installations where the technical tests will be carried out and the design units and socialist organizations that will do this work, are established by the Inspectorate. The technical standards will identify those installations which can represent an increased danger during operations and whose technical testing can only be done by the Inspectorate.

The authorized personnel of the design units and the socialist organizations complete approval and technical testing documents in which they record the checks, the results of tests, checks and technical testing, and the mandatory provisions that are established; one copy of each document after it is completed is forwarded to the Inspectorate, in accordance with the provisions in the technical standards.

The Inspectorate will verify, through sampling, the manner in which in the design units and the socialist organizations carry out their approval work and technical tests.

Article 20. - For the purpose of applying the measures outlined in this decree and in the technical standards, the construction, assembly, repair and maintenance units which use these installations, as well as those which load, repair and perform technical testing of transportable compressed, dissolved and liquified pressurized gas reservoirs, will identify the technical personnel, engineers and specialized technicians - in relationship to the number and complexity of installations - who will be authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The authorized personnel in the socialist organizations and the management of these organizations are responsible for taking measures to apply the provisions of this decree and the technical standards.

Article 21. - The ministries, other central organs and the local organs of state administration will guide the technical review activities over the installations and devices in subordinate socialist organizations, in accordance with the provisions of this decree and with the provisions of the technical standards.

Article 22. - For the purpose of carrying out the technical testing of installations and devices under good conditions, the socialist organizations will provide the appropriate working conditions, with respect for the standards of labor safety, and will make available to the personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, as well as to their own authorized testing organs:

a) data, reports and documents in connection with the technical testing of installations;

b) equipment, personnel and the necessary protective equipment;

c) transportation means, in places where public transportation is not available.

Article 23. - For the purpose of fulfilling the tasks of this decree, the socialist organizations will report - according to their type of activities - to the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations on an annual basis, by 1 November, regarding their requirements for the coming year for technical testing and checks concerning:

a) the designs for installations and devices which they will produce;

b) prototypes for installations and devices, as well as the materials that will have to be approved;

c) installations and devices that will be imported;

d) new installations that will be built and will be assembled;

e) installations in use that will be certified for a periodic technical test or which will be subjected to repairs;

f) personnel who are to be trained for the purpose of granting authorizations.

Similarly, the socialist organizations will notify the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, 7 days in advance, of the effective date for the start of technical tests and checks on installations in accordance with the provisions of technical standards, and - within 15 days - those installations transferred to other users, as well as those completely removed from operation.

Article 24. - For the continued improvement of the safe operation of installations and devices, the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations experiments with and establishes - in its own laboratories and in cooperation with research and design institutes and specialized enterprises - techical methods, means and conditions necessary for the substantiation of technical standards, for the provision of safety and automatic protection devices, for technical testing and for the examination of the causes of damage and accidents on these installations and devices. To this end, the specialized institute and enterprises will annually establish the subjects that are to be included in their own plan activities that are of common interest to the Inspectorate - with the concurrence of the Inspectorate and their superordinate organs - which will also indicate the source of financing for each separate subject.

Article 25. - For the purpose of fulfilling the tasks in this decree regarding technical testing and operational authorization for installations listed in Annex No 2, the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations will have a staff for testing and review on the basis of the proposals presented by the Inspectorate; the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets, will provide the necessary funds in a phased manner.

Article 26. - In order to continue to raise the professional level of the workers within the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations and in order to carry out properly the tasks stemming from this decree regarding technical testing and operational authorization for installations as listed in Annex No 2, there will be specialized training for these workers on a periodic basis, in accordance with legal provisions.

Article 27. - For the services carried out by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs, and Lift Installations as a result of the tasks stemming from this decree, charges will be made which are established by the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets, with the approval of the State Price Committee; the monies that are collected will be directed to the state budget.

Chapter V

Responsibilities and Sanctions

Article 28. - The violation of the provisions of this decree brings with it, as the case may be, disciplinary, material and civil or penal legal responsibilities to the guilty parties.

Article 29. - The following acts are considered violations of the provisions of this decree, if they have not been committed under conditions where, according to penal law, they are considered infractions and are punished by a fine:

a) from 3,000 to 5,000 lei for violations of provisions in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, letters b), c), d), g) and h), Article 14, 15, 19, paragraph 2, Article 20, paragraph 1, and Article 36, paragraph 1;

b) from 1,000 to 3,000 lei for violations of the provisions of Article 13, letters a), e) and f);

c) from 500 to 1,000 lei for violations of the provisions of Article 23, the last paragraph.

Article 30. - The finding of violations listed in Article 29 and the application of sanctions are done by personnel having review authority within the framework of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The violation findings report can be contested within 15 days of the date of the report.

The protest is filed with the organ to which the finding agent belongs and will be accompanied by a copy of the violation findings report.

Article 31. - The provisions concerning violations of this decree are integrated with the provisions of Law No 32/1968 regarding the establishment and punishment of violations.

Chapter VI

Final Provisions

Article 32. - For the installations listed in Annex No 1, letters a)-d), the conditions regarding the design, approval, construction, assembly, repair, start-up, operation and technical testing, as well as other regulations referring to operational safety, will be established in technical standards by the ministries, other central organs and local organs of state administration listed in Annex No 1, letters a)-d), appropriately keeping in mind the provisions of this decree.

Article 33. - The provisions of this decree are applied to the ministries, the other central organs, the local organs of state administration, the units subordinate to them, cooperative and public organizations, individuals and, where appropriate, other organizations which have installations and devices.

Article 34. - The provisions outlined in Articles 5, 6, 19 and 20 of this decree referring to naming technical supervision and technical testing organs, and organizing the guidance and coordination of their activities will be implemented within 30 days of this decree taking effect.

Article 35. - For those installations which are operating with violations of the provisions of technical standards, as well as those which do not have operational authorization, the user enterprises will draw up a plan of measures within 30 days of this decree taking effect which will be forwarded to the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, for the purpose of carrying out the technical testing and operational authorization in accordance with legal provisions.

Article 36. - In cases of damages which bring about the shutdown or unsafe operating of those installations and devices listed in Article 1, as well as in cases of work accidents caused by them, the operators of the installations and devices are required to immediately notify the territorial units of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs, and Lift Installations, in accordance with the provisions of technical standards, for the purpose of carrying out a technical investigation.

The Inspectorate examines and records data on damage to installations and devices, as well as work accidents caused by them; it analyzes the causes which brought them about and establishes preventative measures.

In the case of damage or work accidents occurring at installations listed in Annex No 2, the analysis of the causes which generated them and the establishment of preventative measures are carried out together with the State Inspectorate for the Review of Nuclear Activities and for Ensuring Nuclear Quality.

Article 37. - The installations and devices listed in Annexes No 1 and No 2 or parts of them are also subject to, as the case may be, the system of authorization and review contained in Law No 5/1965 regarding labor safety, Law No 61/1974 regarding the carrying out of activities in the nuclear field in the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Law No 6/1982 regarding ensuring the quality of nuclear projects and installations, as well as other legal provisions in effect for this type of installation and device.

Article 38. - Annexes 1-4 are an integral part of this decree.

Article 39. - This decree takes effect 30 days from the date of its publication in BULETIN OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the date this decree takes effect, Council of Ministers Decision No 1325/1957, for the regulation of the operation and review of mechanical installations that are under pressure and lift installations, as well as any other contrary provisions, are abrogated.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 28 December 1985

No 417

Annex No 1

List of Pressurized and Classical Lift Installations and Fuel-Consuming Devices Subject to the Special System of Technical Testing and Operational Authorization

I

1. Steam boilers, warm and hot water reservoirs and similar items.
2. Reservoirs which operate under pressure.
3. Pipes for fluids under pressure.
4. Cranes, lifting mechanisms, elevators, cable ways, inclined-plane lifting equipment and similar equipment.
5. Stoves or other devices used for non-industrial heating that are fueled with solid, liquid or gaseous combustibles.

6. Cooking devices and devices for heating water and similar devices, for non-industrial or collective use that are fueled with solid, liquid or gaseous combustibles.
7. Burners for liquid and gaseous fuels which are independently fabricated or built in series production, and which are equipped with the installations and devices listed above in points 1, 5 and 6.
8. The safety devices for the installations and devices listed in points 1-7.

II

The following installations are technically tested and authorized to operate:

a) boilers for railroad locomotives, air reservoirs for braking systems, for tipper-type railcars and for signalling devices that are mounted on locomotives, railcars and vehicles, reservoirs used in mechanized equipment for operations relating to the regulation of traffic on railroad lines, as well as pressurized installations and lift installations mounted on ships, on the basis of the technical standards of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications;

b) pressurized installations and lift installations under the administration of the Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of the Interior, on the basis of the technical standards of these ministries;

c) underground lift installations, extraction machinery and lift installations in drilling and extraction sites, on the basis of technical standards of the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Geology, as the case may be;

d) pipes carrying fluids under pressure, with the exception of steam and hot water pipes, that are under the administration of those units subordinate to the ministries, other central organs and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils, on the basis of the technical standards of the ministries, other central organs or hierarchically superior local organs of state administration. The technical standards dealing with major pipelines for transporting petroleum products and natural gases, pressurized pipelines for products from refineries and oilwells, connecting pipelines for them and natural gas pipelines from petroleum and gas wells, as well as pressurized distribution pipelines in localities, will be given prior approval by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

Annex No 2

List of Pressurized and Lift Installations and Certain Components Within Nuclear Projects and Installations Subject to the Special System of Technical Testing and Operational Authorization

1. Steam, hot water or warm water generators, including the reactor vessel.
2. Reservoirs which operate under pressure.

3. Steam and water pipes, as well as for other liquids, vapors and dried or moist technical gases.
4. Pumps.
5. Pipe fittings.
6. Supports for pressurized items.
7. Supports in the active zone.
8. Cranes, rolling gantries and lift mechanisms.
9. Elevators.
10. Safety devices for the installations listed in points 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9.

Annex No 3

Drawing up and Approving Draft Technical Standards Regarding the Safe Operation of Installations and Devices, As Well As Implementing These Standards

1. The drafts for technical standards regarding the safe operation of installations and devices, hereafter called technical standards, are drawn up with the coordination of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations. The first review of the draft technical standards is done by specialists in the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations or, at its request, by specialists in research and design institutes and specialized enterprises named for this purpose by the leadership of these socialist organizations.

2. During the first review, the draft technical standards are forwarded for analysis to those interested specialized organizations: directorates within ministries, design institutes, research institutes, construction, user or repair enterprises, as the case may be; comments forwarded within 30 days of receipt of the draft technical standards are taken into consideration in a working session of empowered delegates from these organizations, after which the specialists listed in point 1 draw up a draft technical standard for final review.

3. Draft technical standards in final review are submitted for completion by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations to a specialized commission composed of empowered delegates from the main ministries, central organs and other local organs of state administration, as well as to other interested organizations.

4. The draft technical standards completed by the commission listed in Point 3 are approved by the leadership of the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets.

5. In order to have an efficient completion of the draft technical standards and changes and additions to them, the ministries as well as the other interested central organs will designate permanent delegates to the specialized commission.

The Ministry of Technical-Materials Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets will name the members of the specialized commission, at the proposal of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, which will participate in the proceedings of this commission on the basis of the Inspectorate convening the commission.

The president of the commission is the head of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

6. The technical standards go into effect 60 days after their publication in BULETINUL DE INFORMARE [Information Bulletin] of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

Annex No 4

List of Materials Used in the Construction, Assembly, Use, Repair and Testing of Installations and Devices That Are Approved

1. Products made from ferrous and non-ferrous metals - plate, pipes, parts, cast, forged and semi-fabricated parts for assemblies.
2. Materials for welding - electrodes, wire and flux.
3. X-ray film for industrial radiography.
4. Penetrating liquids - penetrants, developers, emulsifiers and degreasers.
5. Magnetic powders for non-destructive testing.
6. Materials used to treat thermal agents - ion exchangers, alkalizing agents and similar agents.

8724
CSO: 2700/101

ARTICLE VIEWS DRUG PROBLEM, PENAL CODE

Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 11 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Vaclav Mandak: "Drugs and the Penal Code"]

[Excerpts] Substances causing addiction may be taken in various ways, such as orally, by injection, through inhalation, etc. This dangerous abuse has been increasing constantly in recent years in all European countries and especially in the United States. Statistics show that the age of users has been going down steadily, all the way to the very young and children. In 1985, in one of our clinics, for example, an entire one-third of the patients were minors. Women are also affected in numbers much higher than is the case with alcohol. While it is true that in this country addicts represent only a minuscule percentage of the population, their numbers are growing and this problem cannot, therefore, be ignored. The dubious pleasure supposedly deriving from the use of drugs is dearly paid for with potentially very serious health impairment. It is no secret that even here there has been loss of life brought about by pathological addiction and serious overdosing.

Thanks to the objective conditions in this country, the global epidemic of the so-called hard drug addiction, i.e., heroin, morphine, cocaine, opium, etc., has not been too widespread here. On the other hand, we do have people addicted to medical substances and those engaging in chemical inhalation. Such substances cause lasting damage to brain tissue and can lead to death in the course of acute intoxication. The so-called sniffing brings about hallucinations, especially in the young and children. In later years, addicts usually switch to other forms of toxemia. Injection of various illegally produced substances, often extracted from freely sold medications, is widespread. It is precisely the urge for maximum and fast effect which most often drives such individuals into a life of crime through burglarizing pharmacies and other health care installations, criminal misrouting of medicines in production and storage, etc. Thanks to recently tightened security measures during production and distribution of prescription drugs, most such incidents result in failure for the perpetrator.

The age of drug addicts ranges most frequently from 16 to 21, the average age being about 20. Very few of these are undergoing treatment voluntarily.

In most advanced patients we find that they started with the intake of various medications and later switched to specific toxic substances. Currently, the most common form of the latter is injection of a mixture composed of available medical substances. This has created a sort of "cult of the injection needle" which greatly enhances chances of psychic addiction. Fans paint it on their clothes, draw pictures of it on their letters, etc. Whenever the sale of prescription drugs is somehow regulated, the addicts simply travel somewhere else, even quite far. This writer himself witnessed an incident in a Prague pharmacy in which an addict created a scene and accused the pharmacist and all of society, especially the minister of health, of "curtailing" his liberties, etc.

How does the law deal with all this? A special section of Law No 187 of the penal code makes punishable all production, import, export, procurement and possession of toxic substances listed in a special Government Decree No 56/1967, covering poisoning even in small or repeated dosage. Toxic substances causing chronic addiction or producing psychic changes dangerous to the user or to society are also included in the listing. The law does not specify exactly what quantity constitutes a criminal act. The intended purpose of the law, however, makes it clear that it means any quantity which may threaten life or health. Much, therefore, depends on the type and effect of a given substance. The courts may impose penalties of up to 2 years' imprisonment, corrective measures or a fine. If, however, the perpetrator belongs to an organized gang, profited substantially from the activity, caused health impairment to at least 3 persons or death of 1 person, the sentence is 2-8 years in prison. This type of crime is usually associated with other types of unlawful activity, such as burglary in pharmacies, theft of socialist property, forging of doctors prescriptions, or making drugs available to minors, a crime against the moral upbringing of the young. Causing bodily harm may also be included in the charges.

Paragraph No 188 of the penal code prohibits the manufacture, procurement for self or others, and possession of illegal drugs, including accessory paraphernalia and raw materials involved in the production and use of such substances. Punishment for these crimes is also 2 years in prison, rehabilitation measures, fines and confiscation of such property.

In a crime committee under the influence of drugs, i.e., with impaired competency, the perpetrator is not absolved from guilt and is judicially treated as any other criminal. Exceptions are possible in cases of altered personality caused by drugs, which assumes the character of mental illness.

It is anticipated that drug abuse laws will be made broader and more flexible in the future. The focal point of this problem, however, does not lie in repression and punishment. Most of the responsibility for its elimination rests in social, educational and preventive measures. This is the business especially of the family, pedagogues, educators, social organizations and social and health care workers.

9496/9190
CSO: 2400/189

BRIEFS

ACADEMIC INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MEETING--A meeting of the directors of scientific institutes from all over the country specializing in the problems of international relations took place on the 12th of this month in the Polish Institute of International Relations. The meeting was devoted to the issues of cooperation between the institutes and coordination of scientific research as well as to the utilization of such research in the political practice of the state. Introductory report on the subject of international situation and tasks arising from it for Polish foreign policy was delivered by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast. Expectations which the political practice formulates before the science of international relations were discussed in the report and in the discussion. The importance of the economic factor in relations between Poland and foreign countries was pointed out as well as the necessity of conducting wider prognostic research, and activities aiming at changing the image of Poland in the outside world. The chairman of the meeting, President of Polish Institute of International Relations Professor J. Symonides talked about the possibilities and necessity of insuring a proper place for the science of international relations in the activities of the Third Congress of Polish Science. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

POLISH-IRISH CONSULTATIONS--On 11 and 12 November Polish-Irish political consultations took place in Dublin. On the Polish side they were conducted by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ernest Jucz; on the Irish side the consultations were conducted by Chief of Political Line of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Padraig Murphy and by Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Christopher Fogarty. E. Kucz was received by Chairman of the Parliament Tom Fitzpatrick and by Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Barry. During the talks views on the subject of the international situation were exchanged, concentrating on East-West relations and issues pertaining to Europe at large. It was emphasized that the results of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic sphere as well as agreed-upon intentions for the future, constitute a good foundation for development of Polish-Irish cooperation in many fields. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

ROMANIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION--In the Central Committee of PXPR there was a meeting between the head of the Cultural Department, Witold Nawrocki, and Tamara Dobrin, member of the Central Committee of RCP, member of the State Council of Socialist Republic of Romania, Vice Chairman of the Council of Culture and Socialist Instruction, Chairman of the Executive Bureau of THE Front of Democracy and Socialist Unity. Views on the subject of current and prospective cultural cooperation between Poland and Romania were exchanged. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Nov 85 p 5] 12816/12851

HUNGARIAN CADRE EDUCATION TALKS--Between the 11th and 13th of this month, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungarian People's Republic Andras Sardi stayed in Warsaw. The Hungarian guest conducted working consultations in the Cadre and Education Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A. Sardi was received by the head of the Central Committee of PZPR W. Honkisz and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs H. Jaroszka. Ambassador of Hungarian People's Republic G. Biczo was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

CC SECRETARY IN BERLIN--Berlin--Special envoy of Polish Press Agency Jan Rozdzynski writes: Upon invitation of the leadership of the German Liberal Democratic Party a delegation of the Central Committee of SD with the Chairman of Polish People's Republic Witold Mlynczak arrived in Berlin on Thursday. During plenary talks the Chairman of the Central Council of GLDP, Deputy chairman of State Council of GDR Manfred Gerlach pointed out the favorable results of many years of cooperation between the two parties. Emphasizing the very good state of relations between SD and GLDP, T.W. Mylnczak characterized the course and results of the recent Sejm elections as well as the participation of SD members in the pre-electoral campaign. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

BEDNARCZYK VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Praga (PAP)--Secretary General of the Central Committee of CPCz Gustav Husak received on the 14th of this month Secretary of Central Committee of PZPR Henryk Bednarski who was on a working visit to Czechoslovakia. In the course of heart-felt party talks an evaluation was made of the cooperation between PZPR and CPCz in the ideological sphere, pointing out that it contributes to the strengthening of internationalist ties between two parties and between the people of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Deputy Member of the Presidium, General Secretary of CPCz Jan Fojtik and Secretary of the Central Committee of CPCz Josef Havlin also took part in the meeting. Ambassador of Polish People's Republic to CSSR Andrzej Jedynak was present. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

PRON SECRETARY IN GDR--General Secretary of the National Council of PRON Jerzy Jaskiernia met with Deputy Chairman of the National Council of the National Front of GDR Werner Kirchhoff. The subject of the talks was the implementation of the protocol about cooperation between the two movements.

It was noted that all of that document's resolutions are being correctly implemented. Next to the cooperation on central levels decentralized cooperation is widening. This pertains particularly to the cooperation between Polish provinces and districts of GDR. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

BULGARIAN PARTY VISITORS--Between 11th and 15th of this month a working delegation from the Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party stayed in Poland, headed by First Deputy Director of the Ideological Policy Department of the Central Committee, Director of the Center for Theory and Ideological Processes, Professor W. Momov. The delegation conducted talks with the following departments of the Central Committee of PZPR: Ideological, Information, Science and Education, Press Radio and TV. The guests paid visits to the Polish Academy of Science and to the mechanical plant URSUS were they acquainted themselves with the problems of party work. The delegation visited Radom, met with the leadership of the Provincial Committee of PZPR and party actif at WALTER mechanical plant. At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Deputy Politbureau member, Secretary of the Central Committee J. Glowczyk. The head of the Ideological Department of the Central Committee Wl. Loranc took part in the meeting. Ambassador of People's Republic of Bulgaria G. Geogiev was also present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

UN POLITICAL DIRECTOR VISITS--On the 15th of this month in the Ministry of Culture and Art there was a meeting between the Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski and the Director of the Political Department of UN Pedro A. Sanjan. The issues of artists' creative output for the cause of peace were discussed. Director Pedro A. Sanjan emphasized great contributions of Poles in this field. During the meeting the guest was given a project of a calendar which is to be published in commemoration of the International Year of Peace. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

SOCIALIST JOURNAL DELEGATION--By invitation of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of PZPR between 11th and 15th of this month a delegation of the editorial board of "Problems of Peace and Socialism" stayed in Poland, comprised of: William Stuart, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada, Secretary for Trade Union Affairs; Rafik Samhoun, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Lebannon; Bronislaw Cholopov, Head of the Socialist Countries Department of the "Problems of Peace and Socialism." The delegation held talks in the Central Committee and Warsaw Committee of PZPR. It visited the K. Swierczewski manufacturing plant of precision instruments and Paris Commune Telephone manufacturer in Warsaw, where it acquainted itself with the work of the party, activity of workers' self-government, trade unions and social organizations. [Text] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

SCOUTING DELEGATES SEMINAR--In the Perkoz school of advanced scouting near Olsztynek Central Headquarters of the Polish Scout Union there was held a seminar in which the representatives of councilmen and deputies recommended by PSU participated. They met with Alfred Beszterda, deputy chairman of the National Council of PRON. The subject discussed was the role of PRON in inspiring People's Councils. Education needs and that of children and youth were discussed, as well as the ways of overcoming the crisis of social activity and the situation of cooperation with state administration. Young deputies and councilmen in scout uniforms also met with Secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR Waldemar Swirgon and with Minister, Member of the Council of Ministers Aleksander Kwasniewski. Subjects discussed were the effective implementation of the program for improvement of conditions of professional and personal start of young people, as well as formation of youth's social attitudes and activities, and the proposed form of the bill dealing with the issues of young people. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

PROVINCIAL COURT JUDGES MEET--A two-day (14th to 15th of this month) meeting of chief justices from all provincial courts with the leadership of the Ministry headed by Minister Lech Domeracki was devoted to the tasks of justice administration. The guest of the meeting was Judge Elzbieta Lucja Gacek, member of the State Council. During the meeting a Convent of Chief Justices was appointed (comprised of most experienced judges from provincial and district courts), an advisory opinion-making body to the Minister of Justice. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

FILM SEMINAR ACCENTS DEFENSE--Under the slogan "Film-Patriotism-Defensive Power" a seminar took place in Warsaw on the subject of "traditional and the present of the peoples' armed forces in the Polish film." Among film creators taking part were Chairman of the Polish Film Artists' Association Janusz Majewski and honorary Chairman of the Association Jerzy Kawalerowicz. The session became an opportunity for an exchange of views on the subject of the role of the Polish cinematography, cultural policy of the state and methods of shaping historical knowledge of the Polish people. At the end of the seminar First Deputy Head of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army General Tadeusz Szacilo and Vice Minister of Culture and Arts Jerzy Bajda met with a numerous circle of film artists. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

MINORITIES IN CULTURE COUNCIL-- The Education and Cultural Diffusion Team of the National Council for Arts held its session. The main subject of the session was the activity of the Central Union of People's and Artistic Handicraft Cooperatives. The information about the activity of national minorities in our country was also submitted during the session. Representatives of the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Associations and of the Socio-Cultural Association of Jews in Poland, expressing their gratitude to our society for its policy toward minorities, emphasized the importance of preserving their heritage. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

RADIO-CULTURAL POLICY--The team of the National Council for the Arts convened for its last meeting during the present term to evaluate the place and scope of cultural issues in the programs of Polish Radio intended for foreign countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

POLISH-EGYPTIAN CONTACTS--Cairo (PAP)--Ambassador of Poland in Cairo Tadeusz Zareba was received by the Premier of Egyptian-Arab Republic Ali Lutfi. The state and prospects of Polish-Egyptian relations were highly evaluated as well as the mutually advantageous cooperation in many fields, including economics, science and culture. It was emphasized that on the basis of the current experience widening and deepening of the fruitful cooperation is possible and should be pursued. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

REGIONAL PROSECUTORS NAMED--On the 19th of this month Prosecutor General of PPR Jozef Zyta handed out nominations for District Prosecutor and Vice Prosecutor. While congratulating the newly appointed prosecutors and wishing them success and satisfaction from performing such honorable but also responsible duty, he also emphasized the importance of the tasks of the prosecutor's office in the fight with criminal activity and other violations of the law. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

BRITISH PUBLISHER VISITS--The representatives of a well known British publishing firm Maxwell House, chief director of the polygraphic corporation of the firm Roy Smith, and head of the cooperation with foreign countries department Bob Petrie arrived in Poland. On the 19th of this month Chairman of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Cooperative Publishing House Wieslaw Rydigier received the British guests. The issues pertaining to the cooperation between the two publishing houses were the subject of the discussion. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

YUGOSLAVIAN DELEGATION VISITS--On the 19th of this month Deputy Chairman of the State Council Kazimierz Barcikowski received at Belveder a delegation of the Union Conference of the Socialist Union of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SUWPJ) with Chairman of the Presidium, Professor Aleksander Grliczkov. Matters pertaining to the bilateral cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia and inclusion in it of PRON and SUWPJ were discussed during the meeting. General Secretary of the National Council of PRON Jerzy Jaskiernia also took part in the meeting. Ambassador of Yugoslavia Milivoje Maksic was also present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

INDIAN COMMUNISTS VISIT--On the 20th of this month Politbureau member, Secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR Jozef Czyrek conducted talks with a delegation of the Congress Party of India who will take part in the science symposium dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Indian National Congress, organized by the Academy of Social Sciences. The delegation includes two activists of that party: Professor Devi Prasad

Chattopadhayaya, Chairman of the Indian Philosophical Research Council, and Professor Lokes Chandra, a well known historian and a Parliament member. In the talks with J. Czyrek the Indian guests discussed main currents of the domestic and foreign policy of their country, accentuating the will to further develop friendly relations with Poland in all fields, an aim well served by the stipulations agreed upon during the visit to India of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR Wojciech Jaruzelski in February of this year. J. Czyrek informed the delegation about the situation in our country after elections to Sejm of PPR, about the activities taken up towards consolidation of the socialist democracy, improvement in the effectiveness of economic governing and about the directions of the preparations for the Tenth Congress of PZPR. He also pointed out the importance which Poland attaches to the further development of many-sided relations with India. Both sides highly evaluated the development of traditionally friendly Polish-Indian relations and further possibilities of their deepening. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

WOMEN WORKERS MEET PZPR SECRETARY--The Jarlan textile plant in Przemysl is the largest and one of the most modern production plants in the Przemysl province. Its products are not only known in our country but also enjoy considerable success in foreign markets in both "monetary zones". The workforce of 3350 people includes a majority by women. On the 20th of this month member of the Politbureau of the CC PZPR Zofia Grzyb acquainted herself with the problems, working conditions and production-economic results achieved with an active participation of the party organization. During the meeting with the party-economic actif of Jarlan results of the implementation of the plant's saving program were also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

PLO GROUP MEETS CZYREK--Upon the invitation of the Polish Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, from 18th to 20th of this month there stayed in our country a delegation of the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine, headed by General Secretary of the Front Najef Havatmeh. The Palestinian guests were received by Politbureau member, Secretary of the CC PZPR Jozef Czyrek; the talks were conducted in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the delegation also met with representatives of the All-Polish Peace Committee for Solidarity with Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 6] 12916/12851

VIETNAMESE TRAINING IN POLAND--Over 2.1 thousand Vietnamese specialists have received education at universities and other scientific institutes of Poland. For the last 30 years Polish universities and institutes have been preparing cadres for economic and other fields of social life in Vietnam. In connection with this anniversary State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on a motion by the Council of Ministers, has granted Medals of Friendship to six Polish universities. Official granting of the medals took place in the embassy of SRV. Medals for valuable help in educating Vietnamese cadres of intelligentsia were received by: Polish Language for Foreigners Department of Lodz University, Jagiellonski University, Boleslaw

Bierut Wrolaw University, Wincent Pstrowski Silesian Polytechnic Wroclaw Polytechnic, and Szczecin Polytechnic. These universities educated specialists mainly in the field of mining, metallurgy, ship-building, and electronics. Medals of Friendship were given to the representatives of the universities by Ambassador of SRV Nguyen Trong Thuat. In the festivities the following took part: Minister of Science and Higher Education, Professor Benon Miskiewicz, representatives of the International, Science and Education Departments of the CC PZPR, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Association of Polish-Vietnamese Friendship, deans and employees of Polish universities. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

LIBYAN RECEIVED IN FOREIGN MINISTRY--Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski received on the 20th of this month Secretary of the Committee of People's Bureau of Libyan-Arab Populist Dzamahiriji, Suliman A. el-Areibi. During the talks matters of Polish-Libyan cooperation, especially in the political and economic sphere, were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

GDR ACADEMIC CONTACTS--On the 21st of this month a 3-day meeting of the group of experts from Poland and GDR who specialize in Social science ended. An agreement on further development of the cooperation during 1986-90 was signed. Discussed during the meeting were the results of the cooperation between some of the Polish universities (Jagiellonski University, Mikolaja Kopernika in Torun, Gdansk and Szczecin) and that of GDR (universities in Rostok and Griefswald). [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

AUSTRIAN VICE-CHANCELLOR VISITS--Chairman of the CC of SD Tadeusz Mlynczak met with Chairman of the Austrian Freedom Party, Vice-Chancellor of Austria, Minister of Trade Crafts and Industry of Austrian Republic Norbert Steger, who was staying on a visit to Poland. Discussed were the matters of contacts between SD and AFP, noting the need for their development. Some of the problems pertaining to the relations between Poland and Austrian Republic were also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

GDR CITATIONS TO FARON, DOBRACZYNSKI--Deputy Chairman of the State Council of GDR Gerald Goetting arrived on the 22nd of this month in Warsaw for a 2-day visit. During the first day of the German guest's stay, in the embassy of GDR in Warsaw there was held a ceremony of decorating the Chairman of the National Council of PRON Jan Dobraczynski with a Gold Star of Friendship between the Nations given to him by State Council of GDR. Chairman of Pax Association Zenon Komender and representatives of the leadership of the National Council of PRON took part in the ceremony. On the same day, also in the embassy of GDR, a Silver Star of Friendship between the Nations was given by the State Council of GDR through Minister of Education of that country Margot Honecker to Boleslaw Faron. In the meeting the following took place: Head of Science and Education Department of CC PZPR professor Bronislaw Ratus, and Minister of Education and Instruction Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

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END

JPRS-EER-86-056

11 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS-EER-86-056

11 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DIW Provides Favorable Assessment of 1981-85 5-Year Plan (DIW WOCHENBERICHT, No 5, 30 Jan 86)........................ 1

POLAND

Changes Proposed in New Pension Plan (Irena Dryll; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 3, 19 Jan 86).......... 32

Lenin Steelworks Productivity Problems Analyzed (ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 3, 19 Jan 86)........................ 35

Production Growth Barriers Viewed, by Stanislaw Suchonski 35
Self-Financing System Shortcomings Probed, by Tadeusz Smuga, Jozef Sobota 38
Economists Join Wage/Price Debate, by Tomasz Jezioranski 41

ROMANIA

Need To Make Autos Competitive on Export Market (Lucia Mirea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 50, 13 Dec 85)........ 45

MILITARY

POLAND

Economic Management of Armed Forces (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 4-7 Jan 86).............................. 50

Deputy Quartermaster Comments, Stanislaw Fryn Interview 50
Deputy Defense Minister Comments, Jozef Uzycki Interview 54

Economic Institute Commander Comments, Marian Koch Interview 58

POLITICS

POLAND

Provincial PZPR Plenums Tap New Leaders, Eye 10th Congress (Various sources, various dates).......................... 63

'Kubiak Report' Recalled in Poznan, by Maciej Lastowiecki, Janusz Truszczynski 63
Leszno PZPR Elects Sawicki 67
Tarnow Elects Plewniak 68
Elblag PZPR Elects Smagala, by Miroslaw Dymczak 73
Slupsk PZPR Elects Czarasty, by Waldemar Pakulski, Jaroslaw Duchnowicz 76

PZPR Activities Calendar: 9-22 December 1985 (ZYCIE PARTII, No 1, Jan 86)............................. 81

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

Locally Made SM650 Computer Model Described (S. Nachev, et al.; RADIO, TELEVIZIYA, ELEKTRONIKA, No 12, 1985).. 87

HUNGARY

New System for Supporting Basic Research (Istvan Lang Interview; NEPSZABADSAG, 17 Jan 86).......... 94

POLAND

Automation and Robotization of Transport (Ryszard Tolak; AUTOMATYKA KOLEJOWA, No 12, Dec 85)....... 98

Academy Specialist Discusses Polymer Application (Zbigniew Jedlinski Interview; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 27 Dec 85)... 104

DIW PROVIDES FAVORABLE ASSESSMENT OF 1981-85 5-YEAR PLAN

West Berlin DIW WOCHENBERICHT in German Vol 53 No 5 30 Jan 86 pp 57-68

[Unattributed article: "The GDR Economy at the Close of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] In 1985, a very difficult 5-year plan cycle was brought to a close in the GDR. The sudden drying up of Western credits in 1981/82 called for an extremely rapid reduction in the Western debt burden. Shortage of funds in addition to adjustment and reorganization problems had a powerful impact on the initial stages of the plan cycle. In spite of these problems, average overall growth between 1981 and 1985 reached 4.5 percent (as compared to the 5-year plan goal of 5.1 percent).

Trends in 1985

The 1985 economic plan and the Central Bureau of Statistics announcement on its implementation[1] contain the following noteworthy figures for 1985, i.e. percentage growth as against the previous year.

	Plan	Actual
GNP	4.4	4.8
Industrial Goods Output		
Economy as a Whole	3.8	4.4
Industry Ministries Only	4.3	4.5
Net Output (Industry Ministries Only)	8.0	9.0
Retail Sales	4.0	4.2
Foreign Trade Sales	8.0	3.5

In part, this GNP growth rate in excess of planning goals is attributable to a roughly three percent rise in agricultural output as against a one percent reduction foreseen in the plan.

In the industrial sector, the 4.4 percent growth in the production of industrial goods is about the same as in preceding years. The report singles out the very sizable (11.8 percent) gain in electrical engineering and electronics and the 5.8 percent gain in machine building. Production figures for the other segments of industry are contained in the ECE monthly reports[2] which are available for January through September. These reports show that the other sectors--including the important chemical industry among others--came up with only slight growth rates.

The plan fulfillment report, for its part, focuses on trends in net output, i.e. of +9 percent in the industrial ministries sector and of +12.7 percent in the district economic council sector. The difference in the growth rates between gross and net output (where net output equals gross output less material use and deductions) reflects the savings in materials which account for 62 percent of gross output. The statistics for the industry ministries sector (in percent) are as follows:

	Percentage	Increase
Production of Goods	100	104.5
less Net Output	38	109.0
equals Output Consumption	62	101.7

Based on these figures, specific output consumption in the industry ministries sector has thus declined by 2.7 percent--although it is conceivable that the net output figures reported by the factories were not unaffected by price trends. Extra earnings may have an impact on gross output but tend to have even more of an impact on net output which is made up of wages and earnings exclusively.

As of the first half of 1985, industrial production was relegated to the No. 2 position in the plan fulfillment report. The top position now is occupied by "science and technology" because the GDR economic leadership expects the decisive impulses for further economic growth to come from this sector.

Back in 1979/80, when the combines were established, closer organizational ties between research and production were instituted so as to cut down on slippage in the transformation of technical know-how into production processes and to accelerate technical progress with the help of more practice-oriented research programs.[3] New rules for research planning were introduced, including precise estimates on costs and projected earnings of the programs to be undertaken. Since the middle of 1985 (i.e. the 10th meeting of the

SED Central Committee), discussion has focused on the relationship between university and academy research programs and industry. In the future, the combines are to exert more of an influence on basic research programs undertaken by the universities and the academies of science (AdW) and, for the most part, to fund these programs as well.[4] According to the plan fulfillment report, almost half the university and academy researchers are to work together with the combines in the future on the basis of economic agreements.

Substantial gains were made in 1985 in housing construction. Some 121,000 new apartments were built and another 91,000 were modernized. The ratio of modernized apartments to total apartments available, in other words, continued to grow, having now reached 43 percent. This restructuring process is designed to lower costs and to provide the inner city areas with modern housing. In agriculture, gains were recorded once again both in farming and livestock production. In transportation, more goods traffic was transferred from trucks to rail. 295 more kilometers of rail line were electrified.

The plan fulfillment report lists investments amounting to 62 billion marks "at actual price levels." In terms of constant prices, these investments would seem to have risen by about two percent. This is only a slight rise in view of the numerous investment needs--but a rise nevertheless, following a decline of several years.

Net cash earnings of the population rose by just under 4 percent with part of the increase accounted for by retirement annuities. The minimum annuity was increased by 30 marks as of 1 December 1984. Depending on the number of years contributions to the retirement fund were made, annuities now total 300 to 370 marks per month as against 270 to 340 marks prior to this increase. On 1 December 1985, the base pay used for computation of annuities was increased which means that annuity payments in excess of the minimum scale are now 30 marks higher. The report states that these two adjustments will cost the government 1.2 billion marks annually. The initial segment in 1985 is expected to cost between 800 and 900 million marks.

Retail sales volume increased by 4.2 percent (industrial goods by 5.6 percent; food and luxury items by 2.7 percent). In part, the gain is attributable to higher prices. But it is clear to see that the very major problems in domestic supply of the early eighties have since been overcome.

Foreign trade volume in 1985 rose by 3.5 percent; earnings from exports are given as amounting to 7 billion marks (at the official exchange rate). This adds up to a more or less identical rise in imports and exports. The figures quoted for the GDR's trading partners indicate that the export surplus for trade within the socialist economic community exceeded that of trade with non-socialist nations--which is a departure from the 1984 trade statistics. According to the GDR's trading partners' statistics, the GDR's trade surplus vis-a-vis the OECD countries rose yet once more as a result of a reduction in imports and a slight rise in exports. In contrast to the GDR's large export surplus in the preceding year, inner-German trade was balanced this year. As a result, the GDR's estimated export surplus vis-a-vis the Western industrialized nations amounts to some 2 billion (foreign exchange rate) marks--as against 3 billion in 1984. The GDR's net indebtedness to Western banks has thus continued to decline. As of the end of 1985, it was estimated at some $6 billion.

Primary Achievements of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan

The 1985 plan fulfillment report states that the 1981-85 5-year plan has been satisfactorily completed--but it contains neither a summary of the 5 years, nor any correlation to the actual planning process.

If one tries to draw up a balance sheet, one must admit that the GDR was faced with extraordinary problems during the past 5 years. In the late seventies, the GDR was confronted both with a dramatic rise in its Western indebtedness and sizable trade deficits vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The need to consolidate its foreign trade position cut into the resources available for domestic production and consumption.

The GDR's economic leadership drew up an "economic strategy for the eighties" which called for new ways of achieving continued economic growth by means of comprehensive "intensification." The idea was to take advantage of every opportunity to improve cost effectiveness and to rationalize and increase production. The economic strategy's main focus was on stepping up scientific-technological progress, cutting down on the use of materials in specific production processes and a restrictive investment policy which laid greater stress on modernization than on actual investment.

But the economic planners did not expect intensification to happen all on its own. Instead, they introduced a number of legsilative changes in the management and planning process, e.g.

1. in the organizational sphere, the establishment of combines;
2. direct management (planning goals; standards and norms of material use; accounting procedures and a large number of special regulations;
3. indirect management (cautious upgrading of the profit motive;
4. tighter controls to assure conformance to planning goals.

Most of the changes in the functioning of the economic system took place in 1982 and 1983. After that, the flood of laws and directives began to subside markedly.

The 1981-85 5-year plan did not pass the Volkskammer until 3 December 1981, a full year after it had gone into effect. Its principal goals were the following:

- acceleration of annual economic growth from the (actual) 1976-80 average of 4.1 percent to 5.1 percent;
- a 6.1 percent annual reduction in industry consumption of "economically important" energy resources, raw materials and plastics;
- structural changes in favor of products of higher refinement, higher quality and greater export potential; also, return to more extensive use of domestic raw materials, particularly of soft coal in order to reduce dependence on imports;
- consolidation of foreign trade activities;
- the reduction in the domestic supply of goods primarily at the expense of investment projects (i.e. a two percent per annum cut) and not at the expense of the population (i.e. plans to increase retail trade volume by 3.7 percent per annum).

Some of the basic assumptions of the plan underwent changes at the very start of the 5-year planning cycle. This applies above all to the reversal of the position taken by Western banks. Up to the late seventies, the GDR's Western bank debt increased at an annual rate of more than 20 percent. As of 1981/82 the GDR was not even able to obtain follow-up credits any longer as major debt payments unexpectedly came due. This increased the urgency to reduce the Western obligations and resources became even scarcer than had originally been assumed. Many of the 5-year plan goals thus had already been overtaken by events at the very start of the planning period.[6]

According to the GDR planning guidelines, however, a 5-year plan is not redrawn even if original assumptions change. Any necessary adjustments are made on a year-by-year basis. In that sense, the success or lack of it during the first half of the eighties cannot be gauged by the extent to which the 5-year plan was fulfilled but only against the background of the total situation.

The scarcity of resources and the problems connected with adjustment and restructuring had a particularly strong impact on the plan during the initial phase. Things became especially critical in 1982 as the Western banks tightened up their policy vis-a-vis the GDR. The GDR reacted to this move with a drastic cut in Western imports in some areas while increasing its own exports at the same time. This resulted in domestic shortages and a slowdown in the economic growth rate to less than three percent. The remainder of the 5-year plan period presents a more favorable picture, i.e. average annual economic growth between 1981 and 1985 stood at 4.5 percent.

Energy

The GDR reacted to the second rise in world oil prices (in 1979/80) by taking steps aimed at accomplishing the following two goals:

- a more rapid reduction in the specific energy consumption of the total economy;
- substitution of imported energy resources--principally oil--by domestically available soft coal.

In the course of the entire 5-year planning cycle, specific energy consumption (i.e. primary energy consumption per GNP unit) was reduced on the average by 3.5 percent per year. In 1980, it took 19 gigajoules (GJ) to produce 1,000 marks of GNP; by 1985, this had been reduced to 16 GJ's. During the final two plan years, however, the tempo of energy savings slowed down--with the savings being concentrated in the production sector it seems.

But in the non-production sector (particularly in the private households) energy consumption appears to have increased at a higher than average rate. There are two main reasons for this. For one thing, the GDR is the only CEMA member country which has kept private household energy costs constant for social policy reasons which has created less of a public awareness of the need to conserve energy. For another thing, improvements in personal comfort (e.g. central heating, hot water) and the use of long-life household consumer goods such as electrical appliances and passenger cars have led to an increase in energy consumption.

During the course of the 5-year plan just concluded, there have been major adjustments in primary energy consumption:

Primary Energy Consumption in Percent

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (est)
Soft Coal	63	65	68	69	69	70
Oil	17	17	14	13	11	10

There have been substantial savings in oil; particularly in heating oil. Consumption in absolute terms declined from 15 million tons in 1980 to just over 10 million tons.[7] At the end of the 5-year plan period, in other words, the GDR had reached the point at which some 40 percent of its oil imports from the Soviet Union could be applied to the export sector (e.g. crude oil or petroleum products). As a result, the GDR was able to more than offset economic stagnation and the subsequent 10 percent overall cut in Soviet oil shipments in 1982/83 to 17.1 million tons through the introduction of conservation measures.

But the expansion of soft coal mining operations turned out to be extremely expensive and to have a profound impact on the environment. In 1985, 312 million tons were mined which was 54 million tons more than in 1980--and the actual goal set by the 5-year plan was overfulfilled by 22 million tons. In the process, the GDR strengthened its hold on the first spot among the world's soft coal producers.

Contrary to original plans, nuclear power plant capacity was not increased during the past 5 years. In 1981, plans had been laid to raise the Nord nuclear plant's capacity to 3,520 mW by 1985.[8] Between 1980 and 1985 the nuclear power share in the production of electricity dropped from 12 to 10 percent.

In general terms, the GDR managed to achieve most of its energy policy goals in the course of the just concluded 5-year plan. But per capita primary energy consumtion still remains 20 percent higher than in the FRG.

Industry

Reorganization and scarce resources had a major impact on industrial development. The actual annual average rise in the production of industrial goods amounted to only about 4 percent as against the 5-year plan goal of 5.1 percent.

The basic goals for industry called for structural changes in both input and output:

- higher "refinement" of production;
- reduction in the use of materials;
- greater utilization of domestic raw materials, particularly of soft coal.

The conditions conducive to change were quite varied in the individual sectors and branches of industry. Marked progress in refining production during the 5-year plan period was accomplished in those areas in which major investments had been made, e.g. in the iron and steel industry (converter steel mills, structural steel production lines and rolling mills). The percentage share of higher quality steels has increased in the interim. Sizable investments were also made in the chemical industry (to expand oil processing capability; to build a nitrogenous fertilizer plant and to create new ways of processing plastics). As a result, there were large gains in the production of carburetor fuels, aromatics and other petrochemicals. In these fields, the GDR's dependence on imports has clearly declined to the extent that special petrochemical products are now exported. Particularly great strides were made by the microelectronics industry whose plants received a good one-third of the investment capital disbursed by the ministry for electrical engineering and electronics in the early eighties. The increases in production of minicomputers and personal computers (which stood at 12,000 for the 1979-81 period and had climbed to more than 20,000 by 1985) as well as small data processing units are quite remarkable, indicating that the GDR has by now begun to mass-produce these items. On an international scale, of course, this is just a beginning both in terms of selection and quantity. A large portion of the output is destined for export to the Soviet Union.

Developments were not as favorable in the machine building industry, which was not singled out for investment activity. Modern technology is slow to make inroads in this sector. In 1985, there were 57,000 robots in operation, including "genuine," i.e. multi-axle, computer controlled robots. But the stepped-up use of robots becomes less efficient once these devices operate as "technological islands," i.e. are not tied closely into the overall production process. In the tool and dye industry, the number of computer controlled machines both produced and in use is quite small.

There is more than one way of assessing the reduction in the use of materials. The introduction of new standardization of input methods has definitely reduced energy and material waste. The very high consumption figures by international standards were reduced and the "mass-effectiveness ratio" was improved. But in many sectors, including the chemical industry, the "classical" electrical engineering industry and particularly in light industry, the scarcity of materials and the transition to processing domestic raw materials has resulted in slower growth and, in some instances, in poorer quality products.

Agriculture

In agriculture, the principal goals of the 5-year plan included the following:

- to increase yields in plant production, particularly in grains;
- to work for an overall improvement in the cost-yield ratio.

The first of these two goals was based on the consideration that farm output in the initial stage of the 5-year plan remained at the level of the early seventies and that the sizable grain imports from Western countries represented a drain on the economy in view of the precraious export picture. But the call for an improvement in the cost-output ratio was a matter of principle based on the fact that there were substantial production reserves available to increase output while reducing input. A debate had already taken place in the late seventies and then again at the 3d meeting of the SED Central Committee in 1981 which concluded that these reserves could not be mobilized with the help of increased "industrialization of agriculture." In view of the deterioriation of overall economic conditions, neither the party leadership, nor the economic planners were particularly inclined to continue providing subsidies to this sector of the economy. For this reason, a number of measures to stimulate and reorganize the farm economy were adopted and implemented, among them:

- a price reform. Producer prices of farm and livestock products were raised. At the same time, the prior subsidies in the pre-production stage were dropped, e.g. for fuel, farm technology, feed, construction materials and construction itself. More realistic cost ratios were intended to stimulate greater economy in the preproduction phase and higher output of agricultural products;
- organizational modifications. The new institutions are the territorial production organization (the establishment of sub-units of the farming operations) and the cooperation councils (bodies to help coordinate farming and livestock operations). Both are designed to increase efficiency in agriculture.

The output picture in agriculture over the past 5 years is mixed. The farm economy stagnated until 1983. As in the FRG, this was followed by two record harvests with substantial increases in output. Since 1982, there have even been four consecutive record grain harvests. In view of the recent high yields, farm output for the 5-year plan cycle just concluded was 12 percent higher than the preceding 5-year period. Grain harvests were even 16 percent higher. Nonetheless, these advances did not suffice to reduce dependence on imports of foreign feed to any appreciable extent. Between 1981 and 1984, an annual average of 3 million tons of grain was imported--as compared to an average 3.5 million tons between 1976 and 1980. Livestock production increased at a far lesser but steadier rate.

Transportation

Transportation needs are to be met at the least cost to the economy. The following goals were outlined to help achieve this end:

- reduction of specific transportation needs;
- increased use of energy-conserving carriers such as railroads and inland shipping; reduction of long-distance industrial trucking;
- expansion of the electrified rail network in order to cut down on the use of diesel locomotives in favor of electric locomotives.

In late 1981, new regulations on goods transport were put out, listing the principal guidelines on how to cut transportation costs. These focused on the optimization of transport and delivery relationships; the determination of planning goals for the utilization of goods transport services and the application of transportation standards. Standardization of transport services has since been regulated and the new domestic goods traffic tariffs have also been established.

Fuel allocation procedures have been tightened. Excess charges for long-distance transport as well as a fee on in-plant transport have been established. Gasoline prices for public consumption, on the other hand, have not been raised.

As a result, transportation costs in the GDR have dropped considerably. By 1984, the number of goods transports dropped by 13 percent and transport services by eight percent. But a partial shift in favor of in-plant transport (which does not show up in the statistics) cannot be ruled out entirely.

The railroad share of goods traffic rose from 67 percent in 1980 to 73 percent in 1984. The electrified rail network increased from 1,700 kilometers in 1980 to 2,165 kilometers in 1985. The 5-year plan rail electrification goal of 750 kilometers has thus been greatly overfulfilled.

Investments

The plan called for total investments of 256 billion marks with an average annual reduction in outlay by 2.1 percent. In conjunction with this cut, a new investment policy was established. The number of new projects was cut; efficiency requirements were raised and controls by the Central State Inspectorate for Investments were tightened. The main focus was on modernization and reconstruction of existing facilities accompanied by a rise in assumed service life by 30 percent. The introduction of high productivity labor-saving practices (e.g. robots) into existing processes as well as the combination of existing facilities for the transformation of energy and materials with data processing control mechanisms is expected to result in strong gains in efficiency.

The figures indicate that investments between 1981 and 1985 were about the same as in the preceding 5-year period , i.e. 264 billion marks at 1980 price levels. Annual investment outlay did decline between 1982 and 1984; but in 1981 and 1985 investments increased. The industry share of total investments was on the rise, particularly in energy and mining, in metallurgy and in electrical engineering/electronics and, in the early eighties, also in machine building and automobile production.

During the entire 5-year plan time frame a propaganda campaign was waged to encourage "indigenous production of labor-saving devices," calling on the factories themselves to produce at least some of this equipment on their own. But even this "indigenous production" is incorporated into the overall planning process; but the factories are given a certain latitude on how to go about it. In many instances, special production facilities have been established for this purpose which may also offer their specific solutions to other plants. In 1980, some 14 percent of the investment in equipment in the crafts and in industry originated in such indigenous ventures. The 5-year plan goal was to double "indigenous production." This was achieved in 1984, and the 1985 figure is 34 percent. Although this program does result in the production of urgently needed labor-saving devices, actual effectiveness of such investments depends to a large extent on the type of production the individual plants are engaged in.

Private Consumption

In spite of the goals set in the 5-year plan, the GDR economy has not succeeded in overcoming widespread shortages and in ensuring a steady rise in goods and services for its population. Until 1983, the increase in retail sales volume continued to decline and the sales of industrial goods actually dropped in 1982 and 1983. In 1982, there were numerous gaps and shortages, even in foodstuffs. Even leaving price increases aside, the consumers were actually worse off up to 1983. In the final analysis, the public was forced to carry a large share of the burden of economic consolidation. It was not until 1984 that the accustomed growth rates were achieved once more.

At present, per capita consumption of the principal foodstuffs is about the same as in the FRG, but the selection is not as big. More households are now equipped with long-life consumer goods. In addition to the already cited household equipment, the plan fulfillment report also lists the number of refrigerators and color television sets the production of which has been sharply increased in the GDR. But the quality of these goods is frequently not as good as in the FRG.

During the 5-year plan period just concluded additional reforms in the wage patterns were undertaken (e.g. through the introduction of productivity wages). At the heart of the reform program are the new base wages for production workers, consisting of the established minimum wage and a major part of the existing surplus wages. The base wage will continue to make up between 70 and 80 percent of the total while the remainder will be tied to "genuine" performance standards. The second major aspect of the reform measures is the new wage scale for masters and for university and technical school graduates among the workforce in the production sector. By the middle of 1985, productivity wage scales had been established for a total of 4.3 million employees. In most cases, this resulted in higher pay.

Retirement annuities were raised only once during the course of the 5-year plan cycle in 1984/85. Under the preceding 5-year plan there had been two increases. In December 1985, average pensions were probably about 10 percent higher than at the end of 1980. Between 1975 and 1980, they had climbed 35 percent. In addition, a number of improvements took place in social policy, e.g. the extension of paid maternity leave from 12 to 18 months following the birth of a third child and any children thereafter.

Government Budget

In fiscal policy, it is worth noting the more-than-normal expansion of government expenditures. The budget increased at an annual average of 7.5 percent during the 5-year plan period.

The principal factor in the growth of the budget was the sharp increase in transfer payments to the productive sector. The sum total of all subsidy-type expenditures (on behalf of the government-owned economy, agriculture, forestry and the food industry as well as subsidies for consumer prices and rents) was listed at 116 billion marks in the 1985 budget as compared to 66 billion marks in the 1980 budget, i.e. 50 percent of the total budget as against 42 percent in 1980. There were substantial increases in consumer price subsidies which totaled 40 billion marks in 1985 as compared to just under 17 billion marks in 1980. In line with the 1984 agricultural reforms, subsidy payments to agriculture went down. Transfer payments to private households about two-thirds of which were in the form of pensions remained almost constant during the course of the 5-year plan cycle.

When the 1985 planning figures are included, the just concluded 5-year plan shows that the highest average annual growth rates in government expenditures were on behalf of defense (at 6.7 percent) and internal security (6.2 percent). Nonetheless, their share of the total budget declined somewhat in the face of the sharp rise in subsidy payments. Since 1983, the defense ministry budget has exceeded expenditures for education.

75 percent of all government revenues came from the state-owned sector. Up to 1983, the factories and combines were taxed according to a so-called "three channel system" which consisted of net profit payments, production-related taxes and the production and commerce fund tax.[9] As of early 1984, a fourth major tax (in the form of a contribution to the social fund) is collected which means that there also is a levy on manpower utilization. Production-related levies made up 23.5 percent of total state revenues in 1984 as against 24.5 percent in 1980; net profit payments accounted for 19 percent as against 25 percent in 1980; the production and commerce fund levy for 12 percent as against 11 percent in 1980 and the contribution to the social fund accounted for 9 percent. The sum total of tax payments by the cooperative and private economy and the public-at-large accounted for 10 percent of the state revenues collected in 1984 as compared to 9 percent in 1980. The share of social contributions dropped from 9.5 to 8 percent between 1980 and 1984.

Foreign Trade

The imbalance in foreign trade was a decisive factor in triggering the new economic strategy in the early eighties. In the meantime, some drastic changes have taken place:

- Trade with the West, which was an element of a credit-financed import policy in the seventies, underwent rigorout consolidation during the course of the 5-year plan just concluded. In 1981, the GDR was able to reduce the deficit for the first time and since 1982 has been registering substantial surpluses.
- In trade with the developing countries, conducted in part in freely convertible currency, the GDR has registered substantial trade surpluses since 1981.
- The GDR also was forced to reduce its deficit with the the Soviet Union, its most important trading partner by far. Due to the worldwide rise in oil prices and the CEMA pricing system the GDR had been running up large deficits since 1975. Since 1983, they have declined appreciably, according to USSR foreign trade statistics.
- Between 1981 and 1985, the GDR's exports increased by 64 percent while imports only rose by 37 percent. Exports to non-socialist countries rose by 82 percent between 1981 and 1984 while imports climbed by 22 percent during the same time period.

As far as trade with the West is concerned, it is worth pointing out that there are major differences between the trends in trade between the two Germanys and trade with the West generally. The GDR was under particular constraints regarding the latter. It severely reduced its imports in 1982 while increasing its export volume. By contrast, the GDR enjoyed a more favorable debt position vis-a-vis the FRG. The actual amount was smaller and the debt-delivery ratio was far better. For another thing, the GDR had amassed a surplus in inner-German trade since 1980, enabling her to procure urgently needed imports from the West through inner-German trade channels, thereby holding down the negative impact of her restrictive import policies vis-a-vis the Western countries to acceptable levels. But the export gains in trade with the West were not achieved in the traditional export industries (such as capital and consumer goods) but rather in the basic materials field with petroleum products and crude oil accounting for a large part of the export gains.

Net indebtedness to the West (i.e. the sum total of credits less total assets), insofar as it can be ascertained on the basis of BIS and OECD statistics and including the total surplus in inner-German trade, has been reduced appreciably. By mid-1985, it stood at $6.3 billion as compared to almost twice that amount, i.e. $ 11.3 billion, in 1980. The reduction is not so much due to repayments as to an increase in holdings, which amounted to $5.3 billion in mid-1985. Pursuant to the GDR slogan of "liquidity is more important than rentability" this is an indication of the reaction to the extremely precarious liquidity position of the GDR in the early eighties.

In the eyes of Western banking circles, the GDR is a reliable borrower once more. During the past 2 years, initial credit targets were exceeded in view of the great interest shown by the banks. In 1984, borrowing totaled some $ 0.9 billion and the figure for 1985 was some $1.1 billion. This reversal in the position of the banks appears to be due in part to the fact that the GDR has been paying back its loans very promptly and also that numerous West German banking institutions surprised everyone by extending a DM 1.1 billion loan to the GDR, accompanied by a loan guarantee by the West German government, in 1983.

The Plan for 1986: A Model for the New 5-Year Plan ?

In April 1986, the 11th SED party congress will vote on the 1986-1990 5-year plan. Thus far, no announcement has been made about the concepts underlying it.

The major targets of the 1986 economic plan (representative of the first year of the new 5-year plan cycle) includes the following major targets:

- Produced GNP: + 4.4 percent;
- Industrial goods output of economy as a whole: + 3.8 percent;

- Investments in the economy: 63.1 billion marks, i.e. a one-percent rise, adjusted for inflation;
- Net cash revenues and retail trade volume: 4 percent each;
- Foreign trade volume: + 5 percent.

The targets for overall economic growth in 1986, in other words, are about the same as in the past few years. As before, there is an insistence on cutting specific consumption in production--though to a somewhat lesser extent than in previous years. Investment programs are to be increased slightly. As compared to the extreme efforts made in years past, export targets have been toned down somewhat. In view of the fact that domestic consumption (in terms of investments and retail trade) is expected to grow more slowly than overall economic output and some price increases will have to be taken into account in the retail sales volume, the planned rise in exports appears to be greater than that in imports.

These basic guidelines would also apply to a medium-term concept. The economic planners are still looking to "intensification" to provide additional growth reserves and they are probably right in making that assumption. Energy use in the GDR is still relatively high and products are still too material-intensive by international standards. Still, the more easily accessible portion of the "savings potential" would seem to have been exhausted by now. Any further savings will be more difficult to achieve because they would call for basic shifts to new equipment, materials and production processes. "Intensification" alone will not suffice to achieve desired growth in the medium term. There will also have to be more investment in order to accelerate the restructuring process and promote greater refinement.

Another conceivable medium term goal would seem to be continued surpluses in foreign trade. Such surpluses are particularly called for in trade with the Soviet Union so that accumulated deficits can be overcome. In light of its unhappy experiences in 1981/82, the GDR is likely to try to avoid any renewed increase in its Western debts in spite of the more accomodating attitude on the part of Western lenders.

As far as net revenues and retail trade volume are concerned, the 4-percent rise of each would seem to fit into the long-range goals of the economic planners who believe that improvements in the availability of goods and an eagerness to work hard are directly related to one another.

In view of all of this, it is not unlikely that the 1986 annual plan already serves as a rough model for the new 5-year plan.

FOOTNOTES

1. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18/19 Jan 86, p. 3ff.

2. Statistical Indicators of Short Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries. ECE, Geneva.

3. Soviet literature cites combines as a good example of the integration of research and production. Cf. A. G. Aganbegjan, "Main Trends of Economic Policy" [in Russian]. EKO, No 11, 1985, p. 19.

4. Cf. "Guidelines for the Relationship Between Industry Combines and Institutions of the Academy of Sciences and the Technical Schools," GDR Legal Gazette, Part I/1986, p. 9ff.

5. Cf more fully in Doris Cornelsen, Menfred Melzer, Angela Scherzinger, "DDR Wirtschaftssystem: Reform in kleinen Schritten" [The GDR Economic System: Reforms by Slow Stages] in VIERTELJAHRESHEFTE ZUR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG [Economic Research Quarterly], No. 2, 1984, p. 200ff.

6. It had already become plain by mid-1982 that the GDR would experience a flatter growth curve during the 5-year plan cycle than had been planned. Cf. Doris Cornelsen, "Wachstumschancen in der DDR" [Chances for Growth in the GDR] in WOCHENBERICHT DES DIW [DIW Weekly Report], No 32, 1982.

7. Cf. "Der primaere Energieverbrauch in der DDR und sine Struktur" [Primary Energy Consumption in the GDR: Its Structure], edited by Jochen Bethkenhagen in WOCHENBERICHT DES DIW, No. 51-52/1985.

8. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 17/18 Jan 81, p. 1.

9. High quality industrial consumer goods and specialty foods are subject to taxation by way of output-related levies. The production and commerce fund levy is a tax on investment and turnover capital to be paid out of profits.

GDR Economic Indicators

Percentage Increase Over Preceding Year

	1981–1985[1]	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985		1986
(1)	Plan	(2) Ist				Plan	Ist[2]	Plan
Produziertes Nationaleinkommen (3)	5,1	4,8	2,6	4,4	5,5	4,4	4,8	4,4
Primärenergieverbrauch in der Volkswirtschaft	.	0,3	−1,8	−0,1	2,7	.	2	.
dar.: Rohbraunkohle (4)	.	3,5	2,9	1,6	3,5	.	.	.
Industrie (5)								
Warenproduktion[3] (6)	5,1	5,5	3,7	3,9	4,3	3,8	4,4	3,8
Bereiche der Industrieministerien								
Warenproduktion	5,5	5,9	4,3	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,5	4,3
Nettoproduktion[3]	.	7,0	5,6	7,1	8,3	8,0	9,0	8,5
Arbeitsproduktivität[3]								
(Warenproduktion)	5,2	4,8	3,4	3,8	3,7	.	4,2	.
(Nettoproduktion)	.	7,0	4,7	5,4	7,6	7,1	8,4	8,1
Bauwirtschaft (7)								
Bauproduktion (zentralgeleitet)[3]	4,2	4	2,9	3,7	2,7	3,4	3,9	3,2
Fertiggestellte Wohnungen (in 1000)	188,0	185,4	187,1	197,2	207,0	203,1	212,2	209,2
davon: Neubau (in 1000)	120,0	125,7	122,4	122,6	121,7	117,6	120,7	118,6
Modernisierung (in 1000)	68,0	59,6	64,6	74,6	85,4	85,6	91,5	90,6
Landwirtschaft (8)								
Bruttobodenproduktion[4, 5]	2,1/2,3	1,2	− 2,1	0,6	16,7	−5,5	1,4	−4,2
dar.: Getreideernte (in Mill.t)[6]	10,4	8,9	10,0	10,1	11,5	10,7	11,6	10,9
Tierische Marktproduktion[7, 5]	0,9	2,8	− 6,6	2,7	6,7	0,4	3,8	−1
Binnenverkehr[8] (9)								
Gütertransportmenge	.	−3,2	− 7,3	−2,2	−1,1	.	− 0,7	.
dar.: Eisenbahn	.	1,2	2,3	1,0	3,6	.	3,3	.
Binnenschiffahrt	.	1,9	1,2	3,8	7,0	.	−13,3	.
Straßenverkehr	.	−5,1	−12,3	−3,9	−4,0	.	−0,4	.
Gütertransportleistung	.	−2,1	− 6,7	−0,3	1,4	.	.	.
dar.: Eisenbahn	.	−1,1	− 3,1	1,6	3,2	2,9	.	1,6
Binnenschiffahrt	.	9,3	− 2,9	5,9	9,0	8,7	.	9,2
Straßenverkehr	.	−5,2	−18.5	−5.3	−5,8	.	.	.
Elektrifizierte Eisenbahnstrecke	7,2/7,6	6,7	6,7	8,6	10,7	12,7	12,7	11,3
Einzelhandel, Umsatz[9] (10)	3,7	2,5	1,0	0,7	4,2	4,0	4,2	4,0
davon: Nahrungs- und Genußmittel	<3,7	2,9	2,1	1,6	3,3	.	2,7	.
Industriewaren	>3,7	2,1	− 0,1	−0,1	5,1	.	5,6	.
Außenhandel, Umsatz[9, 10] (11)	.	10,7	9,2	10,6	8,4	8,0	3,5	5,0
davon: Einfuhr	.	6,4	4,3	9,0	9,6	.	3,6	.
Ausfuhr	.	15,4	14,1	12,0	7,3	.	3,4	.
Saldo (in Mrd. Valuta-Mark)	.	− 1,1	+ 5,4	+8,0	+6,9	.	+7	.
Nettogeldeinnahmen der Bevölkerung (12)	3,7	3,1	2,8	2,3	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,0
Investitionen, insgesamt[11] (13)	−2,1	2,7	− 5,2	−0,0	−4,9	0	2	1

Key:

1. Planning goal
2. Actual
3. Produced GNP
4. Primary energy consumption throughout economy; soft coal share of total
5. Industry
6. Goods production
   Industry ministry sectors
   Goods production
   Net output
   Labor productivity
   (Goods production)
   (Net output)
7. Construction industry
   (Centrally controlled) construction activities
   Completed apartments
   Newly built and remodeled in thousands
8. Agriculture
   Gross farm output
   Grain harvests (in millions of tons)
   Livestock market production
9. Inland transport
   Transport quantities
   By rail
   By inland shipping
   By road
   Transport services
   By rail
   By inland shipping
   By road
   Electrified railroad track
10. Retail trade, volume
    Foods and specialty foods
    Industrial goods
11. Foreign trade, volume
    Imports
    Exports
    Balance (in billions of foreign exchange marks)
12. Net cash earnings of population
13. Total investment

FOOTNOTES

1. Average annual growth
2. Preliminary data, partially estimated
3. 1981-1984 computed on basis of index statistics

4. Total crops, figured according to grain units based on GDR grain key
5. 1981-1985 planning figure: average annual growth based on 1976-80 average in light of planned volume for 1985
6. 1981-85 planning goal: projected grain harvest for 1985
7. Sum total of state amounts of slaughter cattle, milk, eggs and wool; computed in grain units
8. Not including ocean shipping and civil aviation
9. Current prices
10. Including inner-German trade
11. Not including general overhaul; at constant prices. Absolute figures on investments planned for 1985 and 1986 and actually made in 1985 were computed on the basis of 1980 prices.

SOURCES

GDR Statistical Yearbooks; Statistical Indicators of Short Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries, Geneva; Economic Plans (most recently in GDR Legal Gazette, Part I/1985, No. 30; Plan Fulfillment Reports (most recent reference in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18/19 Jan 86, pp 1 and 3ff; DIW computations and estimates.

Industrial Goods Production

Percentage Increase Over Preceding Year

	Industriebereich	1976-1980^2	1983	1984	1985^3	1981-1985^{2,3}
(1)						
(2)	Energie- und Brennstoffindustrie	4,8	3,9	4,6	3,2	3,8
(3)	Chemische Industrie	4,8	2,9	4,0	3,4	3,9
(4)	Metallurgie	4,0	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,9
(5)	Baumaterialienindustrie	2,3	0,4	2,1	1,3	0,8
(6)	Wasserwirtschaft	3,5	−0,4	−0,4	0,5	1,6
(7)	Maschinen- und Fahrzeugbau	5,8	3,8	4,0	4,6	4,7
(8)	Elektrotechnik, Elektronik, Gerätebau	8,9	8,7	9,4	10,7	9,2
(9)	Leichtindustrie	4,3	2,5	3,4	3,9	3,4
(10)	Textilindustrie	3,8	3,3	2,9	1,8	3,1
(11)	Lebensmittelindustrie	2,7	3,6	3,5	2,6	2,3
(12)	Gesamte Industrie	4,7	3,9	4,3	3,9	4,3

Key:

1. Sector of industry
2. Energy and fuels
3. Chemical
4. Metallurgy
5. Construction
6. Water management
7. Machinery and automobiles
8. Electrical engineering, electronics, equipment
9. Light industry
10. Textiles
11. Food
12. Industry total

Footnotes

1. Computed on basis of monthly index figures; actual figures based on original official figures adjusted by workday

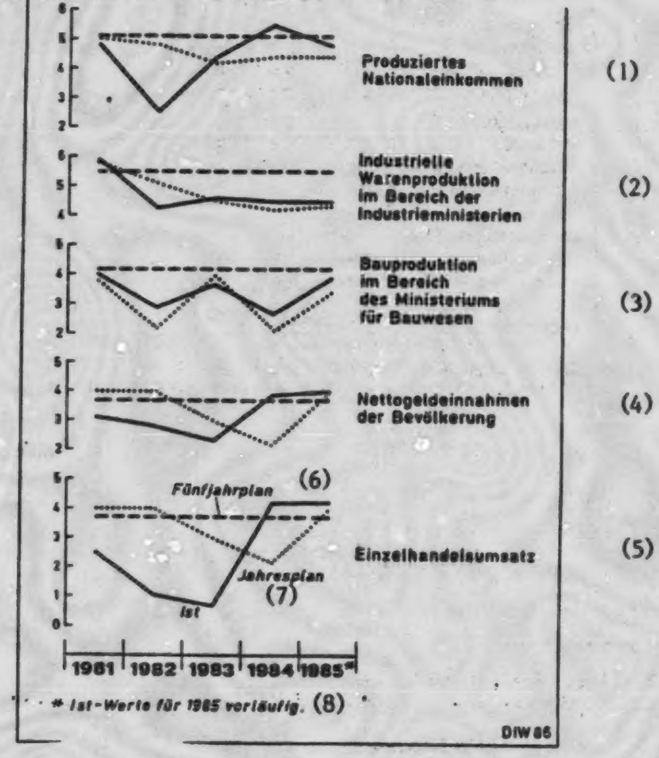
2. Average annual growth

3. Jan-Sep 1985 as against same period in previous year

Sources

Statistical Indicators of Short Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries, ECE Geneva; DIW computations.

Planning Targets and Actual Attainment of Major GDR Economic Indicators in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan Period



Key:

1. Produced GNP
2. Production of industrial goods in the industry ministries sector
3. Construction output in the ministry of construction sector
4. Net cash earnings of the population
5. Retail trade volume
6. 5-year plan
7. Annual plan
8. Preliminary figures for 1985

Major Economic Trend Indicators--GDR 1976-1985

1975 and 1980 respectively=100

	(1)	1980 gegenüber 1975	1985 gegenüber 1980		(2)
		Ist	(3) Plan	Ist	(4)
(5)	Produziertes Nationaleinkommen	122	128	124	
	Industrielle Warenproduktion	128[1]	128	124[1]	
(6)	dar.:				
	im Bereich der Industrieministerien	.	131	126[1]	
(7)	Arbeitsproduktivität (Basis Warenproduktion) i.Bereich d.Industrieministerien	127[1]	129	122[1]	
	Bauproduktion im Bereich des Ministeriums für Bauwesen	120[1]	123	118[1]	
(8)	Fertiggestellte Wohnungen[2]) in 1000	813	940	989	
	davon: Neubau)Wohnungen	559	600	613	
	Modernisierung)	254	340	376	
(9)	Bruttobodenproduktion[3]	101[5]	105-107[6]	112[6]	
(10)	Tierische Marktproduktion[4]	112[5]	102[7]	105[5]	
(11)	Einzelhandelsumsatz, gesamt	122	120	113	
	davon: Nahrungs- und Genußmittel	118	120	113	
	Industriewaren	126	120	113	
(12)	Nettogeldeinnahmen der Bevölkerung	120	120	117	
(13)	Investitionen	127[5]	97[8]	100[5]	

Key:

1. 1980 as against 1975
2. 1985 as against 1980
3. Planning goal
4. Actual
5. Produced GNP
6. Industrial goods production; share of industry ministry sector
7. Labor output (in terms of goods production) in industry ministries sector
8. Construction in ministry of construction sector; completed apartments; new, remodeled in thousands of units

9. Gross farm production
10. Livestock market production
11. Retail trade volume, total; share of foods and specialty foods; industrial goods
12. Net cash earnings of population
13. Investments

Footnotes

1. Computed on basis of index figures
2. Total output during 5-year period
3. Sum total of crop production
4. Sum total of state output of slaughter cattle, milk, eggs and wool
5. Total volumes for 1971-75 and 1976-80 respectively in percent of total volumes for 1971-75 and 1976-80 respectively
6. Planned average yield per hectare for 1985 based on 1980 per hectare yields
7. Planning quantities for 1985 based on 1980 amounts
8. Planned total of 256 billion marks as related to 1976-80 totals.

Sources

GDR Statistical Yearbooks; 5-Year Plan (in GDR Legal Gazette, Part I/1981, No. 35; Plan Fulfillment Reports (most recent reference in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18/19 Jan 86); DIW computations and estimates

Selected Long-Lasting Technical Consumer Goods in GDR

Households

Figures per 100 Households

		1980	1985
(1)	Personenkraftwagen	37	45
(2)	Haushaltskälteschränke	99	99
	dar.: Gefrierschränke[2]	12	28
(3)	Fernsehempfänger[3]	88	93
	dar.: Farbfernsehgeräte	13	38

Key:

1. Passenger cars
2. Refrigerators; freezers
3. Television sets; color TV's

Footnotes

1. Number of households where such consumer goods are available, as computed on the basis of 100 households
2. 1980 figures based on estimates
3. Licensed sets per 100 households

Sources

GDR Statistical Yearbook for 1985, p. 281; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18/19 Jan 86, p. 5; DIW estimates.

Selected Data on Income and Consumption Trends

	1961 – 1985[1] Plan	1980	1981	1982	1983[2]	1984[2]	1985[2]	1981 – 1985[3]
(1)	in vH	(2) in Mrd. Mark						in vH
Nettogeldeinnahmen der Bevölkerung[4]	3,7	120,9	124,7	128,2	131,1	136,2	141,6	3,0
davon: Nettolöhne und -gehälter	.	75,0	77,8	80,3	82,7	86,0	.	3,5[6]
(je Arbeitnehmer in Mark) (3)	.	(9020)	(9310)	(9550)	(9780)	(10 130)	.	(2,9)[6]
Renten[5]	.	15,8	15,7	15,6	15,5	15,5	16,4	– 0,1
sonst. Einnahmen	.	30,1	31,2	32,3	32,9	34,7	.	3,4[6]
Ersparnis (4)	.	2,8	3,2	4,6	5,6	5,5	5,9	4,3[7]
Einzelhandelsumsatz (5)	3,7	100,0	102,5	103,5	104,3	108,7	113,2	2,1
		(7) Zunahme des Einzelhandelsumsatzes in vH						
Insgesamt	3,7 –	4,5	2,5	1,0	0,7	4,2	4,2	2,1
davon: Nahrungsmittel (6)	} <3,7	2,0	2,3	1,9	1,2	2,7	} 2,7	} 2,5
Genußmittel		5,3	4,0	2,6	2,2	4,3		
Industriewaren	>3,7	5,8	2,1	– 0,1	– 0,1	5,1	5,6	1,7

Key:

1. In percent
2. In billions of marks
3. Net cash earnings of population
   Net salaries and wages
   (Per employee in marks)
   Pensions and annuities
   Other income
4. Savings
5. Retail trade volume
6. Total
   Food
   Specialty items
   Industrial goods
7. Percentage growth of retail trade volume

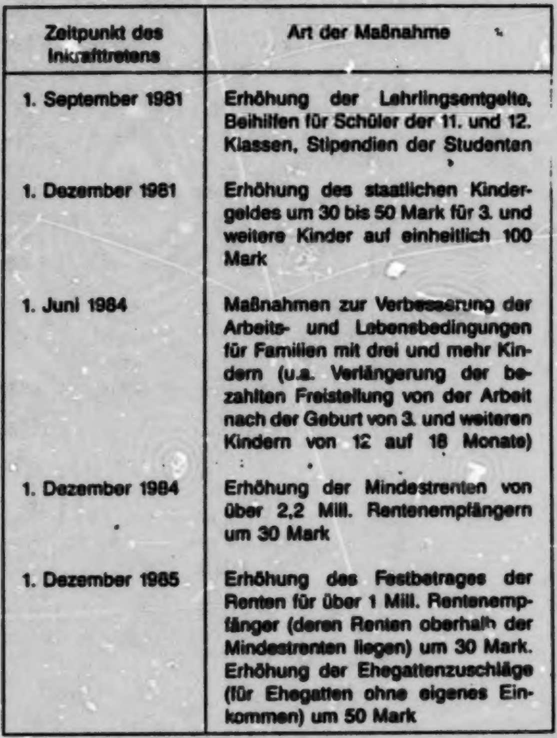
Footnotes

1. Average annual increase
2. Preliminary figures
3. Average annual gain, including all annual data
4. Includes contributions to voluntary supplementary pension scheme
5. Pensions and annuities disbursed by social security system and government
6. 1981 to 1984
7. Changes in savings balances

Sources

GDR Statistical Yearbook for 1985; computations and estimates by DIW.

Major Social Programs Introduced During 1981-85 5-Year Plan

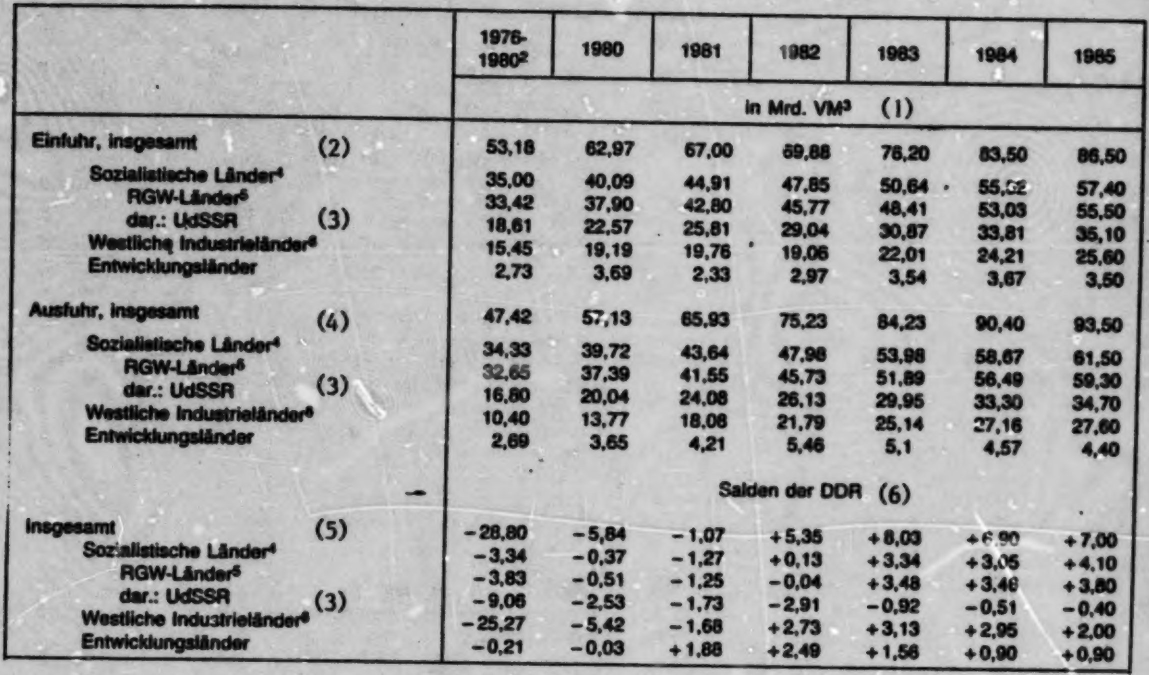


(1)	Zeitpunkt des Inkrafttretens	Art der Maßnahme	(2)
	1. September 1981	Erhöhung der Lehrlingsentgelte, Beihilfen für Schüler der 11. und 12. Klassen, Stipendien der Studenten	(3)
	1. Dezember 1981	Erhöhung des staatlichen Kindergeldes um 30 bis 50 Mark für 3. und weitere Kinder auf einheitlich 100 Mark	(4)
	1. Juni 1984	Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Arbeits- und Lebensbedingungen für Familien mit drei und mehr Kindern (u.a. Verlängerung der bezahlten Freistellung von der Arbeit nach der Geburt von 3. und weiteren Kindern von 12 auf 18 Monate)	(5)
	1. Dezember 1984	Erhöhung der Mindestrenten von über 2,2 Mill. Rentenempfängern um 30 Mark	(6)
	1. Dezember 1985	Erhöhung des Festbetrages der Renten für über 1 Mill. Rentenempfänger (deren Renten oberhalb der Mindestrenten liegen) um 30 Mark. Erhöhung der Ehegattenzuschläge (für Ehegatten ohne eigenes Einkommen) um 50 Mark	(7)

Key:

1. Effective date
2. Type of program
3. Increase in apprentices' pay; support payments for 11th and 12th year students; student scholarships
4. Increase in government child support by 30 to 50 marks to a uniform rate of 100 marks for third and additional children
5. Programs to improve working and living conditions of families with three or more children, e.g. extension of maternity leave from 12 to 18 months following birth of third or additional children
6. 30 mark increase in pension payments to 2.2 million annuitants
7. 30 mark increase in base payments of more than one million pensioners drawing higher than minimum annuities. 50 mark increase in spousal support payments (for spouses with no income of their own).

GDR Foreign Trade by Groups of Nations



	1976-1980[2]	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
				in Mrd. VM[3] (1)			
Einfuhr, insgesamt (2)	53,18	62,97	67,00	69,88	76,20	83,50	86,50
Sozialistische Länder[4]	35,00	40,09	44,91	47,85	50,64	55,62	57,40
RGW-Länder[5]	33,42	37,90	42,80	45,77	48,41	53,03	55,50
dar.: UdSSR (3)	18,61	22,57	25,81	29,04	30,87	33,81	35,10
Westliche Industrieländer[6]	15,45	19,19	19,76	19,06	22,01	24,21	25,60
Entwicklungsländer	2,73	3,69	2,33	2,97	3,54	3,67	3,50
Ausfuhr, insgesamt (4)	47,42	57,13	65,93	75,23	84,23	90,40	93,50
Sozialistische Länder[4]	34,33	39,72	43,64	47,98	53,98	58,67	61,50
RGW-Länder[5]	32,65	37,39	41,55	45,73	51,89	56,49	59,30
dar.: UdSSR (3)	16,80	20,04	24,08	26,13	29,95	33,30	34,70
Westliche Industrieländer[6]	10,40	13,77	18,08	21,79	25,14	27,16	27,60
Entwicklungsländer	2,69	3,65	4,21	5,46	5,1	4,57	4,40
				Salden der DDR (6)			
Insgesamt (5)	−28,80	−5,84	−1,07	+5,35	+8,03	+6,90	+7,00
Sozialistische Länder[4]	−3,34	−0,37	−1,27	+0,13	+3,34	+3,05	+4,10
RGW-Länder[5]	−3,83	−0,51	−1,25	−0,04	+3,48	+3,46	+3,80
dar.: UdSSR (3)	−9,06	−2,53	−1,73	−2,91	−0,92	−0,51	−0,40
Westliche Industrieländer[6]	−25,27	−5,42	−1,68	+2,73	+3,13	+2,95	+2,00
Entwicklungsländer	−0,21	−0,03	+1,88	+2,49	+1,56	+0,90	+0,90

Key:

1. In billions of foreign exchange marks
2. Total imports
3. Socialist countries
   CEMA countries
   USSR alone
   Western industrialized nations
   Developing countries
4. Total exports
5. Totals
6. GDR balances

Footnotes

1. At current prices; computed fob purchaser and/or seller country
2. 5-year plan average; balances=sum totals of individual years
3. VM=Valutamark, i.e. statistical accounting unit used in GDR foreign trade transactions. Exchange rate: 4.67 VM=1 Trbl (transfer ruble). Exchange rate to Western currencies varied according to fluctuations in parity between transfer ruble and convertible currencies. 1985 exchange rate was 1 VM=DM 0.754. Inaccurate totals due to rounding off.
4. CEMA countries and other socialist countries, particularly PRC, Yugoslavia, North Korea, Laos.
5. Albania, Bulgaria, CSSR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Hungary and Vietnam (since 1978; had been included among socialist countries until 1977).
6. All of the so-called capitalist industrial nations, i.e. the OECD member nations.

Note: As of 1980, the GDR Statistical Yearbook no longer provides a detailed listing of countries or groups of nations.

Sources

1985 GDR Statistical Yearbook, CEMA and individual CEMA countries' statistical yearbooks and foreign trade yearbooks; OECD trading partner data; computations by DIW.

GDR Western Debt

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1. Hj. 1985
				(1)	in Mrd. US-$				(2)
Schuldenstand-der DDR[1] (3)									
Bankkredite (BIZ/OECD) (4)	5,28	6,79	8,55	9,93	10,73	9,11	8,60	8,54	8,78
Öffentliche und öffentlich garantierte Handelskredite (5) (BIZ/OECD)	1,00	1,20	1,30	1,40	1,50	1,62	1,95	1,71	(1,71)
Verpflichtungen aus dem innerdeutschen Handel[2] (6)	1,38	1,96	2,26	1,96	1,62	1,57	1,49	1,00	1,06
Bruttoverschuldung (7)	7,66	9,95	12,11	13,29	13,85	12,30	12,04	11,25	(11,55)
Guthaben (BIZ) (8)	−0,90	−1,32	−1,96	−2,15	−2,18	−1,99	−3,35	−4,54	−5,26
Nettoverschuldung (9)	6,76	8,63	10,15	11,14	11,67	10,31	8,69	6,71	(6,29)
Zinszahlungen[3] (10)	0,36	0,51	0,83	1,19	1,58	1,11	0,73	0,59	.
Export der DDR[4] (11)	2,50	2,86	3,57	4,53	5,37	6,43	7,27	7,22	.
		—		(14)	Relationen				.
Nettoverschuldung (12)									
je Einwohner in US-$	403	515	606	666	697	617	520	402	(378)
in vH der Exporte,	270	302	285	246	217	160	120	93	.
Zinszahlungen in vH der Exporte (13)	14	18	23	26	29	17	10	8	.

Key:

1. In billions of U.S. dollars
2. First half of 1985
3. GDR indebtedness
4. Bank loans
5. Government and government-guaranteed trade loans
6. Obligations resulting from inner-German trade
7. Gross indebtedness
8. Holdings
9. Net indebtedness
10. Interest payments
11. GDR exports
12. Net indebtedness
    per capita in U.S. dollars
    in percentage of exports
13. Interest payments in percentage of exports
14. Ratios

Footnotes

1. Insofar as statistical data are available. In all instances at end of reporting period.
2. Cumulative negative balance of GDR, figured in U.S. dollars.
3. Estimate based on net indebtedness (not including swing credits). The following average interest rates were used (cf. ECE Annual Reports) to determine interest payments: 1977: 5.6%; 1978: 6.2%; 1979: 8.5%; 1980: 11.1%; 1981: 13.9%; 1982: 11.0%; 1983: 8.6%; 1984: 8.9%.
4. Exports to Western industrialized nations ("capitalist industrial nations") based on GDR statistical data; computed in U.S. dollars via ruble exchange rate.

Sources

BIS: Semiannual Statistics. Claims and obligations of reporting banking institutions; not including inner-German capital transactions; not including banks which do not report to the BIS; not including loans from non-banking institutions and supplier credits. BIS/OECD: Statistics on External Indebtedness: Bank and Trade-Related Non-Bank External Claims in Individual Borrowing Countries and Territories. Reports on government and government-guaranteed trade loans commenced in 1982; estimates only for 1977-81 period. For obligations from inner-German trade: Trusteeship Office for Industry and Commerce. DIW, Berlin.

9478
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CHANGES PROPOSED IN NEW PENSION PLAN

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 3, 19 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Irena Dryll: "How Much Will the Retiree Actually Get?"

[Excerpts] For over 3 years, i.e., since the law on annuities and pensions for workers and their families was passed on 14 December 1982, over 5 million annuitants and pensioners have been waiting for 1 March 1986. On that date the most important provision of the law--automatic, annual increases are to go into effect. According to Article 74 of the law, the base for calculation of annuities and pensions will be increased each year by the percentage growth of average monthly salaries and wages in the public sector during the year preceding the increase, but no more than 150 percent of the amount of the growth of these salaries and wages. A change in this provision is now being proposed.

I am referring to the proposals contained in the government's draft law on increases to annuities and pensions in 1986. Last week (8 March) this draft law reached the Sejm and underwent preliminary discussion (10 March) at a meeting of the Commission for Social Policy, Health and Physical Culture. This week (16 March) the first reading of the draft took place at a joint meeting of this Commission with the Commission for Legislative Work. The draft of the automatic-increase law is coupled to the retirement law in such a way that if it is passed, art 74 on automatic increases will have no meaning. This is because the draft law proposes that instead of using the index of average wage-growth in 1985 (estimated preliminarily at 18 percent), an increase of 15 percent (which represents a preliminary estimate of last year's increase in the cost of living) be applied. Furthermore, the amount of the increase of the calculating base cannot be greater than 3,000 zlotys, which means a 100 percent growth in the average wages and salaries last year (Article 74 speaks of a 150 percent growth).

According to the calculations of the Ministry of Labor, presented at a press conference with the Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, Stanislaw Gebala, on the 9th of this month, the increases made according to the rules proposed will cost 18 billion zlotys less this year. The cost of the entire automatic-increase operation, in accordance with the retirement law, is estimated at approximately 90 billion zlotys (and that is how much money has been reserved for this purpose in the National Annual Plan for 1986); however, the cost of the increase, as modified in the draft law, is estimated at 72 billion zlotys. In the second case, the average annuity-pension benefit would increase by 1,425 zlotys, i.e., approximately 400 zlotys less than in the first case. It is proposed that the money thus saved be allocated in some way for an additional increase in annuities and pensions. I say "in some way" because it is really difficult to talk about an additional increase when it is to come out of the same account and at its expense. To put it precisely, we are talking about another distribution of money from the same sum: 90 billion zlotys.

The problem is that automatic increases will not take care of the "arrears." They will not eliminate or even alleviate past inequities in benefits because this is not their purpose. They are aimed at maintaining a steady, real value of the benefits paid, and at preventing the establishment of new "old-file" inequities. According to the drafters of the law, the "arrears" are to be taken care of by an increase made outside of the automatic-increase mechanism.

It is proposed, therefore, that the benefits granted to the end of 1981 be increased each year during 1986-1989 (four instalments) by 12.5 percent, but by no more than 2,500 zlotys, a total of 50 percent. Benefits granted in 1982 would be increased each year during 1986-1990 (five instalments) by 7 percent, but by no more than 1,500 zlotys, a total of 35 percent. The reduction in the particular instalments is aimed at reducing the increases in the higher benefits, those exceeding 20,000 zlotys, i.e., more than the present average wages and salaries. With the increase, the base for further increases, set for 31 August 1986, would be larger, making for higher successive increases.

The increase, according to the draft law, would go into effect on 1 September 1986 and would cover 4 million annuities and pensions granted up to 1982 (78 percent of all annuitants and pensioners). The average benefit as a result of the first instalment of the increase would grow, on an average, by 1,140 zlotys monthly in the case of benefits granted up to the end of 1981, and by 665 zlotys in the case of benefits granted in 1982.

The first instalment this year will cost 18 billion zlotys and the entire operation will cost approximately 210 billion zlotys.

As of September of this year, due to the higher base and the increase, the average benefit will grow by 2,565 zlotys, i.e., 26.1 percent in the case of benefits granted by the end of 1981 (and there are the most of these--3.5 million); by 2,090 zlotys, i.e., 20.9 percent in the case of the 1982 benefits; and by 1,425 zlotys, i.e., 14.3 percent, in the case of 1983 and 1984 benefits. (The latter, therefore, will not grow at this rate or even less than the cost of living, the growth of which was estimated at 15 percent for last year.)

In a case where a person is entitled to two or more benefits, only one benefit will be increased, unless the second benefit is a veteran's disability pension or a benefit based on an on-the-job accident.

The draft law, its writers say, is temporary. It establishes the principles for calculating and granting increases for the year 1986 only.

So much for the overview of the draft law and its social background. It is praiseworthy insofar as intent is concerned. It is good that some thought is being given to increasing pensions and annuities granted several years ago. It is bad that this is to be done at the cost of violating a statutory provision on automatic increases. The main motive is to find money for an increase and the fear that the already shaky market equilibrium will be further rocked is justified. Hence the proposal to finance the additional increase out of the automatic-increase funds, i.e., kill two birds with one stone. This will not ensure a growth of annuities and pensions relatively proportional to the growth of wages. When inflation exceeds 10 percent a year, the gap between wages and benefits and between old and new benefits, will widen, and the problem of the "old-file benefits" will recur.

9295
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LENIN STEELWORKS PRODUCTIVITY PROBLEMS ANALYZED

Production Growth Barriers Viewed

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 3, 19 Jan 86 p 8

[Article by Stanislaw Suchonski, Economic Affairs Director, Lenin Iron and Steel Works: "Self-Evaluation"]

[Excerpts] The Lenin Iron and Steel Works is a multiplant enterprise, with a total of 25 plants and independent departments, employing 33,800 people. Its role in the national economy is demonstrated by its share in total metallurgical production: 37 percent of all pig iron produced, 30 percent of all steel, and 33 percent of all rolled finished products. It is the exclusive domestic producer of hot- and cold-rolled sheet in thicknesses up to 5 mm, tinplate and world-standard electrical sheet: transformer and generator. It also has a large share in the production of tubes, cold-bent shapes and zinc-coated sheet--all based on Lenin Steelworks sheet. A large part of the Lenin Steelworks' production determines the quality of domestically produced market items, which are made mainly of metal. Over 1,500 domestic and foreign enterprises purchase the combine's products.

Barriers

Sales of products and services in 1985 will total 150 billion zlotys (of which 7 percent will be exported). For 3 years, export is declining, including export to the second payments area [capitalist countries]. This is the result of top-level decisions, for the production and export of metallurgical products is controlled centrally. The combine has the capacity and is prepared to greatly increase exports.

Supply and sales are governed to a large extent by official prices and central distribution. The Lenin Steelworks buys 80 percent of its supplies and sells 94 percent of its production at official prices. This includes 100 percent of its basic raw and other materials, and fuels and energy. Almost 100 percent of its sales, including export, are covered by central distribution.

Since 1982 official sellling prices of metallurgical products are have been subject to annual increases, but this does not fully compensate for the growth of prices of producer goods, hard coal, iron ore, manganese, zinc, tin, electric energy, haulage by the Polish State Railroads and State Motor Transport, and the effects of systems changes. Under these conditions and withs costs growing, it is not possible to improve profitability of metallurgical products. In 1982 the combine's net profit was 15.3 percent; in 1983, 11.6 percent; in 1984, 6.7 percent; and last year, 7.5 percent. But during this period production rose 14 percent and costs dropped by 8.3 billion zlotys. Likewise in 1986 selling prices, compared with costs of producer goods, will make it possible, in the best case, to maintain profitability at the present level. This is not in accord with the provisions of Council of Ministers Resolution No 71/84 on the modernization of metallurgy, which in paragraph 6 advises the Minister of Price Affairs to improve profits in this industry in order to finance expansion and modernization.

During the past 4 years of reform, the combine made considerable progress in increasing the production of scarce metallurgical products and in improving management efficiency, as shown by savings in materials, anti-import measures, and a large growth in labor productivity. Despite these unquestioned achievements, the Lenin Steelworks is now facing serious barriers which are making current operation difficult and affecting a further increase in production. This is especially bad in view of the tasks set for the years 1986-1990. These barriers are:

--the poor condition of capital assets, which require immediate modernization,

--personnel vacancies in critical work positions, due to the low appeal of work in a steelworks, and

--failure to adapt certain principles and parameters of economic reform to the peculiar conditions of iron and steelmaking, which results in lack of money for modernization purposes and for the workforces.

What are the possibilities that the combine will fulfill its 5-year tasks taking into account the three barriers in the growth of production?

Assuming that the following will occur during 1986-1990: production of basic products will grow 8 to 20 percent, the value of sales (in comparable prices) will increase 13 percent, labor productivity will increase 7 percent, and 3 billion zlotys will be saved each year through economy measures, and despite: maintenance of only the present standard of social benefits, a growth of wages and salaries at a rate which does not require payment of taxes on above-norm wages and salaries, implementation of modernization, environmental protection and housing construction programs, on which production and efficiency depends--there will be a shortfall of 60 billion zlotys. This approximates the essential growth of outlays for modernization, pollution control and housing construction. And if these programs are not implemented, it will not be possible to achieve the envisaged growth of production which is so indispensable.

Financial outlays for the implementation of the above-mentioned programs will amount to 90 billion zlotys, and the combine has scarcely 30 billion zlotys for depreciation during the 5-year period. This is due to the high depreciation of capital assets, amounting to 57 percent, which includes 82 percent for machinery and equipment.

Institutional Requirements

Only still-undepreciated assets require depreciation, although the old, already-depreciated assets must be regenerated, and above all, modernized. Detailed figures show that at the present price ratios and under the present rules, it will not be possible to add money to the expansion fund out of profit for division, even under the previously cited assumptions of production growth and efficiency improvement.

Therefore, the first conclusion that occurs is the need to depreciate all of the production-involved fixed assets. The combine's economic program for 1986 accepted this principle experimentally. In such case and with an annual reduction of the value of assets, depreciation during the 5 years would grow to approximately 80 billion zlotys, which would cover investment outlays for modernization and pollution control. The secondary effect of this operation will be a relative increase in costs and a reduction in profits on an average from 9.1 billion zlotys yearly in the 5-year period to zero.

To ensure that indispensable welfare and housing needs and shortages in the development fund are financed out of profits, the original profitability of the combine must be restored by shifting some of the accumulation from the processing industries, which are the main purchasers of metallurgical products and have high accumulations, to the metallurgical industry. This can be done by raising producer prices (not retail prices) on metallurgical products or by redistributing the accumulation in other ways.

But these moves will not protect the Lenin Steelworks modernization program from the standpoint of contracting. It will be necessary, therefore, to again establish a multisector capital-projects contracting enterprise whose only statutory task is the implementation of this program and whose parent organ will be the Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry. It is suggested that the tasks performed by this enterprise within the framework of Council of Ministers Resolution 71/84 be covered by government contracts.

The provisions of the combine's economic measures discussed thus far can only remove one of the barriers in the growth of production, i.e., the barrier of the technical condition of the assets. But another barrier must be removed at the same time, i.e., the problem of filling the vacancies in the workforce and ensuring workface stability.

One of the indispensable conditions for doing so is to bring wages in iron and steelmaking to the level which would restore the traditional relationship of steel-mill wages to mining wages, without at the same time burdening the profit for division resulting from this by a tax on an above-norm growth in wages and salaries. Another way of achieving employment stability, particularly among young workers, is to provide them with their own housing sooner than would be possible under other conditions. But with 6,000 people waiting, this would require large financial outlays from the division of profit for plant housing construction and the ability to obtain bank credits for this purpose.

More housing construction will increase the demand for money out of profits for division which, despite the assumption of a large improvement in efficiency, with official prices and state control in effect, and the current financial system, will not be sufficient to meet this demand. We propose, therefore, that income tax on profits of metallurgical enterprises be reduced and that the money from the profit, allocated for plant housing construction, be exempt from income tax.

Finally, two very important matters.

First, the steady growth of the national economy's requirements for metallurgical products and the inability to meet these requirements means that each year, despite the combine's position, the share of production intended for profitable export shrinks. The consequence of this is a diminishing amount of foreign exchange remaining in the hands of the enterprise as part of the retained hard-currency earnings allowances.

Second, in a situation in which extensive repairs must be made and modernization projects are proposed, metallurgical enterprises must retain for themselves large amounts of engineering materials, assemblies and spare parts, most of which are in short supply. If these coproduction measures are to be more realistic, the portion of generated production remaining in the hands of the enterprise must be increased from 0.5 to 1.0 percent, and the modernization needs of metallurgy must be taken into account in the central distribution of machines and equipment.

These conclusions may give the impression that privileged conditions are being created for metallurgy. But in light of the conditions under which the combine is operating, these are only minimal, indispensable preconditions for the accomplishment of economic tasks during 1986-1990. We understand that some of the work being done on the financial system by the upper levels is going in the direction that we have proposed.

Self-Financing System Shortcomings Probed

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 3, 19 Jan 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Tadeusz Smuga and Jozef Sobota: "A Look From the Outside"]

[Excerpts] One of the main goals of economic reform was to create conditions, on the one hand, and to economically force self-financing, on the other hand. This goal was to be achieved principally through changes in the economic and financial system. Observations of economic practice, including studies conducted by the Institute of the National Economy (INE), show that the self-financing system is not fully operating (organizational subsidies, a broad range of institutional allowances, an individualized and bidding system of noninstitutional allowances). Of the enterprises we studied, the problem is particularly acute in the Lenin Steelworks.

Accounts

In answering the question as to the financial possibilities generated by the economic and financial system of economic reform, we first attempted to determine what the financial situation of the Steelworks would be if the institutional rules in effect had been consistently applied in general practice. In order to do this, some figures were compiled, which are shown in Table 1.

An examination of them suggests that the Lenin Steelworks in just the first 2 years of reform achieved a profit for division which allows it--ignoring the degree to which needs are met--to make allowances to the development fund and the employee funds (adding to the welfare and housing fund and creating a prize fund).
The situation since 1984, in which profits, after computation of the income tax and allowances for the reserve fund, were insufficient to cover debits to the Vocational Activization Fund (VAF), and the allowances to the development fund and the employee funds,has been much different. The size of the profits shortfall--taking into account the computed income tax, the allowance for the reserve fund and the VAF debit, in 1984 amounted to 7 billion zlotys at a profit of 5.6 billion zlotys. In 1985 the profits shortfall was 11.5 billion zlotys at a profit of 10.1 billion zlotys. This is the consequence of the operation of two elements, namely the reform program as applied in the Steelworks and the policy conducted by the enterprise.

On the above-shown hypothetical representation of the division of the Steelworks' profits figures we have, of course, superimposed the division that was made. It was made as it was because the enterprise obtained individual and discretionary allowances granted as a result of decisions made by the central authorities in response to applications made by the combine.

The data shown in Table 2 indicate a diametrical change in the enterprise's financial situation regarding a possible increase in wages and salaries, fulfillment of obligations to the state treasury, and creation of its own funds (development and employee). This pertains to the entire period of the enterprise's operations under economic reform during 1982-1985.

How, then, can the development needs, which appear to be fully justified in view of the gradual disinvestment of fixed assets (especially machines and equipment, which by the end of 1985 will be depreciated approximately 80 percent) be reconciled with the wage and welfare needs of the workforce?

Conclusions

On thing seems certain: despite overvaluation of production assets and preferences in division of depreciation (90 percent of the depreciation remains in the enterprise), these measures in no way satisfy needs. The application of half-measures in the form of a high share of repairs in the combine's own cost of sales does not solve the problem, and at the most, makes it possible to maintain the production apparatus in some kind of working order.

The share of repairs in prime sales costs during 1982-1985 was approximately 21 to 23 percent. In this situation, further modernization is no longer a matter within the purview of the enterprise alone and becomes a problem which the central authorities must solve, in view of the importance of this Steelworks to the entire national economy. This solution may take two forms: either administrative decisions, or decisions which change the functioning system in such a way that conditions exist under which the Steelworks is able to accumulate the money indispensable for further development (on the unspoken assumption that the economy is able to ensure the material goods necessary to achieve this goal).

Table 1. Profits and How They Were Divided in the Lenin Iron and Steel Works During 1982-1985 Under the Economic Reform Program (Current Prices)

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 p.w.
	in thousands of zlotys						
(1) Wynik finansowy (zysk)	3 987 586	3 462 113	—688 308	11 356 787	9 493 284	5 604 431	10 100 000
(2) Podatek dochodowy*)	1 797 740	1 476 971	1 191 881	8 188 306	5 615 000	3 948 000	7 430 000
(3) Zysk do podziału	—	—	—	3 170 481	3 878 284	1 656 431	2 670 000
(4) Odpis na fundusz rezerwowy	—	—	—	317 052	408 397	171 000	270 000
(5) Obciążenie PFAZ (naliczone)	—	—	—	1 650 007	2 516 000	8 352 000	13 922 000
(6) Zysk do podziału na cele rozwojowe i fundusze załogi	—	—	—	1 203 422	953 887	—6 866 569	—11 522 000

*During 1979-1981 - portion of accumulation paid into state budget.

Table 2. Profits and How They Were Finally Divided During 1982-1985 Taking All Individual Allowances Into Account

Item	1982	1983	1984	1985 p.w.
	in thousands of zlotys			
(1) Wynik finansowy (zysk)	11 358 787	9 493 284	5 604 431	10 100 000
(2) Podatek dochodowy	8 188 306	5 214 000	2 231 000	3 035 000
(3) Zysk do podziału	3 170 481	4 279 284	3 373 431	7 065 000
(4) Odpis na fundusz rezerwowy	317 052	408 397	171 000	270 000
(5) Obciążenia PFAZ	850 000	1 307 000	1 300 000	1 524 000
(6) Zysk do podziału na cele rozwojowe i fundusze załogi	2 003 429	2 563 887	1 902 431	4 085 000
(7) Relacja zysku pozostającego w HiL do wyniku finansowego (w proc.)	17,6	27,0	33,9	44,0
(8) Udział odpisów na fundusz rozwoju w zysku do podziału pozostającego w HiL (w proc.)	71,0	76,5	78,2	82,1

Key to Tables 1 and 2:

1. Profit
2. Income tax
3. Profit for division
4. Allowance for reserve fund
5. Debit to Vocational Activization Fund (computed)
6. Profit to be divided between fund for development purposes and employee funds
7. Ratio of profit remaining in Lenin Works to total profit earned (in percent)
8. Share of allowances for development fund in profit for division remaining in Lenin Works (in percent)

We believe that the system of reform thus far, without regard to an assessment of the actions of the enterprise's management (wage increases beyond its financial capabilities), does not create the conditions in which the Steelworks can earn the money necessary to meet basic developmental and wage needs. What is more, this system tends more to make the enterprise apply for preferences and allowances than to make it improve management efficiency. The benefits that flow from both these sources are not comparable.

For all practical purposes, the scale of the materials savings is not sufficient to ensure that enough money will be available to alleviate the financial difficulties. Furthermore, this is impossible for technological reasons. For example, if it were possible to obtain savings in materials on the order of 5 percent, then profit would increase by 3 billion zlotys, of which about 1 billion would remain in the enterprise, while the income tax relief would be on the order of 4.3 billion zlotys.

A comparative analysis of actual prime costs, conducted for elected Steelworks products, and similar costs for the association, indicate that the costs borne by the Steelworks are lower than the costs borne by the associated steel mills. Thus the argument that wage costs are an excessive burden on prime costs is false. Their share on costs over 4 years is constant and amounts to approximately 9 percent. In the light of the above, it must be concluded that the deficiencies lie primarily in the system of prices, i.e., the decided predominance of official prices in sales (95 percent), which determine, in advance, the low profitability (5.2 percent in 1984, 7.5 percent in 1985).

For comparison, we can say that profitability for products with official prices in the association in 1984 was 3 percent, and 4.6 percent during the first six months of 1985, at an average profitability for the association of 10.84 percent for the first half of 1985. Therefore, the central level authorities should be aware that when profits are low, the enterprise, wanting to ensure itself funds, will first of all apply for various types of relief.

In conclusion we want to address ourselves to a problem which, from the standpoint of the future, seems to be most important and which we ignored in analyzing the Lenin Steelworks financial situation, i.e., are the amounts and types of products produced optimal from the standpoint of the benefits which flow to the enterprise as a result. We silently accepted the fact that this range, described by a commodities turnover organization (CENTROSTAL), is indispensable in view of the needs of the economy. All future thinking, considering the future of metallurgy, should include wide-scale measures to reduce steel-intensiveness and derivative metallurgical products in our economy. Otherwise we will always encounter the argument that in order to meet the needs of the economy, further (expanded) development of metallurgy is indispensable, which will be justified by the demands of the metallurgical industry enterprises to the central-level authorities.

Economists Join Wage/Price Debate

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 3, 19 Jan 86 p 9

[Article by Tomasz Jezioranski: "... And From the Side"]

[Excerpts] Late last year a seminar was held at the Institute of the National Economy (INE) on "The Economic Situation and the Operations of the Lenin Iron and Steel Works Under Economic Reform." Two papers were discussed: A management paper and a paper written by two young employees of a plant directed by Prof Urszula Wojciechowska, who was also the guiding force of the entire undertaking. A full complement of the combine's directorship also took part in the discussion, as well as the chairman of the Workers Council, a group of institute employees, and a group of guest-economists headed by Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski.

Wages

Of the several subjects discussed at the seminar, the problem of wages, to which the authors of the joint paper gave the most attention, was given priority. The data contained in Table 1 in a very clear way confirms the argument that it was the way in which wages were dealt with which directly pushed the Steelworks into a real deficit. But the position that Tadeusz Smuga and Jozef Sobota took on this issue was susceptible to various interpretations. In one place they wrote that the Lenin Steelworks' financial situation "is the consequence of the operation of two elements, namely the reform program as applied and the policy conducted by the enterprise," but towards the end of the article they undermine the argument that wage costs are an excessive burden on prime costs. "Their share in costs over 4 years is constant and amounts to 9 percent," they assert and conclude that the deficiencies lie primarily in the system of prices.

On the other hand, in the Steelworks' paper in the part dealing with wages the greatest emphasis is placed on the enormous, approximately 20 percent, loss of employees due to the lack of appeal of work in a steel mill. Such information is in itself shocking even if we take into account that this outflow took place over a period of almost 4 years (1981 and half of 1984). During this same time (precisely, during 1981-1985) labor productivity (measured in comparable prices) grew almost 23 percent, which means that the personnel loss was, to a considerable degree, evened out.

But based on the papers presented, it cannot be said what was responsible for this rise in labor productivity--improvement in engineering facilities, organizational changes, longer working time, or other reasons. And this has a certain importance in assessing not just the fact, but the size of wage growth.

Prices

Thus we are at prices. The position of the writers of the papers, from the Steelworks and the INE, were basically in agreement on this matter. The Steelworks' low profits were caused by defective official prices. Speaking of defectiveness, each side probably had something else in mind.

To the question why the profits picture of many other steelworks is better, managing director E. Pustowka replied that this is so because the structure of these prices is not good for his works. The INE people, however, report that although in 1984 the profitability of official prices was 3 percent in the association, in the Lenin Steelworks it was 5.2 percent, and for the first half of 1985 the association's profits were 4.6 percent, while in the Lenin Steelworks they were 7.5 percent. And admittedly in the structure of the association's production the share of contractual prices is somewhat higher than in the Lenin Steelworks, but after all the comparison cited refers to official prices. The Lenin Steelworks is complaining about these prices because they prevail throughout the entire metallurgical industry.

It seems that the matter requires more thorough examination. It may very well be that costs are the real culprit, for as we know official prices are based on average costs in subbranches of the same or similar products.

The Alternative?

The Steelworks proposes an institutional maneuver which consists of partially shifting the accumulation from the processing industry, which is the main consumer of metallurgical products, to metallurgy. Prof Wojciechowska supported this idea, saying that "there is no reason for the Lenin Steelworks to suffer for lack of money when POLMOS is floating in it" (allowance must be made for poetic license in this comparison and it should not be taken literally).

Next, Asst Prof T. Mrzyglod opted for a change in the rate of the dollar, since it now is profitable for 60 percent of export, while in accordance with the assumptions of reform it is supposed to be 85 percent. The consequence of a change in the rate would be a change in official prices in metallurgy, not an automatic change but a pro-efficiency change in the structural sense. This would be based on a selective increase in prices: products that are technically obsolete would be raised to a transaction-price level, and products that are modern would be raised to a much higher level.

The position of Prof W. Herer, it seems, was a little closer. He stubbornly insisted that a change be made in transaction prices for they are the prices that are valid in all calculations. Prof Tadeusz Kierczynski also favored a price rescue, noting that reform was supposed to make all prices profitable. For anyone familiar with the 5-year discussions in the Commission for Economic Reform, it was very clear at this moment that the leading anti-inflationary authority, Dr S. Jedrychowski, would have to make a rejoinder.

And indeed he did. He denied the assertion that reform was to ensure that all prices would be profitable; it was only supposed to prop up prices of basic raw and other materials on the world markets, and there is a difference. If we want to widen the inflationary gap, Dr Jedrychowski continued, we must reject the pipedream that it will be possible to modernize the Lenin Steelworks (and all of metallurgy) through a change in prices. The reasoning of the Lenin Steelworks' representatives, apparent in the institutional proposals that are being made, is precisely along the lines of the narrowly interpreted principle of self-financing, although the main point is crediting, which is embodied in the self-financing principle, interpreted broadly.

The direction of thinking was expanded briefly, but before I mention it I will add that very calmly Prof Stanislaw Polaczek poured a little cold water on the heads of those advocating a shift of part of the accumulation from the processing industry to the metallurgical industry. He mentioned that in view of the energy input in metallurgy, a part of the accumulation from metallurgy should be consistently shifted to mining, because 70 percent of this input is coal, either in pure form or in the form of coke,and finally, electrical energy.

This comment was not taken up, but it seemed to shut off discussion on this point, for Professor Polaczek had shown that the idea of shifting accumulation did not descend from reform, but from a totally different system. Consistent application of this principle (and we know that if someone begins this procedure it will quickly become general practice) means nothing else than distribution of the accumulation through the budget, with all of the consequences of this for efficiency.

As far as credits are concerned, in addition to Jedrychowski, Dr Joanna Kotowicz came out in favor of them. But Professor Wojciechowska was against them. The real opposition to credits was preceded by the professor's dramatic question: "Why, really, does not the Lenin Steelworks take advantage of credits?"--to which the entire hall as one chorus replied: "Because the bank knows that it will never get the money back." But in her own answer to the question she took a broader look at the matter, expressing the belief that the main reason that the investment credit instrument has gone into decay is that there is no mechanism which would limit the issuance of credits. The credit plan, she added in her rejoinder to the voices from the hall, is not such a mechanism because issuance is not based on anything objective. That is why I am in favor of assistance for the Lenin Steelworks using money from the budget (by shifting accumulation).

And that is how the alternative, perhaps a little false, was developed: Do we help the steelworks in its current problems, particularly modernization, through official or unofficial subsidies, or through credits, about which there is almost no certainty that they will ever be repaid (the system requires that credits must be repaid out of profits)? At first glance this is a pessimistic alternative, especially in the context of the goals which reform was to achieve.

This alternative is the more cheerless because the pioneering attempt of the INE at vivisection left a lot of leaway for the decisionmakers to examine the efficiency of the Lenin Steelworks very thoroughly. Which does not change the fact that thanks to the Institute and the Steelworks an honest examination was begun, which could lead to honest conclusions. This is generally optimistic, even if the concrete conclusions were not.

9295
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ECONOMY ROMANIA

NEED TO MAKE AUTOS COMPETITIVE ON EXPORT MARKET

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[Article by Lucia Mirea: "Bringing Production and Exports up to International Levels"]

[Excerpt] The automotive industry is one of the most representative subbranches of the machine-building industry and makes up over 10 percent of the industrial production of this branch. Having been continuously developed and diversified during the socialist period, the automotive industry currently presents the attributes of a traditional industry and has the technical material and the technical and technological maturity required to become a genuine representative of our national technology in international markets.

The program on raising the technical and qualitative level of products, reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuel, and energy, and better utilizing raw materials features the following basic technical, technological, and organizational objectives for the respective industrial central this year and in the coming 5-year plan: increasing the volume of exports (particularly in traditional areas), and gradually increasing returns per ton of products.

Manufacturer Name Prestige

Initially developed in order to meet the requirements of the national economy, the Romanian industry of utility vehicles has continuously increased its production; by 1984 it was manufacturing 20,716 vehicles (including buses, trucks, tractors, and dump trucks), which was comparable with the output of the largest West German firms: Daimler Benz, MAN, and Iveco, which in the same year produced 19,675 utility vehicles of over 16 tons each.

As a result of this rapid production development, aside from meeting almost all domestic demands for such vehicles, the industry of utility vehicles succeeded in building up a diversified export list. Thus, Romania currently exports to many countries of the world: it sells trucks to over 50 countries, and buses, trolleybuses, utility vehicles, etc., to 37 countries.

The utility vehicle enterprises of the Brasov industrial automotive central offer a very comprehensive choice of exports to foreign partners, which includes:

--14 types of trucks, with a capacity load of 5 to 30 tons and with 135-360 HP diesel engines;

--eight types of trailer tractors with capacity loads of up to 40 tons;

--nine types of dump trucks with capacity loads of up to 100 tons;

--45 types of special structures for various purposes, such as: tankers for drinking liquids, oil, and chemicals; refrigeration and isothermal freight cars for perishable foodstuffs; various models of fire engines; mobile workshops equipped with technical assistance gear; multi-purpose trucks; mobile telescopic ladders, etc;

--eight types of bus-trolleybus combinations;

--33 types of utility vehicles;

--five types of trailer platforms and semi automatic tralers;

--building equipment such as: front loaders, tire and caterpillar bulldozers with 550 and 600 HP engines, and various automotive components, parts, and subassemblies.

By expanding the export offer by over 900 technical products, manufactured both on the basis of original concepts and of licence or production sharing with firms of international repute, such as MAN and Bosch of the FRG, Savien of France, RABA of Hungary, and others, the Romanian exporters of utility vehicles can meet international demands with products tested under the most varied climatic and terrain conditions. In order to ensure that the Romanian vehicles can be adapted to various utilization conditions, the manufacturing enterprises, together with the specialized foreign trade enterprise (Autoexportimport) and with the relevant research center (the Brasov Center of Automotive Scientific Research and Technical Engineering--CCSITA) organize technological tests and demonstrations in the country of the foreign partners, at the same time testing and standardizing products at specialized institutes of world repute.

The computerized programs worked out and utilized by CIAT [Central of the Motor Vehicle and Transportation Industry] and the Brasov CCSITA permit testing by simulating the technical-dynamic performances of the vehicles designed and built, and simulating the vehicle's progress by determining the percentage of utilization of the average and maximum speed steps on a given route. For the main auto components and parts, i.e. engine, transmission, brake system, and suspension, the institutes utilize the programs of the diagrams indicated for engines, clutch forces, wear and tear on the spindle of the crankshaft bearing, and the tension borne by any of its sections; calculation of the crankshaft resistance and of inherent and forced torsional vibrations in relation with the longitudinal vibrations of the crankshaft; harmonic analysis of the engine moment, the pressure force between cam and push rod, the mode of vibration of the vehicle transmission, the engine-converter interaction, the geometric and resistance calculation of the gears, the design of the conical groups of the engine bridges, the calculus of the planetary reducers [reductoare planetare], the resistance of the gearbox shafts, and the durability of the ball bearings. For the brake system, a program has been worked out to determine the braking characteristics of the vehicles, while for the suspension, a computer program calculates the resistance and generation of the profile of the parabolic arcs.

Similarly, general resistance calculations are utilized for industrial vehicles, in the manner of the calculation of a statically determined or undetermined beam under bending (chassis, shafts, etc.) and of the calculation of deformation tensions on the geometrically complex parts of a vehicle (auto chassis, bucket, etc.).

Also, in countries to which we export large numbers of utility vehicles Romania has established spare parts stores (China, Hungary, and Yugoslavia), commercial associations (Burundi and Zaire), commercial agencies, and service outlets.

Continuously Updating the Parameters

However, these products and notable achievements of our utility vehicle industry are meeting with a world market in crisis. The relevant international market has considerably shrunk, both as a consequence of acutely increased competitiveness, and of the developing countries' national policy of building up their own auto assembly industry, by facilitating the establishment of assembly lines and factories on their territory. In view of these international trends, the large manufacturers are adjusting to the changes occurring in the economic situation of the various countries, and are taking measures to adapt to the demands of those markets. Thus, exports of subassemblies and components in various degrees of complexity (CKD--completely knocked down, and SKD--semiknocked down) have greatly increased. Similarly, the major producers are rapidly modifying the range and types of vehicles they manufacture, by increasingly utilizing interchangeable elements; they rapidly build and offer vehicle with various traction formulas that can be utilized in the most varied conditions.

Consequently, in order to penetrate and maintain markets, the Romanian manufacturers must continuously improve their performance in several directions, such as:

--systematically and exhaustively canvass foreign markets with a view to identifying demand trends and the trends of the large manufacturers;

--expand and supplement the range of engine power of the vehicles built, in order to satisfy a broader range of demands;

--build a larger number of types and construction versions (from the viewpoint of drive, chassis, body, etc.) so as to be able to promptly meet multiple customer requirements;

--raise the technical and qualitative level of the vehicles, on the basis of a comparative analysis of the technical-functional parameters of subassemblies, components, and parts of similar foreign products;

--improve the finish and comfort of export vehicles by modernizing cabs, and providing radios, air conditioning, parabolic springs, etc.;

--develop manufacturing branches within each power class, with a view to establishing families of specialized vehicles for various utilizations.

Product competitiveness is conditioned by manufacturing flexibility, internal efficiency, and labor productivity in the production process. As is known, when labor productivity in a given area of the Romanian economy is higher than the international average, the comparative (economic) advantage obtained through participation in the international economic flow of the respective area will favor our country. Consequently, in order to increase the economic efficiency of production and labor productivity, measures must be taken to:

--fully and efficiently utilize all available production capacities; utilize materials of the size closest to the size of the finished part; mechanize the loading and unloading of raw materials and finished products; organize labor and production by improving personnel norms and regulations; reexamine labor norms and improving them by increasing the level of mechanization and automation in accordance with the technical equipment available at the producing enterprises.

At the same time, in order to achieve a flexible production that can be rapidly adapted to market demands, consistent efforts must be made to improve, update, and modernize production technologies, particularly by providing the enterprises with modern and highly productive equipment such as:

--specialized machine-tools and digital control processing centers;

--industrial robots;

--automated and semiautomated processing lines;

--active control apparatus;

--precision forging and stamping equipment;

--thermal treatment lines in controlled environments.

Out of the many concerns with which the builders of utility vehicles must deal in order to raise the technical-functional parameters of their products in keeping with international market trends, we note four basic ones: reducing energy consumption by, among other things, reducing motion resistance; environmental protection, and improved control systems; increasing safety; improving the ratio between the load capacity and the overall weight of the vehicles. These are objectives to which the Romanian manufacturers are devoting intensive research, in order to redesign and modernize their products. The improvements pursued in the areas of increased lifting power, tare index, availability index, normal life span, etc., will lead to the redesigning and updating of over 80 percent of the current basic range of utility vehicles. New and more resistant materials will be used for the main components, the utilization of substitutes with lower specific weight will be expanded, and so forth.

Brazil occupies the first place among the countries with the greatest number of lines for foreign assembly of service vehicles and, on this basis, has become one of the principal world producers of service vehicles.

Romania is also involved in this form of export. For example, for 5 years, CKD and SKD units have been delivered from Jinan in the Peoples Republic of China for the Roman truck assembly line, with a capacity of 6,000 vehicles annually. In 1984, the volume of deliveries of components was 19 million rubles and this figure is expected to increase as a result of long-term contracts with partners in CEMA and in the developed industrial countries.

Roman export of assembly lines (incorporating the license and know-how and facilitating the export of automotive components for assembly is one of the priority areas of attention with a view to increasing the volume of exports in the automotive field in the future.

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MILITARY POLAND

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF ARMED FORCES

Deputy Quartermaster Comments

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 4-5 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Chief of Staff, Deputy Chief Quartermaster of the Armed Forces, Gen Div Stanislaw Fryn, by Col Waldemar Makowiecki of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: "Practical School of Economics"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The approaching 13th National Conference for Efficient Management of the Armed Forces, just as the previous ones, requires that we make an accounting of the tasks we have been directed to perform as a result of the party and government decisions on efficient management and the decisions made at the previous conference. What were the assumptions in this regard?

[Answer] Let us begin by recalling the substantive fundamentals of efficient management in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic. That is, the driving forces of efficient management and measures which permit us to achieve our envisaged goals. The fact of the matter is that in efficient management there can be no random action. On the contrary, a clear, very legible and controllable system must function.

Such a system has existed in the Armed Forces since the mid-1970's. It includes all interested party, political, social and service elements and methods and techniques of operation. But I want to say that this system has been modified recently. It has been adapted to the socioeconomic conditions of the 1980's.

The changes were initiated by the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Party Congress and the subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee. These resolutions formed the basis for the development, within the quartermaster services, of a very ambitious program which took into account the need to adapt the system by which the troops were supplied and serviced to the crisis conditions and the struggle for economic stability.

Another basic document was the 3-year government program for efficient management and anti-inflationary measures for the years 1983-1985. The tasks which ensued from it had a predominating influence on the quality and thrust of the efficient-management and anti-inflationary programs being developed by the quartermaster services.

The already traditional system of national efficient-management conferences in the armed forces is an extremely important driving force in efficient management. The importance of these conferences cannot be linked or identified only with economic results. This is important, but not the most important. The national conference for efficient management is a management forum of the highest rank, at which all of the economic operations of the armed forces are evaluated and the economic policies of the national defense ministry and the primary tasks for a given period are delineated. The principle of efficient management, as the "principle of principles," is the instrument for controlling economic policy and management processes during implementation.

These and many other factors and determinants served to intensify service and party-politics activities. They were the basis for the preparation, at particular levels of management, of programs and schedules whose consistent implementation brought definite results.

[Question] May we ask you, Comrade General, to acquaint our readers with the positive factors, as well as those factors which had a negative impact on the results achieved.

[Answer] Briefly about the results achieved. First of all, I want to say that thanks to efficient management the required standard for supplying and servicing the military was achieved, as was the required level of capability and combat readiness. The measurable results of efficient management helped to reach this goal. These results, during the past 5-year period, are estimated at 14.6 billion zlotys (for comparison, these results amounted to 6.2 billion zlotys during 1980-1982).

This is also a meaningful contribution to alleviating the country's economic difficulties from the standpoint of putting a lesser burden on the marketplace. Let us take liquid and solid fuels, for example. In the armed forces for many years now a correct policy of capital investments and repair and modernization of heating systems has been conducted (the building of central boiler-houses in place of dispersed, local boiler-houses, improved operation of boilers, elimination of energy-intensive equipment, etc.). Unit standards of energy, fuel and liquid fuels consumption are constantly being checked and conditions under which they are stored are being improved. A system of limiting purchases and consumption of liquid fuels is functioning well, as is a system of controlling and examining their consumption, combined with a bonus-incentive plan for drivers and employees of technical and petroleum, oil and lubricant services for fuel savings.

A system of centralized garrison and between-garrisons haulage has been expanded with success since 1978. It combines the supply requirements of several units and uses garrison transport means to fill these requirements.

As a result of these measures, during 1981-1985 424,300 tons of liquid fuels were saved.

Numerous economy measures were also applied to solid fuels and electrical energy. These include replacement of 560 wornout and small-capacity central-heating boilers; replacemnt of 52,000 running meters of heat distribution network; automation of heat distribution systems in military buildings with a total space of 610,000 cubic meters; and rebuilding of 510 boiler-houses with a total thermal capacity of 420 GJ/h.

As a result of these endeavors, over 278,000 tons of solid fuels and 97 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy was saved. During 1981-1985 economies of raw energy materials resulted in savings of 4.3 billion zlotys.

The severe raw-materials shortage also makes it necessary to manage secondary materials properly. That is why the Ministry of National Defense has for a long time now been delivering secondary raw materials for the national economy in amounts greater than those set in the National Socioeconomic Plan. Thus, during 1981-1985 over 172,000 tons of secondary raw materials were supplied, greatly exceeding the initial tasks. Amounts in excess of quotas were as follows: scrap steel, 12.1 percent; scrap iron, 91.9 percent; and nonferrous scrap, 62.6 percent.

For the raw materials supplied to the national economy during the current 5-year plan the Ministry of National Defense received over 2 billion zlotys.

[Question] You mentioned the measurable results, Comrade General. What are the unmeasurable results?

[Answer] First, the establishment of principles of efficient management and, in connection with this, the dissemination of principles of good work among the cadre and soldiers who, after completing their military service, will carry the habit of thrift and good work to other areas of the national economy. Second, the systematically conducted education in economics, combined with specialized knowledge and expanded general knowledge.

We must be aware of the fact that the principle of efficient management must be observed on every job. Thus today, after all the simple reserves are exhausted we must put the complex reserves in place, and this is a difficult matter. In this case not only zeal and willingness are needed, but also knowledge, including specialized knowledge.

In addition to the unquestioned achievements in the efficient-management system, there are still the unutilized reserves and certain shortcomings. We can never say that at a given stage the efficient-management system is perfect. We will always strive to improve it. This is a constant and long-range process.

At present we should put the complex reserves into wider use. By making changes in the system, we should increase labor productivity and make better use of our production and service potential, and particularly worktime, production area, machinery and equipment.

We have eliminated certain shortcomings in the system thanks to better solutions which will provide better feedback between efficient-management plans and all quartermaster-service operations, and most of all, will increase planning accuracy. The effects of efficient planning have been diminished by various types of losses caused mainly by lack of supervision, improper performance of duties, carelessness, and accidents, including fires.

[Question] The shortcomings which appear here and there do not completely eclipse the positive image. But what can be done to improve things even more?

[Answer] Most briefly, it comes down to such essential requisites of efficient management as productivity and frugality. This means that we must proceed so as to achieve the highest results, or perform given tasks, with the lowest possible amounts of financial outlays, without reducing the quality of the tasks and endeavors.

We are trying to manage more efficiently and eliminate the reasons for losses and damage occurring in the military which diminish the effects of our work. We are doing this through closer collaboration with other departments of the Armed Forces and especially through closer collaboratiion with the party apparatus, the military police and the military prosecutor's office. We are doing everything we can to eliminate the negative aspects from the quartermaster services where they still exist, employing military, party and social measures.

We are. more and more, applying modern systems-type solutions which allow us to utilize complex reserves. A proven example in this area are the results achieved through the centralization of haulages of supplies, which in 1984 alone permitted a savings of 1,890 million zlotys.

Effective 1 January 1986 we instituted new planning and control systems on the management-detachment and tactical-unit level. These discipline the operations of the quartermaster services and require them to apply, to a greater degree, economic and financial instruments. They are applied also to the cost-effectiveness method of evaluating quartermaster-services operations. As conditions permit, we will gradually put this method into effect. It should bring further significant results.

Education and training in economics is an essential and reliable method which ensures metrological efficiency, meaning that efficiency measures are effective from the standpoint of knowledge possessed. Commitment, willingness and diligence alone are not enough to conduct efficient management, despite the fact that these are extremely important traits. In addition, keen knowledge and the ability to make use of it in solving all defense and economic problems, in accordance with the requirements and combat-readiness of the armed forces and the principles of efficient management, are needed. To achieve this goal, a knowledge of the principles and laws of political economics, efficient operation and the principles of functioning of the national economy are required, as called for by the job level and position.

That is why in the quartermaster services general education in economics is given to the cadres and civilian employees of the army. It takes into account the connection which exists between general education and economics education. It is aimed at a general understanding of the economics of defense, military economics, and branch economics, including the quartermaster services in the context of economic reform.

Economics education is taught to all quartermaster units. The main problems concern reform in the national economy and the army, including methods- and materials-efficiency in achieving and maintaining the required level of combat readiness and capability in those areas for which the quartermaster services are responsible. Except that during leadership training of the quartermaster services cadre on the management-detachment, tactical-unit (equivalent), military-district and armed-forces-branch level, a great deal of attention is given to new systems-type solutions pertaining to planning of economic operations involving cost-effectiveness methods and supervision over these operations in the management detachments.

[Question] What benefits does society derive from efficient management in the military?

[Answer] First of all, we should strongly emphasize that due to efficient management the Ministry of National Defense produces its own (nonbudgetary) additional funds which are very useful in achieving the required combat capability and readiness of the Armed Forces. It also ensures that the required standard of supplies is maintained and that the living conditions in the military community are improved. In addition, through efficient management the army prepares high-grade specialists for work in the national economy, people with habits of thrift and good work.

It should also be emphasized that due to the development of its own military production and services, the armed forces to some degree supply themselves, thus partially relieving the marketplace of the additional burden. The dimensions of this production and services over the last 5 years, in terms of money, amount to approximately 117 billion zlotys. The greatest share is in production and assembly services (67.5 billion zlotys), production-training of railroad and highway units for the benefit of the national economy measured in terms of the cost-estimate value (22.5 billion zlotys), farm production (9.6 billion zlotys), baked-goods and delicatessen production (6.5 billion zlotys), and the Military Trade Center's contracting production (approximately 6 billion zlotys).

In conclusion, I would like to say that the main goal of the quartermaster services will be to continue to maintain the present standard of living, to supply and service the armed forces as heretofore, and to undertake such organizational and economic endeavors as will improve the quality and efficiency of management, and above all, contribute to ensuring the growth of the combat-readiness of the armed forces.

Deputy Defense Minister Comments

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Gen of Arms Jozef Uzycki, chief of staff of the armed forces and deputy defense minister, by Commander Jan Jastrzebski: "The Army is a Good Manager"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Comrade General, the statement that the Polish Army in the public's awareness is not just a consumer of the goods generated by the national economy is probably not a revelation. The belief is spreading that the army is a good manager, that it makes good use of the money appropriated for defense, and that part of these socially indispensable outlays are returned to society in the form of so spectacular a bridge as the Syrena in Warsaw, or dozens of bridges throughout the country. And after all, that is only a small part of what the army gives the country. We should mention the roads, railroad tracks, thousands of skilled workers, results of research and designs by scientists in uniform...

[Answer] It is good that that is what society feels and believes. The money which the state appropriates for national defense produces what is most valuable of all--peace and security for the nation.

The amount of this appropriation, and we all know this, depends not just on the needs arising out of the military and political situation, but also on the capabilities of the national economy. The armed forces budget is based on needs and capabilities. We are all very familiar with the military and political situation: the military threat intensified by forces inimical to us compels our government to treat matters of defense on an exceptional basis. And at the same time, the capabilities of the national economy, which is contending with serious difficulties, are limited. The needs of the armed forces are examined by the Sejm and the government with extreme attention. Every effort is made to reconcile them harmoniously with the capabilities of the economy. We do not conceal anything. It was not so long ago, after all, that we published figures on defense expenditures. The army tries to be a good manager. It does a great deal to compensate society, at least in part, for the outlays made for defense, to produce benefits for the national economy through various organizational and technical measures, as for example, the one of which you spoke, Comrade Commander. That is exactly as it should be. After all, these actions take nothing away from our defense potential. They are good for it. They help to improve the army organizationally and technically. That is what we shall also do in the future. And we will continue to improve the efficiency of our military management, so as not to waste even one zloty of the money entrusted to us.

[Question] Final preparations are now being made for the 13th National Conference on Efficient Management of the Armed Forces. Much has been published recently in the mass media on the subject of measures to improve military management in the particular services and functional groups. But a comprehensive look at the problems to be brought up at the conference is possible, I think, only from the vewpoint of the General Staff.

[Answer] Indeed. In the General Staff, the basic planning and organization organ of the Ministry of National Defense, all of the areas of action and military life are focused as in a lens, to a specific extent, of course. It is precisely in the General Staff that planning work relating to the expansion of the armed forces is conducted; it is here that scientific, training, engineering, and economic endeavors are planned. All of these plans are appropriately weighed and coordinated so as to make use of the funds available--to achieve, to the maximum degree, the primary goal: high combat readiness of the Army, both now and in the future.

The preparations for the 13th National Efficient-Management Conference, which will be held under the direction of the Minister of National Defense,are coinciding with the final phase of work on the plan for the development of the armed forces during the next 5 years. We have coordinated this plan closely with the provisions of the National Socioeconomic Plan and the anticipated national income. We already know that it will increase moderately, and that obviously, it will determine the share of defense expenditures in the national budget. It is these realities which will demand particular frugality in the use of such limited outlays. That is why initiative, creative ideas, and efficient operations in all areas of military life are so important. It is our civic duty to always stop and consider how the results of our actions can be increased with the outlays available.

And as far as articles on the subject of efficient management, which you spoke of, are concerned, we follow them closely, study them, and try to extract everything that is good and worthy of dissemination. They contain much about ideas which have already been implemented, solutions which have been verified, and results which have been obtained. But there is too little, in my opinion, criticism and searching. I think that the authors of these statements will submit many new proposals and creative ideas during the conference.

[Question] What goals have the organizers of this conference set for it?

[Answer] Briefly speaking, there are two primary goals. First, we want to take a careful look at the results achieved thus far and how the tasks assigned by the Minister of National Defense have been accomplished. A discussion at the conference, in a wide, professional group, should serve as a forum at which to exchange views and inspire greater efforts towards savings, so essential at this time. There should also be an element of education in economics. Also, during this conference, we want to honor those who have been the most thrifty, to show their accomplishments, to reward them for their work and efforts. Second, we intend to submit and jointly discuss the primary socioeconomic determinants which will immediately affect the development of the armed forces. Our discussions will be based on the resolutions of the National Party-Economic Conference and the 23rd Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, the assumptions of the National Socioeconomic Plan, and the many accomplishments since the last conference due to implementation of an efficient-management system in the army. I believe that this will enable us to outline new, more effective, courses of action to improve efficiency and to open up and utilize the increasingly complex reserves in 1986 as well as during the entire 5-year period.

[Question] Can we today, even before the conference, Comrade General, persuade you to give us an assessment of the results of efficient management in the army thus far?

[Answer] You can. Many statistics are available, but dry statistics are not what is most important. All efficiency-improvement accomplishments can be traced to military activeness in the performance of tasks assigned to the

Ministry of National Defense, stemming from the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the plenary meetings of the PZPR Central Committee, and the decisions of the government.

We have made good use of the time that has elapsed since the last conference. The assignments of the Minister of National Defense have been fully accomplished. We have achieved the results envisaged, and even gone significantly beyond that which had been envisaged. We could say a great deal about accomplishments and cite figures and facts. I will mention only a few.

We believe that the system of economic education in the military has been improved during the period just passed, and that the results of this education have made for thrifty management, better working and serving conditions for the cadre and the soldiers, proper attitudes and habits of efficient management. For many young people, the army has become not just a "school of life" but also a "school of efficient, economic thought and action." This has allowed us to cope with economic difficulties by ourselves, and with good results.

Another important problem: organization and leadership. Your newspaper promotes the slogan, "the winners are those who are better led," which underscores the importance of organization. To improve the organization means, among other things, to improve the organizational structures. We are doing this. In comparison with western armies, our armed forces are more economical from the standpoint of numbers of professional soldiers. Structural changes have already been made which have permitted us to use even some cadre reserves. We are improving work organization, simplifying procedures for settling service matters, and limiting the number of planning, recording and reporting documents to the indispensable minimum, using computers in so doing.

The training of troops and staff is also undergoing change. Improvements made in methods-organization, which have raised the quality of command and staff drills, and decisionmaking games conducted with the use of computers, have permitted us to make economies without reducing the fighting condition of the commands, staffs, and troops.

Technical modernization of armies is costly but essential. We are trying to schedule it properly, and conduct it smoothly. Where possible, we are modernizing equipment which we now have, increasing their combat qualities. An "army", if we can call it that, of efficiency experts, innovators and inventors are participating in this modernization. Over 80 percent of the designs submitted by them have been accepted for implementation, some of them in the national economy.

In investment policy we have taken the position that we build only that which is unavoidable, trying above all to make good use of existing facilities.

These accomplishments, of course, give satisfaction, but I believe that every good manager should look ahead more often than back. And we, too, should always look to the future.

[Question] That is exactly why, Comrade General, I would like to ask you to describe the most important problems which the 13th National Conference for Efficient Management of the Armed Forces will have to deal with.

[Answer] That is difficult... After all, the proposals arising out of the conference will be the result of broad discussion, the collective wisdom and experience of its participants.

I believe that thrift and effficient management, which is one of the most important factors in the country's future development, is regarded in the army as a duty, as a task of the highest priority, as stated in the resolution of the 23rd Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee which defines the party's tasks in the implementation of the National Annual Plan for 1986.

I always remember the words spoken by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, that there is no area in our socioeconomic life in which more cannot be done, in which it would not be possible to do better.

This statement will be the guiding principle of our conference. After all, it should not only sum up the unquestioned achievements. It should, above all, encourage criticism in the military community. It should detect weaknesses, stimulate a search for newer, bold solutions, and consistent application of these solutions in military practice.

During the previous conference, the Minister of National Defense, General of Arms Florian Siwicki, called economical management our weapon in the struggle for full implementation of the plan for developing and modernizing the armed forces. We are making use of this weapon. The conference will help to improve it, to stimulate efficient management, to discover new reserves. After all, we have many experienced specialists, people who are wise and resourceful. Their quests should be encouraged by our interest, goodwill, and the assistance of commanders and chiefs, and party and social organizations.

Economic Institute Commander Comments

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Col Marian Koch, commander of the Military Economic Institute (MEI), by Andrzej Medykowski; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Efficient management--figures, indexes, reflecting billions of zlotys saved. Behind this are the ideas and efforts of concrete people. They do this not simply as a service obligation. How does it happen that they want to be thrifty? Where do such people come from?

[Answer] The essence of the matter lies in people's attitudes and motivation. In the army, higher-order factors decide, although material incentives are also important. The stimulation of results of training, efficient utilization of people and material resources, makes for awareness. In shaping this awareness, close cooperation between the party-political apparatus and the technical and quartermaster services, who hold most of the military assets, plays a leading role.

The correct propagation of the essence of efficient management is very important; organizations and party echelons teach soldiers that they are jointly responsible for economical management, concern about armament, equipment and other military property.

[Question] That is, activities not dealing just with economics?

[Answer] We should look for answers to such questions in the sphere of ideology, morality and psychology, and we are doing this effectively in the army. Internalization of the principles of the political system, the desire to obtain collective and individual satisfaction, the satisfaction of creative ambition, prestige--all of these are enormously important for efficient management. Let us not forget that moral recognition, and not just material recognition, is important.

[Question] But good intentions alone are not enough. Sound knowledge is needed. Where can it be obtained?

[Answer] In the Economic Sciences Department (ESD) of the Military Political Academy (MPA)--the only center in the armed forces which grants master's degrees in economics, and in two areas: political and management, both in-residence and by correspondence. And not just master's, but also doctor's in economic sciences, for the needs of the higher officers schools also.

The activities of the Military Economic Institute (MES), of which we are an integral part, are closely connected with the activities of the Economic Sciences Department of MPA.

[Question] The Economic Sciences Department of MPA and the Military Economic Institute are one of those fortunate places where scientific research is conducted while cadre training is going on and there are all kinds of connections with practical operations. To what degree do efficient-management ideas originate here?

[Answer] Propagation of efficient management occurs on several planes. We have already mentioned schooling. Another plane is publishing. During 1983-1985 MEI employees published approximately 300 scientific reports in newspapers and periodicals, and also in the form of duplicated copies, textbooks and books. We make summaries of scientific research and prepare methodical reports, as for example, "Efficient Management in the Army--An Outline of Problems," or "Methodical Assumptions for the Preparation of Instructions on the Evaluation of Training Processes and Management in the Army on a Cost-Effectiveness Basis," which formed the basis for application of the ideas of efficient management in relation to concrete actions in the armed forces.

[Question] Economic sciences more and more strongly support management of the army, or practice. How does this process affect the activities of the regimental commander, quartermaster, or chief of technical services?

[Answer] What does practice derive from the activities of the MEI? That is a fundamental issue. Let me begin by recalling the well-known Marxist thesis that the goal of every science is to transform reality; herein lies its social meaning. The MEI is the only scientific-research center of the Ministry of National Defense (MND) which develops theoretical studies in the field of defense economics and military economics and conducts practical research. Since 1971 it has had a modest research potential and, dividing its efforts into teaching work and scientific research, it tries to make its research useful to practitioners, i.e., to the regimental commander, quartermaster, or chief of technical services. Proper utilization of human potential and materials resources during the military training process depends mainly on these people.

This requires both general military and technical knowledge, as well as economic knowledge. Our institute makes it possible to obtain the latter. The forms may vary--we have already mentioned the studies. Another form are courses or independent study of materials, publications and textbooks prepared by us.

So far as I know, commanders, quartermasters, and officers of the technical services make use of this in their daily activities.

[Question] Scientists know their thing and the company quartermaster sergeant knows his. Without his good management everything else seems to become less important.

[Answer] A scientist cannot replace a company sergeant or commander and the converse. But this does not mean that they should not cooperate with each other. After all, both of them have to know more and more: the scientist about the specific operations of the company, or to put it more broadly, the detachment which has a large amount of equipment of various design and great value; and the company commander and sergeant about specific methods of efficient operations. Knowledge of these methods may improve the efficiency of management. Of course, in order for the company commander and sergeant to manage better--in accordance with scientific principles--suitable conditions are required, and the creation of such conditions is not always up to them.

[Question] What is the remedy for this?

[Answer] The remedy is to strive for cooperation between scientists and practitioners, even on the lowest levels of military economic management. It is also essential that the research subjects correspond to the problems which are most vexing at that time to the company commander or sergeant, or more generally, to the cadre of the management detachment. As a result, proposals and generalizations will come forth which will be suitable for direct application in practice and which will have an impact on the effective development of that area of military economic management...

[Question] ... which is the domain of practitioners, i.e., the main cadre of the regiment, or to put it differently, the management detachment.

[Answer] Military economic management is a complex system, and as such it is the object of interest of theoreticians and practitioners. But it is correct to call attention to the military units which perform the function of management detachments. It is they who are the primary elements of the military economy. To bring this concept closer, it may be said that the place they occupy in the armed forces is just as important as that of production enterprises in the national economy.

In the management detachment, the effects of all actions are evident--the actions of the superior organs of the army as well as the actions of the organs of the detachment itself. Because of their large human and material resources, they can create combat readiness and capability of units under various levels of efficiency, taking the primary principles of efficient management fully or partially into account.

[Question] Where, aside from instructions, directives, guidelines and orders--which cannot always be studied in the unit for lack of time--can one find condensed information on this subject?

[Answers] Economic problems which occur in the unit, in the theoretical and practical aspect, are presented comprehensively in the book "Economic Management Detachment. Elements of Theory and Practical Operations." The officer and civilian employee of the army, regardless of his specialty, can find specific information in this book which can be of great use to him. The following subjects are discussed: problems relating to the identification of the detachment in the system of military economy; principles of efficient management; main economic processes; and problems relating to cost-effectiveness accounting under military conditions. Based on research, ways in which certain activities, which may form the basis of ideas which may determine progress in all operations on the detachment level, are also pointed out.

[Question] The 13th National Conference for Efficient Management of the Armed Forces is drawing near. Achievements are being summed up. What is the MIE coming with to the conference?

[Answer] The MEI functions on two planes: it teaches and it conducts scientific research. These tasks stem from the needs of the armed forces and make up part of the Ministry's plans. Therefore, at the conference we will present our achievements in scientific research and the applications of these results in practice, and our achievements in the field of economic education in the armed forces.

[Question] That is general. And more specifically?

[Answer] In addition to participating in the teaching process of the Economic Sciences Department of the Military Political Academy, during 1983-1985 we trained approximately 900 persons from the cadres of different departments and levels in specially organized courses and conducted over 50 two- and four-hour lectures in the central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense and selected military units.

It has already become traditional to organize, jointly with civilian colleges, a conference of lecturers on the subject "The Economics of Defense." Last year such a conference was held in Opole and the main topic was problems of the defense and defense-oriented industry. This year, however, we are organizing the conference jointly with Lodz University, and it will be devoted to the question of economic security. No one has to be convinced of the importance of these problems to our economy. A second course is now being conducted for lecturers on defense economics in civilian colleges.

The scientific-teaching employees of our institute are PZPR Central Committee lecturers. Many of them lecture at the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism and are involved in other forms of education. The meetings with the workforces, where lively and educational--for both sides--discussions always arise, are most interesting.

At the 13th National Conference for Efficient Management, the institute will present concrete theoretical solutions for the needs of the economy of the armed forces. We will also present results of 5 years of economic research on improving the economic management of the army. Unquestionably, much of this has practical application. We will also show our many achievements in the form of matters already completed or underway in the field of economic education. And in this, too, lies the answer to the question--where do these good managers come from.

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PROVINCIAL PZPR PLENUMS TAP NEW LEADERS, EYE 10TH CONGRESS

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 10 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

'Kubiak Report' Recalled in Poznan

[Report on PZPR Provincial Committee Plenum in Poznan by Maciej Lastowiecki and Janusz Truszczynski]

[Text] The subjects discussed at yesterday's Provincial Committee (PC) plenum, which was conducted by Edward Lukasik, PC first secretary, included an assessment of the execution of the 1985 plan and the 3-year plan in Poznan Province, and approval of the plans for 1986 and 1986-1990.

The provincial party organization's tasks relating to preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress were also discussed. Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus took part in the deliberations, as well as the director of the chancery of the secretariat, Boguslaw Kolodziejczak.

The report of the PC executive board was presented by PC secretary Stanislaw Piotrowicz. Economic reform had a positive effect on implementation of the 3-year plan, the report stated. It contributed to an increase in the rate of production, which during the past 3 years grew by 24 percent. During this period also, a more rapid growth of production for the market, export and small-scale manufacture, in relation to overall production, was noted. This was achieved through a growth in labor productivity. Agriculture did very well, which made it possible to reduce state control over commodities.

In addition to the positive aspects, a number of negative ones were observed. We are still grappling with inefficiency, low effectiveness of investment processes, and poor quality of production and services. Wage-productivity ratios are incorrect and there is no improvement in reduction of manufacturing costs.

A great deal of space in the report was devoted to housing construction. Thanks to the consistent activities of the party organizations and construction-enterprise crews, it has been possible to halt the decline in construction during the past 3 years. In public housing, 15,865 units have been completed, which exceeds the plan. There has also been an improvement in the availability of water to Poznan and in pollution control, thanks to completion of the first stage of construction of a sewage treatment plant.

Some weak points have also been noted in the operations of the party organizations and echelons. Insufficient progress has been made in combating waste in the workplaces, poor management, and bad work discipline. Unsatisfactory results have also been obtained in solving problems such as cost-fixing and the price of technical and organizational progress. The party organizations must give more attention to these problems.

Courses of action for agriculture in the plan for 1986-1990 constitute a continuation of the intentions of the past 3 years. Priority has been given to municipal and housing management, agriculture, health protection, and education, as reflected in the structure of the division of investment outlays. These priorities were given public support during the discussion on the 5-year plan.

If these tasks are to be accomplished, modernization must be accelerated, maximum use must be made of production capacity, there must be greater compulsion towards economical management, and the struggle with inefficiency and waste must be intensified as well as the activeness of the entire provincial party organization.

Stanislaw Steplowski, Poznan governor, took part in the discussion, saying that although Poznan Province can be proud of its many achievements there is still a great deal of neglect in the socioeconomic infrastructure, and this is an obstacle to the province's future. This pertains particularly to municipal heating-plant construction, the municipal water system, and development of land for future housing construction. Surmounting these obstacles is one of the most important problems.

These problems were covered in the report which was presented to the chairman of the planning commission in the Council of Ministers. As a result, help was obtained from some ministries which included in their plans a number of investments important to our province, such as the construction of a beltway around northern Poznan, expansion of the university, and construction of a margarine factory in Szamotuly. Despite that, many matters important to the residents of Poznan will not be able to be resolved satisfactorily without the help of the central government. But this does not excuse us from the duty to make full use of our funds and capabilities.

Benon Polczynski said that the PZPR PC Economic Commission approves the proposals embodied in the plan. However, during the discussion a number of doubts came to light. They pertained to financial safeguards on the investments being implemented in the province, the realism of the plan for housing construction and major repair of old housing, and the use of local reserves of raw materials and scientific potential. In the opinion of the commission, the participation of enterprises in solving municipal problems through allocation of money and materials must be expanded. The postponement of several capital-investment projects, namely the "water for Poznan" program, modernization of the electric-power and heat-generating plant, and construction of a rapid streetcar, has also aroused the Commission's concern.

Zbigniew Cygan concentrated his attention on export problems. According to him, export should not be someone's "hobby" but a patriotic duty. He said that the preferences for export should be greater and that coproducers should also be allowed to take advantage of foreign-exchange allowances. He also talked about a problem connected with implementation of savings programs. The Swarzedz Furniture Factories have done a great deal in this area. For example, wastes from polyurethane foam and feathers are used in the production of upholstered furniture.

Walenty Trudnowski spoke of problems pertaining to development of small industry. He said that elimination of this industry in past years has resulted in smaller deliveries of goods to the market. Present attempts to revive the state's local industry are not adequate, as proven by the fact that a mere 5 million zlotys has been allotted in the 5-year plan for this purpose.

Klemens Ratajczak said that during the present 5 years we will have to grapple with problems more difficult than any encountered during the postwar period of People's Poland. How to accomplish these tasks when worktime utilization is declining, additional shifts are not being added, and, at the same time the number of people of postproduction age is increasing. As a result, households are becoming increasingly dependent on income from social services. That is why it is essential that strong measures must be taken to compel improvements in management efficiency.

Stanislaw Reder called attention to that fact that many enterprises chose diesel-oil powered vehicles for their motor pool. It turns out now that there is a shortage of this fuel. Therefore, to make the best use of transport, empty-load trips should be eliminated, work on construction of engines which use less fuel should be accelerated, and a new incentive system for drivers should be developed, because the one now in effect is not working.

Benon Jelinowski said that farm production can be increased if agriculture receives more nitrogen fertilizers, lime, pesticides, and machines and equipment. Installation of waterlines to the rural areas is also essential. That is why the party organizations should initiate actions which would mobilize the people to greater civic activity.

Wojciech Weiss spoke of the tasks of the engineering intellectuals in solving the country's socioeconomic problems. If there is to be more innovation, if modern structural and technological findings are to be applied, the technical and engineering cadre must do more. The NOT (Chief Technical Organization) bodies support these measures. They will stimulate activity in the associations and strive to enhance cooperation between scientists and practitioners.

Ryszard Witkowski stated that outlays for housing construction in the 5-year plan do not cover needs. Therefore, the appropriated funds must be increased, the participation of enterprises in the construction of infrastructure must be expanded, and the municipal enterprises must make broader use of bank credits.

Comrade Ryszard Garczynski talked about the difficult situation in the Municipal Transportation Enterprise. There is a lack of people and of means of transportation, and technical facilities are inadequate. If the situation here does not change, we cannot expect transportation in Poznan to improve.

Wojciech Bobek called attention to the inadequacies in the food industry. It requires immediate modernization, use of modern technologies, and expansion of warehouses and cold-storage houses. Because these are not available, many food items are simply wasted. That is why more money should be allocated for this industry, as shown in the program for feeding the nation. In his opinion, an enterprise should be established which will specialize in construction of plants for the food industry.

Alfred Hofman said that new norms in construction result in more materials being used and higher costs. This is due to the fact that thus far a system has not been developed which would force all participatants in the investment process to economize. He also stressed that under the present profits structure, the building combines do not have the funds to provide for their own expansion. Under these circumstances, it will be difficult to accomplish the tasks assigned in housing construction.

Tadeusz Skubiszynski spoke of the tasks which must be accomplished in connection with the housing-construction program. On the other hand, Leszek Grajek acquainted those attending the plenum with the work of the communications-transport industry task force, which exists in the PC. He also raised the problem of delays in construction of the electric-heat amd power-generating plant in Karolina.

Jerzy Kwiatkowski concerned himself with problems pertaining to economic mechanisms. In his opinion, economic regulations should be tough, making it impossible for enterprises to obtain high profits by increasing prices.

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In summing up the first part of the deliberations, Edward Lukasik said that the program for the province's development cannot be separated from the realities of socioeconomic life, which are linked with the hopes and expectations of the broad masses of its residents. Positive trends which can be observed today, as, for example, the introduction of incentives into management systems, should be expanded and strengthened as much as possible. Nor should it be forgotten that the effectiveness of the implementation of the resolution passed at the plenum, which speaks of an improvement in the living conditions of all citizens, depends, above all, on us alone. On how much we do and how we employ the reserves which lie in the subjective sphere of sociopolitical life.

In the second part of the deliberations, PC secretary Jan Mielcarek discussed the provincial party organization's tasks in connection with preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. How efficiently the meeting of the highest party authorities proceeds and what it covers will depend to a large degree on the pre-Congress preparations. The approaching Congress arouses the interest of all people, of our friends and our opponents. Thus, the broadest possible masses of citizens should be included in the pre-Congress preparations, so that they can regard this Congress as being theirs. This means that there must be assurance of high party discipline, wide discussion of the party's draft program, and further improvement in the economic reform system.

Next the PC secretary discussed in detail the schedule of the provincial organization's work preceding the 10th Congress, with special attention to an assessment of the implementation of the program accepted at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress.

In a short discussion the comrades taking part in it shared their opinions on the preparatory activities, underscoring the urgent need for active commitment, initiative and discipline on the part of all party members.

At the conclusion of the deliberations, Boguslaw Kolodziejczak took the floor. He said that the next few months will become another stage in the life of the party, a stage during which the past must be carefully examined. It must be honestly and reliable evaluated so as to draw the most effective conclusions for the future. We are thus approaching the pre-Congress campaign in the most responsible and serious way.

The fact that both the program and the Congress theses will be discussed in open party meetings must be regarded as a positive aspect. It underscores the weight of the international significance of this event in the life of our country. The period that has elapsed since the Ninth Congress was a time during which we learned anew to conduct a dialogue with society. There remains a great deal to be done in this respect. We must once more go back to the "Kubiak Report," severely assess the possible repetition of mistakes, subject new mistakes which appear to a penetrating examination, and do this primarily with an eye to the future.

If the 10th Congress is to fulfill its task, it must provide an answer to the question: What is the state of the party? It should not be necessary to add that the answer can be made after a thorough and honest assessment of the sociopolitical reality, made from the very bottom.

The meeting ended with the singing of the "Internationale."

Leszno PZPR Elects Sawicki

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 11-12 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The PZPR Provincial Committee (PC) met in Leszno yesterday in a plenary meeting. Central Committee (CC) secretary, Zbigniew Michalek, took part in the meeting.

Present also was the deputy director of the CC Cadre Policy Department, Jerzy Wojcik, and the director of the CC Letters and Inspections Department, Marian Kot. The meeting, which was entirely devoted to organizational matters, was opened by Jan Plociniczak, PC first secretary.

Plociniczak informed those attending the meeting that for reasons of health he has requested the CC Politburo to relieve him of the duties of PC first secretary in Leszno.

The members attending the meeting, in an open vote, with one vote abstaining, accepted Jan Plociniczak's resignation.

Next the chairman gave the floor to Kazimierz Paszek, who read a letter from the executive board of the PC expressing thanks to Mr. Plociniczak for his many years of committed and dedicated work in the party apparatus.

PC secretary Zbigniew Michalek, as empowered by the Politburo of the PZPR CC, recommended Stanislaw Sawicki, until now PC secretary, to the post of first secretary of the PC in Leszno. By secret ballot Sawicki was elected unanimously. After that, a plan for the work of the PC and its executive board in the first six months of this year was approved.

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Stanislaw Sawicki was born in 1943 in Adolfow near Chodziez in a family of intellectuals. He holds a master's degree in administration and has worked in state farms and education. He combined his career work with political and social activity, filling various responsible party positions, including secretary of the PZPR County Committee in Gostyn and first secretary of the PZPR City-Gmina Committee in Gostyn. In 1981 the provincial reports-elections conference elected him PC secretary in Leszno. He has been a member of the people's councils at various levels for many years. He was a delegate to the Ninth PZPR Congress. His decorations include the Cavalier Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, the Silver Cross of Merit, and the 40th Anniversary of People's Poland Medal.

Tarnow Elects Plewniak

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Saturday plenary meeting of the Provincial Committee (PC) in Tarnow, which was conducted by Politburo member and PC first secretary Stanislaw Opalka, was devoted to assigning the provincial party organization's tasks for implementation of socioeconomic goals in 1986 in light of the 23d CC Plenum resolution. Those atttending included: Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and CC secretary; Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the CC Ideological Department; Boleslaw Smagala, deputy director of the Cadre Policy Department; Stanislaw Partyla, chairman of the ZSL PC in Tarnow; Stanislaw Gajewski, chairman of the SD PC and member of the CC Presidium; Stanislaw Nowak, Tarnow governor; and the first secretaries of the primary level echelons and representatives of the largest factories in Tarnow Province.

In presenting the report of the executive board, PC secretary Edward Gajek said that the tasks which we are assigning today should be an inspiration for all party elements, for socio-occupational organizations, and the workforces, in undertaking the province's most urgent socioeconomic problems.

The tasks are based on the performance of the 3-year plan, which was aimed at restoring the economy. This was not at all easy considering the fact that it had had fallen into complete disorder and that manufactured production had dropped 15 percent over that of 1979. In addition, worktime utilization and production capacity figures were worse and the quality of production dropped significantly. Therefore, a course of action had to be chosen which would slow down and gradually eliminate the negative tendencies in the economy and ease social tensions. The 1984 level of production, 2.6 percent higher than in 1979, which was the best, speaks for itself. In the past year, despite problems in employment and availability of raw and other materials, as well as the difficulties stemming from a severe winter, this growth tendency has continued because labor productivity has increased. During 1983-1985 the production of products for export to CEMA countries and the Soviet Union, as well as to the second payments area [capitalist countries], grew at a rapid rate, and due to the initiative of the party organization the assortment of products has been expanded and many new products are being produced. Party efforts in behalf of closer cooperation between trade and industry have brought results: each year the province's market gained commodities valued at approximately 5 billion zlotys. Profitability of production improved as a result of implementation of savings programs.

Implementation by agriculture of the resolutions passed at the PZPR CC and ZSL SC joint plenum, and the PZPR CC and ZSL resolutions, made it possible to revive production. Grain and fodder crops were larger, followed by a gradually rebuilding of herds. Horticulture, poultry and milk procurement figures were also better. There was a definite improvement in the availability of farm machines and equipment to the countryside. During 1983-1985 almost 1.9 billion zlotys was allocated for land reclamation. As a result, there are now two new pumping stations, about 2,500 hectares of reclaimed land, over 11 kilometers of straightened rivers and canals, and 26 kilometers of embankments. During this time almost 100 kilometers of water-piping and 350 kilometers of gas-piping was installed. A number of capital projects of great public usefulness were completed: water intakes and mains in Debice and Tuchow, nine preschools, four medical clinics, and seven health centers. The construction of a Provincial Hospital in Tarnow, a Provincial Telecommunications Center, and a Specialized Clinic in Tarnow, went well.

However, these successes should not overshadow the tasks and problems which must be solved in the next few years. In industry the need to avoid disinvestment of capital assets is becoming more and more urgent. Quality of production must be improved, technical and organizational progress must be accelerated, work discipline must be increased, and there must be a closer relationship between wages and labor input and results.

Decisive progress must be made in tieing wage increases to greater labor productivity. In past years this was the weakest element in the economo-financial system. In capital investments, preference should be given to housing construction, health care and social welfare, agriculture, the food economy, and education and upbringing. The severe strains appearing in housing construction have caused difficulties in implementing the plan. Work connected with land development and the building enterprises potential must be accelerated. The provincial government's decision to allocate one billion zlotys to expand the technical-production facilities in these enterprises should help. The scope of maintenance and repair of old housing, under the direction of the workplaces, should be expanded. The establishing of small housing cooperatives, including those for youth, should be helpful here.

The discussion was begun by Henryk Lesniak, who concentrated mainly on the economic operations of the Nitrogen Works. He called attention to the losses, which cannot be made up, caused by reductions in electric energy and gas. But despite the disinvestment in equipment and the drop in employment from 14,000 to 9,000, just as much is produced as before the crisis. He stressed the need for modernization, automation and electronics.

Jan Reszetnik, chairman of the Provincial Planning Commission in Tarnow, in talking about the problems of low employment in the factories, suggested that the larger enterprises refuse to employ, for a fixed period of time, workers who left other enterprises which are partners to such an agreement. He called attention to the large reserves in the labor force. This is a question of using pensioners and forming management teams, which is not very popular at this time.

The main problem, according to Mieczyslaw Rojek from "Tamel," was allocation of materials.

Ferdynand Gollemo, from the Polish Economic Society (PTE) Local Board, reported on the Society's activities in applying economic reform. Wladyslaw Fornal talked about the modernization of the Prestressed Concrete Decks Production Works, which has not only made it possible to increase production but has improved working conditions. The workforce is doing a great deal of the modernization work itself, but specialized firms must also be employed. He also mentioned the lack of coal, which has upset the residents.

Bronislaw Soprych, in reminding that we have entered into the year of the 10th PZPR Congress which is to outline the prospects for the development of the state and the nation, said that talks and discussions during the pre-Congress period should be bold and responsible. He called attention to the fact that criticism is necessary, but that it should be by name, particularly in the mass media, which is prone to fault-finding.

Franciszek Guz spoke on the implementation of a savings program in STOMIL. Thanks to this program, savings have amounted to 270 million zlotys. He expressed the belief that good utilization of raw materials and energy and application of scientific and technical advancements will bring further savings. Aleksander Midura talked about the situation in agriculture.

The director of the Szczucin "Izolacja" enterprise, Waclaw Ofiarski, spoke of the need to modernize as quickly as possible.

Tadeusz Para talked at greater length about availability of consumer goods and production quality. One of the most important causes of the crisis, he said, is the disastrous state of quality. Because of this waste, losses amount to 600 billion zlotys. Therefore, the need for a radical improvement in quality should be a general goal of reform.

Jozef Sit talked about the present and future status of housing construction, reporting that 5,000 members and 14,000 candidate members in the province are waiting for their own apartments.

Henryk Koziol, first secretary of the PZPR City Committee in Tarnow, discussed the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in that city during the past 3 years. He called attention to a number of problems which must be solved as soon as possible, particularly expansion of education facilities, housing construction, transportation, and municipal management.

Leszek Sroga stressed the urgency of modernizing the Tarnow railroad station, which is now over 75 years old, and the transshipment terminal. Preliminary decisions have already been made regarding the latter.

The last person to take the floor in the discussion was Jozef Czyrek, CC secretary. In speaking about implementation of the policy of acceleration, which will be part of the 5-year plan and the party's new program, he said unequivocally that we must be able to implement this policy. He said also that we are not the only country in the world which is in debt. How we repay the debt will depend in large measure on the amount of foreign trade. Nevertheless, in our policy of dialogue with our creditors we must take the following position: Debt payment cannot take place at the expense of the country's socioeconomic development; it cannot unduly reduce the nation's standard of living. It may, however, take place with the cooperation of our creditors. The latter will be most difficult, however, because we signed payments agreements before the West removed restrictions and economic sanctions. Repayment of debt is possible in 20 to 25 years. The basic argument which will determine a solution to the problem is effectiveness of development. The year which we are entering is the first year of the 5-year plan, and how we finish this year and begin the following year will determine the line of policy called acceleration. We have everything it takes to accomplish this, but it will take the good work of the entire economy and the wise activities of the party members.

The plenum heard a report on the work of the executive board of the Provincial Reporting Conference up to 31 December 1985 and the plan for political-organizational endeavors in the pre-Congress campaign. The candidacy of Adam Markuszewski for the position of director of the PZPR PC Economic Department in Tarnow was approved unanimously.

The plenum passed a resolution defining the provincial party organization's tasks in the implementation of socioeconomic goals in 1986 in the light of the CC 23d Plenum resoltuion.

At this point PC secretary, Franciszek Rachwal, took over the conduct of the deliberations and reported that Stanislaw Opalka, Politburo member, has submitted his resignation as first secretary of the PZPR PC.

Secretary Jozef Czyrek took the floor: "On instructions from the Politburo it is my duty to inform you that Comrade Opalko has submitted a request that he be permitted to retire. Comrade Opalko was elected during an extremely difficult sociopolitical situation in the party in the party and the state. This required special commitment, dedication, adherence to principles, courage, enormous experience and political judgment. By his attitude and his conscientious work he met the demands and expectations of the situation. He performed the duties of his earlier positions, prior to assuming the PC first secretary position, well, beginning with journeyman to managing director of the Nitrogen Works." In a secret vote, those attending the plenum unanimously acceded to Opalka's request that he be relieved of the post of PC first secretary in Tarnow. Secretary Czyrek, speaking for the Politburo and the first secretary of the CC, Wojciech Jaruzelski, warmly thanked him for his dedicated work, at the same time handing him a statement addressed to him by Jaruzelski.*

Others who sent thanks to Stanislaw Opalka for his work included Stanislaw Partyla, ZSL PC chairman, Stanislaw Gajewski, SD PC chairman, Stanislaw Nowak, governor of Tarnow, representatives of workplaces and youth. In thanking everyone, Opalka said that these warm words are the greatest thanks for him. He also expressed his willingness to work further for the good of the country and the province.

Jozef Czyrek, also in behalf of the Politburo, recommended Wladyslaw Plewniak for the position of first secretary of the PZPR PC in Tarnow. By secret ballot 57 of 59 persons attending the plenum voted to elect Plewniak to the post. Taking the floor, Plewniak sincerely thanked the party leadership, the executive board of the PC, and the plenum members, for electing him to this honored and responsible position.

The plenum concluded with the singing of the "Internationale."

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Wladyslaw Plewniak was born on 12 October 1945 in Pibice near Krakow in a peasant family. He is a college graduate with a master's degree in economics and has been a member of the PZPR since 1970.

In 1969 after graduaating from the Higher School of Economics in Krakow, he began his career work in the Provincial Footwear Trade Enterprise in Krakow as economist. He became active in the youth movement at an early age, and in 1971 he became tenured and held the following posts: Chairman of the County Board of the Rural Youth Union in Krakow, chairman of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth Provincial Council and chairman of the Provincial Council of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in Tarnow. During this period he was a member of the Provincial People's Council in Krakow and Tarnow and was active in agricultural self-managements and rural sports organizations. He was a member of the executive board of the PZPR County Committee in Krakow, the PZPR PC in Krakow and the PZPR PC in Tarnow.

In 1978 he began to work in the PZPR PC in Tarnow where initially he was director of the Organizational Department. In 1982 he was elected PC secretary. He is very hardworking, is thoroughly familiar with problems, and is fully committed to party activities. He holds the Silver and Gold Crosses of Merit.

*Statement from PXPR CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to Stanislaw Opalka on the occasion of his retirement:

Dear Comrade:

Accept my sincere thanks for your dedicated and fruitful work as first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Tarnow. By your commitment and attitude as a communist and patriot you have earned sincere praise and thanks. Under your leadership, the Tarnow party organization acquired new strength and can be credited with many important achievements. I wish you good health and long life in your further work for the good of the party and socialist Poland.

Elblag PZPR Elects Smagala

Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 14 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on PZPR Plenum in Elblag by Miroslaw Dymczak]

[Text] The tasks of the provincial party organization ensuing from the CC 23d Plenum, measures and actions to be taken prior to the 10th Party Congress, and organizational matters--these made up the agenda of yesterday's plenary meeting of the party's provincial committee in Elblag.

Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR CC secretary, and Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the CC Cadre Policy Department, attended the meeting. Present also were the members of the central party authorities in Elblag Province and the first secretaries of the primary echelons. The following persons were also invited to attend: Franciszek Socha, ZSL PC chairman; Stanislaw Baranski, SD PC chairman; Ryszard Swiecicki, Provincial People's Council chairman; Col Ryszard Urlinski, governor; Ryszard Szkolnicki, chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth Provincial Council; and Jaroslaw Dywizjusz, Provincial Administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth.

The report of the Provincial Committee's executive board on the tasks ensuing from the CC 23d Plenum resolution was delivered by PC secretary Jerzy Gliszczynski. He began by saying that most of the provisions of the socioeconomic plan for Elblag Province for the years 1983-1985 have been implemented. The achievements of the province's industry, particularly the cooperative industry, place it among the country's leaders.

Agriculture has done well, especially plant production. Successful implementation of the government's May 1983 resolution, which allocated additional funds for modernization of flood-prevention systems and land reclamation in Zulawy, had a great deal to do with this.

However, both in industry and in agriculture much more can be done. In the first of these better use could be made of working time, raw and other materials, and fuels and energy, and the quality of products could be greatly improved. The most unfavorable aspect in agriculture is the drop in cattle herds, and particularly cows, which means that milk delivereies are much lower.

Putting these reserves to work is the main task for the current year and the entire 5 years now just begun. In industry, export must be intensified and action to halt inflation and reduce manucturing costs must be more effective. The technical-engineering and economics staffs of the enterprises, and party members also, must play a leading role here. A great deal of attention must be paid to improvements in construction, primarily housing. It is true that it fulfilled its tasks in this respect for the years 1983-1985, but it has not fully satisfied the expectations of the people.

The discussion prior to the 10th Party Congress will also help to define the ways in which the management efficiency of Elblag Province can be improved in the coming years. The provincial party organization is appealing to all party members and to those who do not belong to the party but who are not indifferent to the future of our socialist motherland, to take part in this discussion.

Col Ryszard Urlinski, governor, next took the floor, presenting the detailed results of the implementation of the tasks for 1983-1985 and the draft of the plan for the current year. [These subjects were discussed in yesterday's issue of this newspaper, in the report on the governor's press conference. Therefore, we will briefly note that industry in Elblag Province last year produced and sold products valued at 95 billion zlotys, 9.4 percent more than in 1984; grain procurement totaled 195,000 tons; slaughter livestock, 42,700 tons; and milk, 262 million liters. There was 5.2 percent less cattle (243,000 head) than the preceding year, including 6.8 percent fewer cows; the number of hogs (347,000) increased by 6.1 percent. During 1983-1985 5,672 apartments were completed, 96 more than had been planned.

In 1986 key industry production in Elblag Province is supposed to grow 8 percent over last year. Construction intends to build 2,146 apartments (7.7 percent more than last year), while 137 buildings will undergo major repairs. For investments included in the local plan, 11.1 billion zlotys will be spent. It is also envisaged that yields of commercial grains and plants in agriculture will also increase and that Zulawy will continue to be modernized. The province received 2 billion zlotys out of central funds for this purpose.

If the tasks for the current year are to be accomplished, the basic rule must be efficient management, thrift and economy.

The chairman of the NOT (Chief Technical Organization) Provincial Council, Adam Zapalski, said in the discussion that in the implementation of the tasks for the current year and the entire 5 years (1986-1990), responsibility lies mainly with the technical-engineering and economics staffs. However, they must be given financial and organizational assistance to enable them to be more efficient. The initiative here must come from the bottom, with no looking to the upper levels because, after all, enterprises now are self-dependent, self-managing and self-financing.

Jan Obrzut, director general of Zamech, talked about what is being done in the province's largest industry to modernize products. During this 5-year plan it will produce materials-efficient, multifunctional 465 KW capacity turbines for the first Polish atomic power plant in Zarnowiec. It will continue to work on the design of 1,000-megawatt atomic power units, build prototypes of 370 and 220 MW thermal-condensation units, design a new type-series of 50-150 MW heat-generating machines, and modernize several dozen 120 and 200 MW turbines already operating in domestic conventional power plants. The program for rebuilding the turbine potential of Zamech includes a search for new cadres, which will also be done by building more housing and adding new vehicles to the plant's motor pool.

Roman Zaboklicki, a fisherman from Sztutowa, brought up the problem of housing construction on the Vistula [River] sandbar, pointing out that a private individual cannot build a house because of lack of basic materials--cement, pipes, asbestos-cement roofing material, roofing cement and paper, and recently also due to the raging prices of building lots.

The next speaker, Leszek Woznowski, chairman of the WZSP Board, in a more extensive presentation, described the problems of the work cooperatives in the province. This department has unquestionable experience in production and export, but is falling further and further behind insofar as its services are concerned. This is due to the ever-growing numbers of personnel who leave to take jobs in enterprises which offer higher wages.

This point on the agenda was summed up in a resolution which defined the courses of action of the Elblag party organization for the next few years in the area of management. Its intent is to survey the existing weaknesses and rapidly improve efficiency on every level of management.

The provincial party organization's tasks prior to the 10th Congress were described by the PC secretary, Ryszard Rutkowski. In the resolution passed on this matter, it is envisaged that the first pre-Congress conference will be held in Ostaszewo gmina, and that the last ones will be in Elblag and Kwidzyna It was initially decided that the provincial conference will take place during the last 10 days of May 1986. The Elblag organization will be represented at the Congress by 20 delegates, of which one will be elected in Zamech.

In that portion of the agenda dealing with organizational matters, PC secretary Zbigniew Michalek reported that Jerzy Prusiecki has asked that he be relieved from the position of first secretary of the PZPR PC in Elblag due to his change of jobs. He has performed this function for over 5 years. The CC Politburo has acceded to his request, thanking him for his many years of fully dedicated work in the party apparatus. He has also received a letter of thanks from CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The members of the Provincial Committee in an open vote agreed to his departure. In their behalf, Jerzy Gliszczynski thanked him, after which everyone in the hall sang "May You Live a Hundred Years!"

As authorized by the Politburo, CC secretary Zbigniew Michalek recommended Boleslaw Smagala for the PC first secretary post. Smagala is the former deputy director of the PZPR CC Cadre Policy Department. He is linked with Elblag both by his many years of professional work and his party activities.

In a secret vote he received 66 affirmative votes out of a total of 67 cast, electing him to the first secretary position.

In thanking his comrades, Smagala said that his program is joint work with all party members and all residents of the province in behalf of further, and even more dynamic, growth of Elblag. The main tasks he assigns to himself are the consolidation of the power and authority of the party, which is based primarily on the authority and personality of its individual members. All of them, therefore, should serve as an example of work quality, commitment and moral stance.

*

Boleslaw Smagala was born 27 September 1936 in Trzciana near Rzeszow in a peasant family.. He graduated from the Krakow Mining and Metallurgy Academy and holds a master's degree in foundry engineering. He has belonged to the PZPR since 1965.

From 1962-1967 he worked in Zamech, in Elblag, as a senior metallurgist and then as a department manager. He was also active in the factory youth organization. From 1967-1971 he was employed in the PZPR Provincial Committee in Gdansk, first as deputy director of the PC Industry and Construction Department and then as director of that department. From 1975 to 1977 Smagala was PZPR PC secretary in Elblag. In 1977 he took a position with the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry. He performed the functions of first secretary of the PZPR Plant Committee and then from 1981 to 1984 was managing director in this ministry.

On 16 February 1984 he assumed the position of deputy director of the PZPR CC Cadre Policy Department.

Slupsk PZPR Elects Czarasty

Koszalin GLOS POMORZA in Polish 15 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on PZPR Provincial Committee Plenum in Slupsk by Waldemar Pakulski and Jaroslaw Duchnowicz]

[Text] At yesterday's plenary meeting the PZPR Provincial Committee (PC) in Slupsk discussed the provincial party organization's tasks prior to the 10th PZPR Congress. The meeting, which was conducted by PC first secretary Edward Szydlik, was attended by CC secretary Henryk Bednarski and the deputy directors of CC Departments--Cadre Policy, Jerzy Wojcik, and Social-Vocational Zygmunt Czarzasty. The secretaries of the local echelons and the directors of the regional party work centers were also present.

Tadeusz Jarecki, PC secretary, delivered the report of the PC executive board. The pre-Congress campaign, he said, will be a good opportunity to review our strengths and correct the weaknesses which remain. During this period, it will be our duty to reach every party member, so that he can frankly tell us what is disturbing to him, what he would like to improve and propose. Party meetings will be an important part of the campaign. Every Primary Party Organization (POP) should strive to involve all circles of society in a pre-Congress discussion. It is important that matters which the party will bring up at the Congress are first evaluated and supplemented by the ideas of those who, together with us, will be implementing the party's resolutions. The party is gradually restoring its credibility among the people. This is shown by the results of the elections to the people's councils and the Sejm, and by the increasing strength of the party and its workers' character. Last year we accepted 952 candidates, 344 more than in 1984, and workers and peasants make up over 55 percent of this group. At the end of December 1985 our provincial organization numbered 28,555 members and candidates.

However, the success of our aims does not depend on party members alone, underscored the PC secretary. We need the participation of all of society, particularly now, in the pre-Congress debate on the draft PZPR program and congress theses. We are all waiting for lower inflation and more consumer goods on the marketplace. But this will be possible only when an increase in production exceeds a growth in wages. And we are still far from that, in our province, too. Another problem is economical management of energy and materials. Progress on this has not been good, and without it there can be no talk of a 20 percent growth of industrial production, as envisaged for the next 5 years. The same thing can be said about the amount of our export and the quality of our export offer.

There are many more, equally important, topics. We should all discuss them thoroughly and look upon this discussion as being an education in economics.

We must be extremely careful in our approach to problems which worry people, T. Jarecki stressed, to the suggestions which were made during the elections campaign for the people's councils and Sejm. They must constitute the substantive work of the primary organizations and echelons.

At the meetings and conferences we will be electing delegates. If the composition, by class, of the future party authorities is to be correct, workers, peasants, and young people who have distinguished themselves in vocational and social work should be among the delegates.

The pre-Congress campaign gives us an opportunity to greatly extend the front of our joint operations.

Zbigniew Rychly, director of the Regional Center for Party Work in Slawin, opened the discussion. He presented the preconditions for the pre-Congress campaign now being prepared, discussed the party members duties in this campaign, and the preparations underway in this province for this important political event.

Tadeusz Wyszomirski, Gmina Committee first secretary in Potegowo, talked about the strengthening role of the party in the gmina and the improving political atmosphere, as shown by the activeness of its residents and organizations.

Jan Morozowski, Gmina Committee first secretary in Glowczyce, said that the POP and the echelons will have to be more active if the pre-Congress campaign is to proceed correctly. He described the plans of the gmina echelon during this period and the problems which remain to be solved.

Jozef Kliszcz, first secretary of POP ZREMB in Jezierzyce, described the enterprises's management operations. There has been an increase in production and management efficiency, as proven by a distinct growth in labor productivity and export, as well as improved quality of machinery and equipment produced. This has been possible because the POP has adopted another style and method of management, its members have joined together, and a bold approach has been taken in solving various management and social problems.

Czeslaw Lejnik, chairman of the provincial board of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, speaking of the changes being made in public awareness, in promoting activeness and responsibility, pointed to the participation of the younger generation in the province's socioeconomic achievements. He described the Union's plans in the political campaign prior to the 10th PZPR Congress, which are directed at consolidating the organization in various youth circles and stimulating the young people to become active in work for the good of the Motherland.

Jan Zieniuk, City-Gmina Committee first secretary in Czarno, described his committee's plans in the pre-Congress campaign. He also pointed to some problems stemming from the inadequate work of some low-membership POP in the rural areas and suggested that more political and organizational assistance be given to these organizations.

At the conclusion of the discussion, CC secretary, Henryk Bednarski, spoke. He discussed the party's activities in preparation for the 10th Congress and described the country's current sociopolitical situation, which reveals that social and economic stabilization is continuing. With the end of 1985, the reconstruction of democratic changes in Poland came to a conclusion. Poland's isolation in international affairs was broken, and the unity and cohesiveness of the party and its authority among the people was stronger. We must be aware, said the CC secretary, that we are operating in difficult economic conditions. That if many public expectations are to be fulfilled, the party will have to do more in the economic sphere, so that the 25 percent growth of production envisaged in the 5-year plan will come mainly from savings of energy and materials. We should also look at the growth of the national income from various aspects, including a large population growth accompanied by a shrinking number of people of productive age. All of this requires a change in the way of thinking and acting in the entire party, which fulfills the leading role in creating political and social awareness. The campaign--the pre-Congress discussion, should consolidate the party and mobilize all of the people to greater work, through which the country will develop and the life of all Poles will improve.

The PC passed a resolution in which the course of action of the pre-Congress campaign is defined and which establishes the rules for electing 240 delegates to the provincial pre-Congress conference.

Next the PC first secretary, Edward Szydlik, turned the meeting over to PZ secretary Tadeusz Jarecki, who reported that Comrade Szydlik has requested the PC executive board to relieve him of the first secretary's position and membership on the executive board. The PC executive board approved the request. Edward Szydlik then spoke, saying that the CC secretariat approved his request and suggested that he serve on the CC until the time of his retirement.

--I became a member of the PC in 1981 at age 55, he said, not because I wanted to make a career for myself but because the party needed me. I now believe that for the good of the provincial organization it should be directed by someone younger, with experience but also with vigor.

Szydlik thanked the PC members, the governor, and the chairman of the provincial people's council, for their cooperation and wished them all success in their work in behalf of the province.

CC secretary Henryk Bednarski, in behalf of the Politburo, thanked Edward Szydlik for his past work and read a letter of thanks from CC first secretary Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. In open voting, with one vote against and one abstention, the PC relieved Edward Szydlik of the first secretary position and membership on the executive board.

The members of the PC, workers in the party apparatus, then expressed their sincere thanks and good wishes to Edward Szydlik, presenting him with a bouquet of flowers.

Following that, CC secretary Henryk Bednarski, as authorized by the Politburo, recommended Zygmunt Czarzasty, until now deputy director of the CC Social and Vocational Department, for the first secretary post. In the name of the shipyard party organization, to which Czarzasty belongs, Stanislaw Siudek, first secretary of the factory committee, seconded the recommendation of the Politburo. By secret ballot, with 63 affirmative votes out of 68 cast, the PC elected Zygmunt Czarzasty to the position of first secretary of the PC, member of the executive board and provincial committee in Slupsk.

At the conclusion of the deliberations, the newly elected first secretary thanked those who voted for him for their confidence and said that he will do everything he can not so as not to disappoint the PC members and the entire provincial party organization. He called upon them, the echelon's workers, and the entire aktiv, for their cooperation in working for the good of the province and its residents.

The meeting ended with the singing of the "Internationale."

*

Zygmunt Czarzasty was [illegible] in 1942 in Polny Mlyn (Ostroleka Province) in a peasant family. He holds a master's degree in law from the Mikolaj Kopernik University (in Torun) Law Department.

In 1968 he completed his internship in the prosecutor's office. He was active in the youth movement during his university studies and was elected to a number of positions in the ZMS (Union of Socialist Youth). During 1968-1973 he held a full-time position in the ZMS provincial board in Gdansk, first as vice chairman and then as chairman.

He became a member of the PZPR in 1965. In 1971-1973 he was a member of the executive board of the PC in Gdansk and chairman of the Science, Education and Upbringing Committee. At present he is a member of the POP in the "Ustka" Shipbuilding Factory.

He began his vocational work in 1964 as an intern in the Provincial Prosecutor's Office in Gdansk. Following the internship he was an assessor and then an assistant prosecutor in the office of the prosecutor in Gdansk. In 1973 he went to work in the Administration Department of the PZPR CC, as senior inspector. He kept in contact with the prosecution organs and in 1978 he was nominated deputy prosecutor in the Prosecutor General's Office. Two years later he was appointed deputy director of the Social and Vocational Department of the PZPR CC. Yesterday he was appointed first secretary of the Provincial Committee in Slupsk.

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PZPR ACTIVITIES CALENDAR: 9-22 DECEMBER 1985

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 1, Jan 86 p 21

[Text] 23d Plenum of the Central Committee

20-21 December. The PZPR Central Committee held its 23d plenary meeting and

--discussed the party's tasks in implementing the National Annual Plan for 1986 and passed the appropriate resolution;

--received a report on the implementation of the CC 16th Plenum resolution and the status of work on the draft of the PZPR program;

--passed a resolution on convening the 10th PZPR Congress.

In organizational matters, Jozef Baryla was appointed PZPR CC secretary. Changes in CC Department directors were approved.

Central Committee Politburo Meeting

10 December. The Politburo

--assessed the status of the execution of the CC 16th Plenum resolution and decided to send a report on this subject for consideration at the next plenum;

--discussed the course and results of Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit in Libya, Algeria and Tunisia and his meeting with Francois Mitterand, president of France, in Paris;

--heard the results of Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski's visit in the Soviet Union.

16 December. The Politburo

--discussed the state of preparedness of the draft PZPR program and the comments and suggestions on this document made during the Second National Ideological and Theoretical Party Conference;

--evaluated the results of a check of the execution of the CC 18th Plenum resolution. The implementation of the program for educating society in economics was also examined. Familiarized itself with the preparations being made for the congress of intellectuals in defense of a peaceful world future;

--heard a report on the visit of the secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) [GDR] CC, Erich Honecker, in Poland. Also learned of the course and results of the visit to Poland of Willy Brandt, Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) [FRG] chairman.

Conferences and Meetings

9 December. Politburo members Zbigniew Messner, premier, and Tadeusz Porebski, CC secretary, took part in the opening of the "Science for Society" exhibit in the Warsaw Palace of Arts and Science.

--The visit of Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, is drawing to an end. A joint statement was approved at a plenary meeting of PZPR and SPD delegations.

--Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (HSWP) Central Committee, came to Poland on an official visit. The chairman of the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club and CC secretary, Tadeusz Porebski, met with the Hungarian guest.

10 December. Wojciech Jaruzelski, CC first secretary, received Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the HSWP CC.

11 December. In connection with the 40th anniversary of CHLOPSKA DROGA--the party newspaper for the countryside--CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski met with the editors and local correspondents of the newspaper in the CC headquarters building.

--Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the Polish science exhibit in the Warsaw Palace of Arts and Science on the occasion of the approaching Third Congress of Polish Science.

--Politburo member and CC secretary Tadeusz Porebski met in Spala with a 300-member group of Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) aktiv from five provinces. Methods and forms of youth participation in discussions prior to the 10th Party Congress were discussed.

--The presidium of the Central Auditing Commission (CAC) evaluated the implementation of the 13th Plenum resolution and the tasks ensuing from the Politburo document on educating the society in economics, Results of a review of the cooperation between committees and their executing organizations from the Primary Party Organization (POP) were discussed. The meeting was conducted by Kazimierz Morawski, CAC chairman.

13 December. The presidium of the Central Party Control Commission (CPCC) discussed the results of the inspection, conducted in 10 provinces, on the

proper investigation of complaints and letters addressed to the Provincial Party Control Commissions (PPCC). The meeting was conducted by Jerzy Urbanski, CPCC chairman.

--The CC Committee for Management Reform and Economic Policy discussed the provisions of the Natonal Annual Plan for 1986. The meeting was conducted by Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and CC secretary.

--Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and CC secretary, discussed selected international problems at a meeting with CC lecturers.

14 December. CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski met with newly elected officers of the Polish Economic Society in the CC headquarters building. The meeting was conducted by Politburo member and CC secretary Marian Wozniak.

16 December. At the invitation of CC first secretary and chairman of Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, the secretary general of the SUPG CC, chairman of Council of State of the FRG, Erich Honecker, paid a working, friendly visit to Poland.

--the Town Committee in Kobylka near Warsaw received a flag donated by members of the party organization and workplaces. The flag was delivered by Albin Siwak, Politburo member.

19 December. The CC Internal Commission, meeting under the direction of Politburo member and CC secretary Tadeusz Porebski, discussed the sociopolitical situation in the gminas with the lowest numbers of party members. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and CC secretary, participated in the meeting.

--The CC Maritime Commission at a field meeting in Gdansk assessed the implementation of the CC 10th Plenum resolution on tasks ensuing from the state's maritime policy. The meeting was conducted by Politburo candidate member and PC first secretary Stanislaw Bejger.

--The CC Mining Commission discussed the provisions of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-1990 as to development of fuels and energy and addressed itself to the tasks of the National Annual Plan for 1986. The meeting was led by Politburo member Jerzy Romanik.

--The CC Suggestions and Complaints Commission examined the situation in the "Spolem" National Union of Consumer Cooperatives establishments in the light of the complaints received. The meeting was conducted by Politburo member Albin Siwak.

--The 2-day conference of first secretaries of ministerial scientific-research institutions ended. Courses of party action during 1986-1990 were discussed. Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and CC secretary, took part in the conference.

Party Echelons and Organizations

10 December. The Provincial Committee (PC) in Lomza discussed the provisions of the Provincial Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-1990.

--The PC in Chelm investigated the course of the province's socioeconomic development in 1986-1990.

--The PC in Krosno evaluated the current situation in agriculture and the food economy in the province.

14 December. The PC in Lublin discussed the status of implementation of the CC 13th Plenum resolution in the province.

--The PC in Przemysl defined the tasks of the provincial party organization in establishing a public-assistance program for schools.

15 December. In observance of the 37th anniversary of the Unifying Congress a meeting was held in the PC in Gdansk at which delegates to this Congress were present. The host at the meeting was Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member and PC first secretary.

16 December. The PC in Gdansk evaluated the state of the provincial party organization and defined internal tasks for the party. The meeting was conducted by Politburo candidate member and PC first secretary Stanislaw Bejger.

--The PC in Siedlce discussed the effectiveness of political-organizational activity in the provincial party organization. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and CC secretary took part in the meeting.

--The PC in Kielce assessed ideological activity in the light of the 13th CC Plenum resolution.

--The PZPR PC and ZSL Supreme Committee (SC) in Plock, at a joint meeting, discussed the status of raw materials and the farm-food industry to 1990.

17 December. Politburo member Zofia Grzyb took part in a meeting of a group of veterans of the worker's movement with the provincial authorities in Radom as part of the observances of the 37th anniversary of the Unifying Congress.

18 December. The PC in Jelenia Gora evaluated the course of the elections campaign to the Sejm and implementation of suggestions submitted at pre-election meetings.

--The PZPR PC and the ZSL SC in Sieradz at a joint meeting discussed the status of the implementation of the 11th PZPR CC and ZSL SC Plenum in the province. Kazimierz Olesiak, ZSL SC secretary, and Jan Zygartowski, deputy chairman of the CC Agricultural Commission, took part in the meeting.

--The PC in Rzeszow discussed socioeconomical development in the province during 1986-1990 and the party's tasks in implementing the plan for 1986.

--The PC in Walbrzych examined the state of the natural environment in the province.

--The PC in Wroclaw evaluated the execution of the instructions of the CC 16th Plenum and its own resolutions on consolidation of the position of the working class.

--Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and CC secretary, participated in the science session and then in the ceremonial rally at the "1905 Revolution" Cast Iron Foundry in Staporkow in the Kielce Territories, in observance of the 90th anniversary of the 1905 revolution.

--Members of the executive boards of eight neighboring City Committees and City-Gmina Committees met at the Regional Center for Party Work in Otwock to discuss party activities in preparation for the 10th PZPR Congress. Albin Siwak, Politburo member, took part in the meeting.

19 December. The PC in Konin discussed the principal tasks in expanding ideological-upbringing activities in the provincial party organization.

Interparty Cooperation

9 December. On the occasion of her 90th birthday, Wojciech Jaruzelski, CC first secretary, sent Dolores Ibarruri a letter of congratulations. A PZPR delegation, headed by CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski, took part in the birthday celebrations, Bednarski presented Dolores Ibarruri with the Polish Order of Merit Sash, awarded to her by the Council of State.

10 December. In Luanda, capital of Angola, the Second MPLA Labor Party Congress ended its deliberations. A PZPR delegation, headed by CC secretary Waldemar Swirgon, attended the Congress.

12 December. The secretary of the CC Workers Party in Ethiopia, Ashagre Ylgletu, visiting in Poland, held talks with the director of the PZPR CC Foreign Affairs Department, Wlodzimierz Natorf, and was received by Politburo member and CC secretary Jozef Czyrek. At the conclusion of the visit, an agreement on cooperation between the two parties was signed.

--Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [GDR] Central Committee, visiting in Poland, talked with Wlodzimierz Natorf, director of the PZPR CC Foreign Affairs Department. Guenter Sieber was received by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and CC secretary.

13 December. PZPR CC delegations, headed by Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the CC Cadre Department, Leszek Jaszczewski, deputy director of the Organization Department, and Witold Jasinski, deputy director of the Agriculture Department, ended their visit in the GDR. The delegation headed by Honkisz was received by Horst Dohlus, Socialist Unity Party Politburo member and CC secretary. He also met with the delegation headed by Leszek Jaszczewski. The delegation headed by Witold Jasinski was received by Werner Felfe, SUP Politburo member and CC Secretary.

--The PC in Walbrzych examined the state of the natural environment in the province.

--The PC in Wroclaw evaluated the execution of the instructions of the CC 16th Plenum and its own resolutions on consolidation of the position of the working class.

--Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and CC secretary, participated in the science session and then in the ceremonial rally at the "1905 Revolution" Cast Iron Foundry in Staporkow in the Kielce Territories, in observance of the 90th anniversary of the 1905 revolution.

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--Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [GDR] Central Committee, visiting in Poland, talked with Wlodzimierz Natorf, director of the PZPR CC Foreign Affairs Department. Guenter Sieber was received by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and CC secretary.

13 December. PZPR CC delegations, headed by Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the CC Cadre Department, Leszek Jaszczewski, deputy director of the Organization Department, and Witold Jasinski, deputy director of the Agriculture Department, ended their visit in the GDR. The delegation headed by Honkisz was received by Horst Dohlus, Socialist Unity Party Politburo member and CC secretary. He also met with the delegation headed by Leszek Jaszczewski. The delegation headed by Witold Jasinski was received by Werner Felfe, SUP Politburo member and CC Secretary.

14 December. CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a special message to the secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina, Athos Fara, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The Polish Council of State awarded the leader of the Argentinian communists the Order of Merit Sash.

--Stanislaw Opalko, Politburo member and PC secretary in Tarnow, received the representative of the CPSU CC political organ KOMMUNIST, Walerija Buszujewa, who was visiting in Poland at the invitation of NOWE DROGI.

19-20 December. A conference was held in Bucharest of the secretaries for international and ideological affairs of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist states.

The PZPR was represented at the conference by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and CC secretary, and Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member and CC secretary.

9295
CSO: 2600/234

LOCALLY MADE SM650 COMPUTER MODEL DESCRIBED

Sofia RADIO, TELEVIZIYA, ELEKTRONIKA in Bulgarian No 12, 1985 pp 23-25

[Article by S. Nachev, R. Petrov, and K. Krustev, Institute of Microelectronics, Sofia: "The SM650, a Bulgarian 8-Bit Single-Chip Microcomputer"]

[Text] In addition to the microprocessor families deriving from integrated circuits, single-chip microcomputers are also being developed in microprocessor engineering. These computers combine the functions of a self-contained independent system on a single semiconductor crystal and are indispensable in large-scale manufacture of low-cost products. Their range of application is constantly expanding, now including appliances in which until recently computer technology had not been utilized. Today these computers are used in washing machines, kitchen ranges, sewing machines, electronic and video games, automobiles, and many other applications.

Understanding of the importance of single-chip microcomputers to Bulgarian industry came early, and so the IME (Institute of Microelectronics) in Sofia has developed the SM650 MOS-integrated circuit, an analog of the MS6805R2. It represents an 8-bit microcomputer for applications as a controller in household and industrial appliances or as a general-purpose processor. It has been designed on the basis of microprocessor circuits of the SM600 family, and is embodied in a semiconductor crystal having an area of 13 square millimeters. It contains around 22,000 elements and is enclosed in 28-lead case. It can replace a small microprocessor system consisting of 6 integrated circuits of a high level of integration and 5 such circuits of a medium and low level of integration. It is mounted on a circuit board measuring approximately 250 square centimeters.

The SM650 microcomputer consists of the following basic functional units (Figure 1).

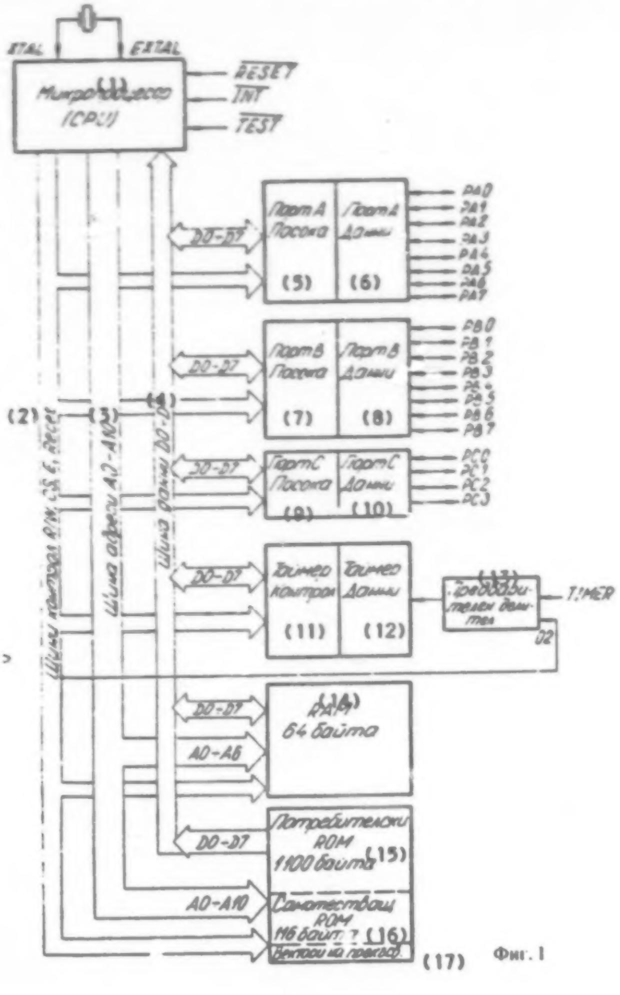
Processor: 8-bit, similar to the SM601.

RAM: 64 bytes, on the first page of the address field.

ROM: the consumer program run by the processor is written in 1100 bytes of mask-programmed ROM.

Input-output leads: 20 input-output lines divided into 2 inputs each with 8 lines and 1 with 4 lines. Each of them can be programmed as input or output.

Oscillator: the clock pulses required for operation of the microcomputer are generated by a built-in oscillator whose frequency can be externally stabilized with a quartz crystal. Operation with an external clock pulse generator is permissible. The maximum operating frequency is 4.4 megahertz.


XTAL
EXTAL
(1)
Микропроцесор (CPU)
RESET
INT
TEST
(2)
(3)
(4)
Шина контрол R/W, CS, E, Reset
Шина адреси A0-A10
Шина данни D0-D7
D0-D7
Порт A Посока
Порт A Данни
(5)
(6)
PA0
PA1
PA2
PA3
PA4
PA5
PA6
PA7
Порт B Посока
Порт B Данни
(7)
(8)
PB0
PB1
PB2
PB3
PB4
PB5
PB6
PB7
Порт C Посока
Порт C Данни
(9)
(10)
PC0
PC1
PC2
PC3
Таймер контрол
Таймер Данни
(11)
(12)
(13)
Предделител
TIMER
Ø2
(14)
RAM
64 байта
A0-A6
Потребителски ROM
1100 байта
(15)
A0-A10
Самотестващ ROM
116 байта
(16)
Вектори на прекъсв.
(17)

Фиг. 1

Figure 1

Key:

1. Microprocessor (CPU)
2. R/W, CS, E, Reset control buses
3. A0-A10 address bus
4. D0-D7 data bus
5. Port A Direction
6. Port A Data
7. Port B Direction
8. Port B Data
9. Port C Direction
10. Port C Data
11. Control timer
12. Data timer
13. Preliminary divider
14. 64 bytes RAM
15. 1100 bytes user ROM
16. 116 bytes self-test ROM
17. Interrupt vector

Timer: the built-in 8-bit timer with preliminary divider can be programmed to generate pulses, count events, generate interrupts, etc.

Resetting is accomplished by switching on the supply voltage over the RESET input and the internal low-level detection circuits.

Operation of the microcomputer can be interrupted in 3 ways: externally over the INT input, which is equipped with a zero-level detection circuit, by way of the built-in timer, and by means of a program interrupt command.

The SM650 has a functional self-test capability. The self-test is carried out by means of additional logical circuits and an additional 116 bytes of ROM in which the program is written. The self-test feature is an advantage both for circuit manufacturers and for appliance developers in designing input control.

Programming

The command set of the SM650 consists of 59 instructions and is similar to that of the SM601 microprocessor. The following new instructions have been introduced: bit manipulation (setting of 0 or 1) and commands for conditional transitions depending on the state of a given bit.

The number of kinds of addressing has been increased to 10 from that of the SM601, through improved index addressing and the bit addressing capability.

The instruction system of the SM650 and the different kinds of addressing allow flexibility in programming, something which is especially important in the case of single-chip computers. Despite the fact that the SM650 has been designed chiefly for controller applications, it can be successfully used as a general-purpose processor. Programmers who are familiar with the SM601 microprocessor can learn to work with the SM650 within a short period of time.

Development Hardware and Software

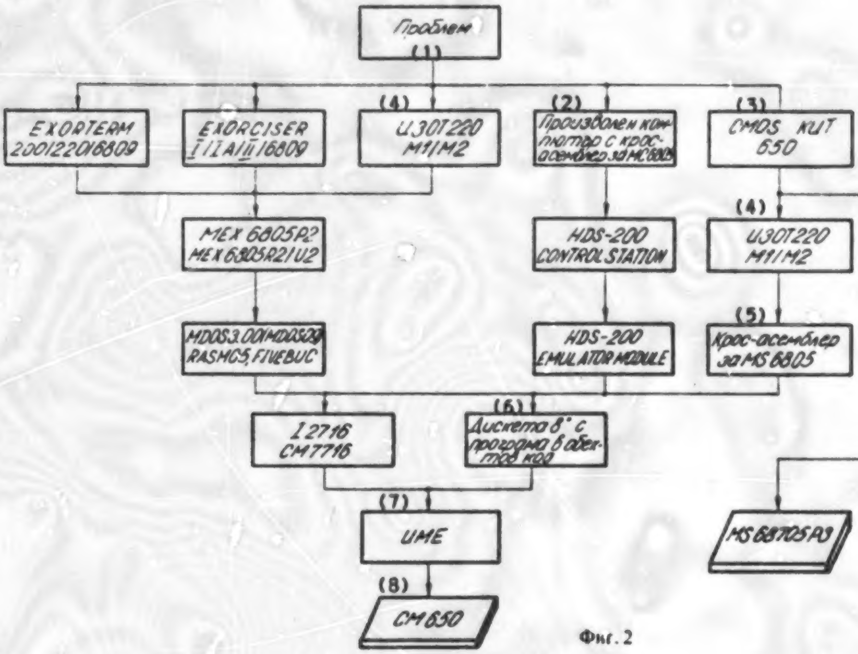
Figure 2 illustrates possible ways of solving specific user problems by use of available and proposed hardware and software.

MEX6805P2 + MEX6805R2/U2 Hardware and Software

A chip is supplied which is compatible with Exorbus (Exorcizer I, IA, II 6809 or Exorterm 200,220/6809), along with a diskette containing the corresponding operating system (MDOS 3.00 or MDOS 09) plus 2 programs, RASM 05 and FIVEBUG. RASM 05 is a macroassembler; work with it is similar to work with the macroassembler for the SM601. FIVEBUG is a control program by means of which the chip can be used to emulate operation of the microcomputer in the consumer appliance in real time, step-by-step or with interrupt points. It enables the content of the program memory and the internal microcomputer registers to be printed or modified from the system console, with the debugged program written back onto the diskette.

The chip can be used together with an IZOT 220; only a temporary chip from the microcomputer coupling to the MEX6805P2 is to be made for this purpose.

An adapter, the MEX6805R2/U2, is also provided with the chip to enable emulation of the operation of other computers of the MS6805 family.


Проблем
(1)
EXORTERM
200122016809
EXORCISER
I/II A/III 16809
(4)
ИЗОТ220
M1/M2
(2)
Произволен компютър с крос-асемблер за MC6805
(3)
CMOS КИТ
650
MEX 6805R2
MEX 6805R2/U2
HDS-200
CONTROL STATION
(4)
ИЗОТ220
M1/M2
MDOS3.00/MDOS09
RASMC5, FIVEBUC
HDS-200
EMULATOR MODULE
(5)
Крос-асемблер
за MS 6805
I 2716
CM7716
(6)
Дискета 8" с програма в обектов код
(7)
UME
MS 68705 P3
(8)
CM650

Фиг.2

Figure 2

Key:

1. Problem
2. Any computer with cross-assembler for MS6805
3. CMOS kit 650
4. IZOT220 M1/M2
5. Cross-assembler for MS6805
6. 8" diskette with program in object code
7. IME
8. SM650

HDS 200 (Hardware Development Station)

This unit comes in 2 parts. The HDS 200 control station is a self-contained device that can be connected by means of a standard serial interface to any computer or terminal at which commands are given and the user program is loaded.

The HDS 200 emulator module varies with the type of computer. It is connected to the HDS 200 control station and substitutes for the user microcomputer in the device developed.

The capabilities of this system are similar to those of the MEX6805, but no requirement is set as regards the type of computer employed by the user. This does mean, however, that there must be a suitable cross-assembler translating the user programs into the object code of the microcomputer.

Hardware Developed at IME

The CMOS KIT-650 is a circuit board with keyboard which can be connected by means of a standard serial interface to an IZOT 220 microcomputer used for writing, editing, and assembling the user program (IME has a macroassembler for the SM650). The object code obtained is loaded into the circuit board memory and the program is edited and debugged, being executed in real time or with interrupt points. The debugged program in the form of object code can be written back onto the diskette of the IZOT 220.

Functional Capabilities Programmable on User Demand

The user of the SM650 can program some of the functional capabilities of the microcomputer as he wishes. This is accomplished by changing a technological mask while recording the user program in ROM. This results in a user version version of the SM650 rigorously customized for every specific application.

The following are the functional capabilities programmable on user demand.

Clock Pulse Generator Type

The user is enabled to select the type of timing components connected to the oscillator of the built-in clock pulse generator, an RC circuit or quartz crystal vibrator.

1. RC circuit. Only one external resistor is used in this case for frequency determination.

2. Quartz crystal vibrator. A crystal vibrator with a frequency 4 times higher than the internal clock frequency required is connected in this case. It is also possible to introduce an external clock pulse at TTL level.

Output A Load Capacity

Every output A input-output line can be programmed to control directly either one standard TTL load only or one standard TTL load and one CMOS standard load simultaneously.

Timer Clock Pulse

Either an external clock pulse supplied to the timer input or an F2 internal clock pulse resolved over the timer input is used to clock the counter of the timer built into the SM650.

Coefficient of Division of Preliminary Divider for Timer

Programming is carried out in the range from 2^0 to 2^7.

Circuit for Reset (RESET) After Supply Voltage Shut-off

This circuit monitors the supply voltage of the SM650 and generates a RESET pulse when it drops below a certain level (4.2 volts is standard). It may be connected or disconnected, as desired by the user.

Method of Assigning User-Selected Functions

User-selected functions are transmitted along with the file containing the recording of the program in ROM. For this purpose, one byte (UMOB) whose bits are used to code the functions to be programmed must be recorded in this file at address $7EF. The contents of this byte are as follows.

1. Bit 7 (CLK): This bit assigns the type of clock pulse generator oscillator:

CLK = 0, quartz crystal vibrator,
CLK = 1, RC circuit.

2. Bit 6, not used; must be log. 1.

3. Bit 5 (CLS): assigns the clock pulse source for the timer:

CLS = 0, F2 internal clock,
CLS = 1, external clock pulse.

4. Bit 4 (LVR), determines whether or not the circuit for reset on drop in the line voltage is connected.

LVR = 0, not connected
LVR = 1, connected.

5. Bit 3 (PAD), determines the load capacity of output A:

PAD = 0, TTL load
PAD = 1, TTL and CMOS load.

6. Bits 2, 1, 0 (PDR), assign the coefficient of division of the preliminary timer frequency divider.

User Information Media

The functions assigned, along with the user program of the SM650, must be recorded on one of the media adopted by IME. The recording is used to generate a technological mask for the pertinent user version of the single-chip microcomputer.

Two types of media are used at the Institute of Microelectronics.

Flexible Magnetic Disk (Diskette)

The diskette used must be an 8-inch, single-sided single-density (SSSD) disk in standard IBM format (3740). It must contain the minimum MDOS system and user program in the form of an object file obtained after operation of the SM650 macroassembler (file with LX expansion). Along with the user program, this file must contain the UMOB byte at address $7EF. The name of the ordering organization and the name of the file with the user program must be entered in permanent form on the diskette label.

Electrically Programmable ROM

EPROM of the 2716 (CM7716) type with the program and UMOB written at the appropriate addresses is also accepted as a user information medium. The integrated circuit must be housed in conductive material and permanently marked as in the case of a diskette.

Only the valid ROM addresses in the SM650 ($0080 to $00FF, $03C0 to $0783, and $078 to $07FF) are read when the user mask is generated. The remaining information (with the exception of UMOB) is disregarded.

Note. The SM650 microcomputer is manufactured at the Institute of Microelectronics. Readers may apply for additional information to: Institute of Microelectronics, Microprocessor and Microcomputer IC Division, Sofia, PK 1184, Bul. Lenin, 7th km, Telephone 71-21-41 (Extension 537).

6115
CSO: 2200/65

NEW SYSTEM FOR SUPPORTING BASIC RESEARCH

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jan 86 p 6

[Interview With Istvan Lang by Denes Kovacs: "New System For Supporting Basic Research. A Conversation With Istvan Lang, the First Secretary of the Academy"; date and place not specified.]

[Text] As we have reported in our paper, the Science Policy Council of the government has made a policy decision, valid as of January 1, about setting up a National Scientific Research Fund (OTKA). The person responsible for the distribution of the OTKA is the First Secretary of the Academy. We talked with academician Istvan Lang, the First Secretary of the Academy, about this new method of financial support for basic research.

[Question] What has made it necessary to increase the support of basic research in Hungary?

[Answer] It is well known that applied research and technical development produce new processes which have practical uses, but this cannot be done without the acquisition of new scientific knowledge. The source of such knowledge is basic research, which provides needed results in physical and social science research. If this source dries up, technical development, the use of new technologies, and ultimately, production, is compromised.

Experience shows that in recent years great problems have appeared in basic research in Hungary. In industrially well-developed countries, 15-19 percent of the monies spent on research and development is devoted to basic research. In Hungary this proportion--due to the well-known economic difficulties--has sunk to a low of 10.7 percent in 1984.

In years past, our scientists have often and urgently warned at various Academy [of Science] forums about the dire consequences of this dangerous trend. The warnings have been heard by leading party and state organizations. The Political Commission of the MSZMP has reviewed the realization of the central ideas of science policy. It emphasized the requirement that in the future the proportion, intensity, and level of basic research must reflect the outstanding importance of this activity for our country's development over the long term, and that the material requirements needed for it must be provided on a continuing basis. A realistic assessment of the situation produced the National Scientific Research Fund.

[Question] What is the size of the Fund? How can it influence the revival of basic research, an increase in its share?

[Answer] During the 7th Five-Year Plan the Fund has 3.8-4.0 billion forints. Half of this can be spent on research expenses, the other half on on machine and instrument purchases and on the development of research infrastructure. According to projections, in the period 1986-1990, 152-164 billion forints will be spent on research and development in Hungary. If we start with the proposition that in the 7th Five-Year Plan we want to increase the proportion of basic research from the present 10.7 percent to 13 percent, we would need 20-21 billion forints. It follows that OTKA alone is not sufficient, but if it is used effectively it can provide an eminently important supplement to support funding from other financial sources.

[Question] If there are many tasks and money is in short supply, one must select carefully those scientific goals that can be supported from the resources of the Fund. What are the main goals?

[Answer] The decision of the Science Policy Council unambigously describes the main directions of utilization. According to it, the most important goal is the creation or improvement of the conditions of original, contemporary and internationally excellent scientific research. For this reason priority must be accorded to the financial support of basic research proposals which are based on the prior scientific achievements of the applicant, or in the case of young research workers, on their ability and talent. Furthermore, proposals that are in consonance with the long-term, governmental program must be preferred.

[Question] Considering all this, who can get support from the Fund, and where?

[Answer] Support is awarded primarily by way of an open competition of proposals. We anticipate two kinds of proposals, thematic and infrastructure-developing ones. The announcement for the thematic proposal competition, that is, for the support of a well-delineated piece of basic research has appeared in the middle of December, and the deadline for application is February 28. Thematic proposals can be submitted by individuals and collectives. In the course of judging, proposals from research institutes, universities, public collections, and enterprises will receive preference, all other conditions being equal. The rules make it possible that in some cases research contracts can be given outside of competition. The announcement for proposals in the area of the improvement of the research infrastructure will be published, as far as can be foreseen, at the end of February or at the beginning of March. Such proposals can come only from research institutions.

[Question] The submissions will conceivably exceed the financial possibilities. How will the proposals be evaluated, ranked, and when will the decisions be announced?

[Answer] We anticipate 2000-3000 proposals the first time around. Processing these--given that they encompass a multitude of themes--is a difficult and responsible job. The evaluation and ranking will be done by the scientific bodies of the Academy, or ad hoc panels, and by Hungarian and foreign scientists. We plan to complete this effort in three months. This is necessary zfor the decisions to be rendered by the end of June, so that the contracts can be awarded shortly afterwards. Even if this schedule is adhered to, September is the earliest when researchers can get money from this source. For the making of major decisions relating to the use of the Fund, an OTKA committee has been created, among the members of which are state functionaries as well as scientists of great reputation.

[Question] Could the money have been distributed with a simpler procedure? Do the rules not restrict excessively the utilization of the Fund?

[Answer] Of course, the simplest procedure would have been the mechanical distribution of the available sums, without any competition or ranking. This method would produce less debate and fewer offended people, but one cannot be certain that the truly valuable, new ideas would receive support. I am certain that the evaluation of proposals by many experts will have a beneficial effect on our scientific life and, last but not least, will spur the development of basic research.

The financial rules contain few restrictions, such as the one that the proportion of outlays cannot exceed half of the total sum. There are no other ones in this area. The support can be used to cover the material costs of research, the publication in Hungary of research results, or for paying the costs of international cooperation connected with a perticular research topic. I would like to remark here that the OTKA committee determines the proportion of personal and operational expenses and also how much of a premium will be paid to the participants on the basis of the evaluation following partial or total completion of the research project.

[Question] We are a small country and there are relatively few people working in each research area. How can subjectivity in evaluation be eliminated under these conditions?

[Answer] Even in large countries it is not possible to eliminate subjective judgement entirely. We have no illusions, but we strive to eliminate this harmful phenomenon. There is significant international experience with the competitive research proposal system, and over the past few years we have had some experience with it in Hungary. Judging at several levels, analyzing the prior scientific activity of the applicants, such as their publication record, and the inclusion of foreign experts is expected to help in rendering a realistic decision. Many of those who have applied but did not get support will, in all certainty, insist that they were treated unjustly and subjectively. We have to take this into account. Although the sums commanded by the Fund are rather limited, they are sufficient to satisfy the more easily assessed, useful requests. That is why I hope that when it is all over there will be more satisfied than unhappy persons. It is also certain that this fund will represent progress in the financing of research in Hungary. Finally, we cannot forget the sideffect of this procedure of competitive awards on urging everyone to greater excellence and higher productivity.

12845
CSO: 2500/189

AUTOMATION AND ROBOTIZATION OF TRANSPORT

Warsaw AUTOMATYKA KOLEJOWA in Polish No 12, Dec 85 pp 260-262

[Article by Ryszard Tolak, Ministry of Communications: "The Concept of Automation and Robotization in the Transport of Polish People's Republic. The Current State of Development and Conditions for Practical Introduction. The Possibilities and Forms of Multilayer Cooperation in the CEMA Framework"]

[Text] The automation of manufacturing processes as a component of technological and managerial progress is currently one of the major trends in world industrial development.

Industrial manipulators and robots are among the means of this automation.

Industrial robots are capable of replacing human labor on existing production installations that have attained a sufficient automation level.

They can be used in isolated components of the production process even when the general level of automation of the entire process at an enterprise may vary from segment to segment. In addition, the introduction of robots makes it possible to:

--alleviate the problems associated with the limitations of employment growth while at the same time eliminating the use of human labor on health-hazardous, tedious and unsafe jobs;

--achieve economic benefits from raising the productivity of plants serviced by industrial robots (increasing the production output); and

--attain steadily reliable quality characteristics of products (or operations performed).

It is clear from the above that the use of industrial robots is both urgent and important and is fully justified technologically and economically.

The capabilities created by robotization and the results attained up to now in the engineering industry have aroused interest in this issue in other sectors of the economy.

In particular, Poland's Ministry of Communications, appreciating the importance of these developments, has taken steps to analyze the organizational and systemic conditions that would make it possible to employ robots and manipulators in transport.

Efficient operation of transportation services concerned with goods and passenger traffic is predicated today on modernization and upgrading--a process that acquires top priority.

According to statistical data, the public transportation system in Poland in 1983 carried a total of 586.6 million tons of goods and 3469.1 million passengers.

The distribution of loads among the branches of transportation, as determined by the geographical specifics or the development state of the economy and transport in various parts of the country, and the characteristics of the freight flows and categories are characterized by the following cumulative data:

Railroad traffic........	approx. 69.5 percent
Motor vehicles traffic..	approx. 21.4 percent
Pipeline traffic........	approx. 6.7 percent
Inland navigation.......	approx. 2.4 percent

Due to the scarcity of liquid fuel, the share of railroad transportation in the overall traffic shows a tendency for growth. For increasing the transportation performance, the organization and management of traffic should be upgraded by using mechanization and automation of transportation processes or components of these processes. This includes such steps as: automating the line and station signalization, mechanizing and automating dispatcher operations, controlling the traction power plant, automating the passenger services, etc.

In view of the technological capabilities and the innovation needs, work has also been started to prepare the development and introduction of means of automation and robotization at the industrial ministries and industrial enterprises.

At present, the automation level varies in the different sectors of the industry.

While automation is quite visible in machine tool areas (semi-automated, automated machines and NC machine tools), the level of automation based on industrial robots and manipulators, as well as the use of computers, is still low. Only isolated manipulator units are used by enterprises, mainly in the processing of plastic materials.

The enterprises evince little interest in automation, which is a consequence of the fact that different manufacturing processes and even whole industries are unequally susceptible to robotization.

The development of automation in a field which has certain specific features, such as the maintenance and repair of rolling stock, is affected by the type of production processes. The characteristic features of these processes are the diversity of the technological condition of railroad cars brought in for repairs, small production batches and a large variety of the types of units being serviced.

Automation and robotization of repair shops are also limited by the poor technical condition of the available facilities, the level of management organization, shortage of skilled personnel and psychological barriers obstructing technological progress.

It should be stressed that the use of industrial robots for automation implies a proper level of organization of the production process, high quality of materials, as well as substantial investment, which under the current system of enterprise self-financing greatly limits the potential introduction of expensive technologies. In addition, the introduction of robots at workplaces and production lines requires the use of additional devices, so-called means of technical application. These include such devices as grippers, dosers, space orientation instruments, finishing elements, transportation conveyors, etc.

The diversity of this equipment is determined not only by the production processes used but also by the particular conditions at the individual workplaces.

The cost of the means of technical application may amount to a half and more of the total cost of robotization of a workplace.

It should be clear from the foregoing description of the situation that there is a large number of barriers limiting the introduction of industrial robots; on the other hand, the following factors should be taken into account:

—the rising labor shortages, especially on difficult jobs characterized, for instance, by tedious work or heavy weight lifting;

—the possibility of deriving large economic benefits by reducing the production costs, saving energy, better utilizing the means of production and improving the organization of production processes;

—the possibility of raising the performance quality of operations in terms of precision tolerances and their consistency;

—eliminating human labor on health- or life-hazardous jobs; and

—the need for introducing state-of-the-art automation technologies alongside NC machine tools.

In view of these factors, the Ministry of Communications has developed a program of automation and robotization of production for the period up to 1995. This program covers the following areas: the technological facilities of railroads, motor vehicles and inland navigation facilities. On the basis of domestic experiences with robotization and analysis of the structures of production processes, it was decided that the first to be automated are operations in welding, washing, painting and foundry workplaces, as well as production of spare component parts, regeneration and diagnosis of rolling stock brought into car shops for repairs.

The priority area of automation will include workplaces and production lines involving health-hazardous and hard work where automation will provide substantial economic benefits. The introduction of automation at the ministry's industrial enterprises will start with conventional facilities, such as the use of feeders, transporters, sorters, automatic measurement and control units, manipulators, as well as a gradual introduction of industrial robots.

Some unconventional systems will also be introduced with the use, for example, of numerically controlled machine tools.

In the area of computerization, small computer systems will be introduced at a number of enterprises to be used for production, organization, management and control.

Machining processes such as turning, grinding, milling, drilling and cutting will be automated on the basis of semi-automata and large-scale use of NC machine tools, especially to manufacture replacement components. Multioperation machine tools will also be used in this group.

Industrial robots will be used as automation means in the following processes: cleaning and washing assemblies, components and structural elements, collectors, tanks and ship sections; painting automobile frames and railroad car bodies; thermal processing, welding and casting; and servicing workplace groups and loading/unloading operations.

During the first stage in the introduction of automation facilities, the following items of the program are to be implemented:

--rolling stock repairs:

1) robot servicing workplaces in the group working on rims for wheel assemblies;

2) robot for automatic painting of freight boxcars;

3) robot for painting the frames of freight boxcars;

4) an automatic line for shock absorber inspection;

5) an automatic line for regenerative soldering of rotation pin surfaces;

--automobile transport repairs:

1) automation of workplaces for painting motor car and bus cabins;

2) equipment for automatic plasma welding;

--inland navigation facilities:

1) production lines for welding of ship sections;

2) automated lines for cleaning and conservation of flat and shaped sheets.

The automation will partly be based on domestically produced robots and manipulators, some of which will be used by enterprises already using robots and manipulators.

The estimated cost of the automation and robotization program at ministry's enterprises in 1986-95 will amount approximately to 5 billion zlotys.

The financing will come primarily from the enterprise's own funds supported by bank credits.

Special systemic solutions in economic-financing area are envisaged to stimulate interest in automation among enterprises.

The following activities will be conducted at the same time:

--enforcement of standardization of quality selection according to the requirements of advanced automation; and

--applications of technology for automation and robotization processes.

Effective introduction and coherence of robotization calls for well-defined organizational principles. This involves the following actions:

--the scientific research units of the ministry will carry out projects involved in the selection of appropriate robots and manipulators produced in Poland, the design of application equipment and supervision of practical introduction of this equipment;

--specially assigned design and process engineering offices will develop design and process documentation for workplaces and means of technological application; and

--the enterprises using industrial manipulators and robots will develop application devices, supplementing and adapting this technology to their specific purposes.

This strategy pursues the objective of shortening the period of introduction, reducing the capital intensiveness of the process and raising the reliability of operation of robotized workplaces and application equipment.

The implementation of the program calls for training the appropriate cadre of engineers and technicians specializing in various fields of technology both at research and development facilities and design bureaus and at the enterprises themselves. This calls for large-scale specialized training programs with the participation of institutions of higher learning and technical organizations, especially in the fields of robot applications, taking into account the design of technological application means, programming and introduction of robots and industrial automation systems.

An inherent element of all activities securing the complete realization of our program is the further development of forms and principles of multi- and bilateral cooperation with CEMA nations in this area.

The multilateral cooperation should be oriented toward:

—exchange of experiences in automation and robotization in transportation industries.

We believe that at the initial stage of this cooperation it is desirable to compile a catalog of concepts existing in the CEMA nations in the area of automation and robotization of workplaces at maintenance and repair facilities of the various branches of the transportation industry. Such a catalog will make it possible to:

—provide rapid access to information on the state of technology existing and available for use in an area of interest for a given nation, which would greatly reduce the time and cost of eventual practical introduction;

—avoid duplicating application work by organizations in the industrial CEMA nations as related to identical workplaces. The catalog should contain data sufficient for understanding the applicability of a given technological concept to a particular transportation or production process in the nations concerned. It also seems desirable to compile a catalog of robots and manipulators manufactured in CEMA nations, which could be used in automation of transportation industry. Another form of cooperation could be a regular exchange of technological data concerning the application and introduction efforts and also possibly technical documentation in automation and robotization areas;

—develop methodological instructions for evaluating the cost-effectiveness of automation and the design and building of workplaces serviced by robots.

9922
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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLAND

ACADEMY SPECIALIST DISCUSSES POLYMER APPLICATION

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Dec 85 p 5

[Interview with Professor Zbigniew Jedlinski, Director of the Polymer Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, located in Zabrze, published under the "Laureates of the Ministry of National Defense Prizes" rubric, by Roman Przeciszewski: "To See the Twenty-First Century"; date and place not specified; the first paragraph is the text accompanying the interviewee's picture in a boxed inset]

[Text] From "Who's Who in Poland," page 343: Professor Zbigniew Jedlinski, chemist, full member of the PAN, lecturer (visiting professor) at universities and institutes of the USSR, United States, Sweden and the FRG, chairman of the International Group of Experts in the field of ionic polymers, member of various organizations, including the National Committee for UNESCO Affairs, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and the US and Japanese Chemistry Societies and author of 55 Polish and 20 foreign patents. Preferred leisure activities: theater, listening to symphony music, reading, sports ...

[Question] Few people know that even Leonid Teliga owes his success to Jedlinski. How did this happen, Professor?

[Answer] Very simply, I also am a yachtsman, and what yachtsman wouldn't notice this? The yacht body in the water is not only susceptible to corrosion but also to the growth of microflora and microfauna on its surface. This effect modifies the aerodynamic characteristics of the floating object, reducing the sailing efficiency and increasing the power demand. I began to think of ways of reducing this.

[Question] So you went to laboratory tests, calculations, experiments ...

[Answer] Nothing of the sort. What helped was a combination of biological and chemical problems. In 1964 I was able, together with my colleagues, to propose to the industry the manufacture of anticorrosive coatings for submerged parts of ships. The concept was easy to sell. Teliga also made use of it. In his memoirs, he describes the moment when his yacht was pulled out of the water at an American shipyard. The Americans were visibly astonished: how could a boat be so perfectly clean? Teliga explained: that is thanks to Polish ship paint. Frankly, I did feel proud.

[Question] So, as they say, a Pole will find a way.

[Answer] This proverb has a pejorative connotation, but, indeed, a Pole will find a way. Doesn't history confirm this? I am thinking, for example, of the group of Kazimierz Smolenski, who worked before the war at Warsaw Polytechnic. They were the first to develop a modern technology for production of synthetic rubber, much earlier than the Germans did. This rubber, KER, was to be introduced into commercial production in the Central Industrial Region.

[Question] But ...

[Answer] Exactly, but. The war broke out. Smolenski was executed by firing squad. His collaborator, an engineer named Szukiewicz, however, survived and his fate brought him to the United States. What happened next? This method of rubber production was resurrected in the United States. So Poland has contributed greatly to the technological revolution in the American automotive and polymer industries.

[Question] Many will say, however, that in the area of polymers we are still far behind, while other countries ...

[Answer] The interest in polymers began to appear in the world in the 1930's and developed broadly in the next decade. In Poland, however, its time came only after the war. This doesn't mean at all that we don't have an important place in this area in world science.

[Question] In the world science?

[Answer] I didn't misspeak myself, and this is not an exaggeration. Our institute is cooperating with a large number of important scientific centers and institutions, both in the East and the West, and we are not looked down upon. Just the opposite: many foreign centers are eager to arrange for joint projects with us in investigating the structure of polymers, its influence on physical properties, the methods of polymer synthesis and their applications, in particular in medicine and industry.

[Question] If it is so good, why is it so bad? Where do we see those polymers in our economy and industry?

[Answer] This is the other side of the coin. We have good science in the area of structural plastic materials, but, unfortunately, the development of the industry is falling behind demand. I am a member of the Presidium of the Ninth Section, which is preparing materials for the Congress of Polish Science, and I have suggested there that the restructuring of the industry should take this problem into account. We cannot fall behind in this area! In the world, there is a steady 10 percent increase in the production of structural materials every year, and there are no indications that this growth rate will abate in the coming years. Compare this with what is happening here.

[Question] But we have large metal works, steel furnaces ...

[Answer] This is not the only way to go. Polymers are materials of the 21st century. Those who cannot or do not want to see it are not looking at things realistically. These materials are not just substitutes for steel and corrosion-resistant metals but also are invaluable thermal insulation and sound-absorbing materials. In short, polymers are light anticorrosive and durable materials. For example, these materials are used in the F-14 or Mirage jets, and what about space technology? Were it not for polymers, which have the property for absorbing thermal and mechanical energy and are used in spacecraft as thermal shields, no spaceship would be able to pass through the dense atmospheric layers. It would either burn up or be damaged badly enough not to be able to undertake a second flight. There are many other examples.

[Question] Take, for instance, motor cars. Bayer has already produced the first plastic car.

[Answer] This is nothing new for this industry. In the United States, the share of plastic materials in a modern motor car is currently 40 percent, and in the coming five years this figure is expected to increase by another 20 percent. The new applications concern not only accessory components but also new motor car designs which ensure better passenger safety in case of accidents. I have seen that, and it is no fantasy! The front and rear parts of this car are made of plastics. When a car is hit on both sides simultaneously, the result is an "accordion" at the front and the back, but ... the passenger cabin remains intact. No wonder. Do you know, for example, what bulletproof vests are now made of? That's right, of polymers! That's simply because, with an appropriate design of polymers, such a vest stops the bullet better than a steel vest.

[Question] Polymer design? This sounds cryptic.

[Answer] This is elementary chemistry and physics. Actually, at our institute we studied how the configuration of atoms affects the physical properties of the polymer. In other words, if we want to change and modify these properties, we must change the internal structure of the polymer. Then we obtain an entirely new material with properties quite different from those of the initial substance.

[Question] Do you always achieve the desired properties?

[Answer] That is correct, although this involves hundreds of calculations, recalculations, evaluations and tests. It is like the future cut to size. "To size" means here according to the properties we want to obtain.

[Question] Could you give us some domestic examples?

[Answer] There are practically no areas where polymers could not be used. In medicine, as artificial eye crystal, contact lens, for prostheses and as synthetic skin used for transplants and in burn therapy. In industry, they are used as durable anitcorrosive materials capable of replacing stainless steel. For example, the Metalchem Factory in Opole, which manufactures metal equipment and chemical containers (for example, of highly expensive chrome steel), asked us if we could reduce their costs by replacing the steel with an alternative material. We are now studying the possibility of coating ordinary steel with a polymer film. The results are encouraging ...

[Question] I somehow hoped that the first example will be the technology of plastic materials for shipbuilding, for which you received the prize of the Ministry of National Defense, category 1. But you didn't mention it. Is it a taboo subject? Military secret? Is this a matter of national security?

[Answer] I never take it as a premise that something is for defense and something is for the economy. My hobby is military history, but not military strategy; rather, the development of technological ideas. And what do we learn from this history? That the driving force of technological progress is the demand for technology, both in the economy and in defense. There is a reciprocal relationship here.

[Question] But people rarely say that or write about it ...

[Answer] I think that this is nothing new. This is simply history. The matters of economy and defense are closely correlated. We should not conceal this fact. How, for example, was margarine invented? During the Napoleonic Wars, the chief of logistics announced a contest for producing a food fat that wouldn't spoil. This is how a butter substitute was invented. And what about rubber? Remember, it was during the First World War, when the Allied powers set up a blockade and the Germans were cut off from the import of raw materials. There was a need for a certain technology, and soon the world learned that synthetic rubber had been invented. And take explosions and their use in everyday life in civil engineering and in building of mine shafts, tunnels and in landscaping. This is no secret.

[Question] So let us come back to the technology that we have already mentioned. What benefits will it provide?

[Answer] For economy, for shipbuilding, it means billions in savings within one year. These billions also mean a savings of steel. The technology is based on domestic materials; the production is relatively simple; and the durability of the structures is high. The polymer proved to be a perfect material for the entire shipbuilding industry. Actually, this is the direction--the replacement of steel with lighter, safer materials--in which the entire world is now moving.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

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END

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14 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report

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14 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Development of Silage Maize; Production Problems Identified
(Editorial; FELDWIRTSCHAFT, No 2, Feb 86).................. 1

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Technological Viability, Flexibility of Combines Stressed
(Helmut Koziolek; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 9, Sep 85.... 6

HUNGARY

Progressive Wages Suggested Instead of VGM's
(Adam Angyal, Eva Farkas; FIGYELO, 13 Feb 86).............. 22

Modified, Supplementary Role Urged for VGM's
(Gyorgy Rak; FIGYELO, 20 Feb 86)........................... 27

Giving VGM's Role During Regular Working Day Suggested
(Otto Pirityi; FIGYELO, 6 Mar 86).......................... 30

YUGOSLAVIA

North-South Economic Problem, Assistance Discussed
(Ivo Jakovijevic; DANAS, 7 Jan 86)......................... 33

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Regulation on Distribution, Assignment of Workers
(GAZETA ZYRTARE, No 4, Nov 85)............................ 40

State, Society Must Protect Citizens From 'Hostile Activity'
(Laze Leskaj; DREJTESIA POPULLORE, No 2, Apr-Jun 85)....... 46

Cooperation of Police Organs With Courts
(Ilir Cano; DREJTESIA POPULLORE, No 2, Apr-Jun 85)......... 56

BULGARIA

Leaders Congratulate SRV's Pham Van Dong
(SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 28 Feb 86)...................... 63

Commentary Views U.S. 'Restrictive Measures' Against UN Staff
(OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 13 Mar 86)............................. 64

Army Daily on Results of Spanish Referendum
(RAODNA ARMIYA, 15 Mar 86)................................. 67

Fatherland Front Appeal on Chemical Weapon-Free Zone
(BTA, 19 Mar 86)... 69

Assembly Committee Discusses Water Quality
(BTA, 19 Mar 86)... 71

Khristov, Belchev Talk With SADCC Delegation
(BTA, 20 Mar 86)... 72

Briefs
BCP Turnovo Okrug Conference 73
New Science Academy Members 73

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

African TU Cadres Trained in CSSR
(PRACE, 5 Mar 86).. 74

Briefs
U.S. Demands USSR UN Staff Cuts 76

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Increased Attention to Environmental Concerns Reported
(IWE TAGESDIENST, 12 Mar 86)............................... 77

POLAND

Military Institutions Gear Up for PZPR 10th Congress
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, various dates)........................ 78

General Staff Party Organization Meeting 78
Military Political Academy Meeting 79
Briefing Sessions for Military Engineers, by Waclaw Przybysz 80
Silesian Military District PZPR Activities, by St. Radziszewski, Zygmunt Szukaj 81

Democratic Party Central Committee Holds Plenum on Press Law
(PRASA POLSKA, No 1, Jan 86).............................. 83

Press Activities Calendar: 3-30 November 1985
(PRASA POLSKA, No 1, Jan 86).............................. 85

Selected Floor Debate Statements From 23d Plenum
(Stanislaw Gabrielski, et al.; TRYBUNA LUDU, 27 Dec 85)... 90

Changes in Rural Family Relationships Noted
(Barbara Tryfan; WIES WSPOLCZESNA, No 7, Jul 85).......... 95

AGRICULTURE — GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DEVELOPMENT OF SILAGE MAIZE; PRODUCTION PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

East Berlin FELDWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 27 No 2, Feb 86 pp 74-76

[Editorial Comment: on 6 and 7 March 1985 the 4th Maize Colloquium was held in Boehlitz-Ehrenberg. Joint sponsors were the Karl-Marx University Leipzig, the Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, the LPG Crop Production "Paul Froehlich", Leipzig and the Bezirk Directorate of the Agricultural-Scientific Association of the GDR, Leipzig. The following is a selection of addresses given at this important exchange of practical experiences]

[Text] In the GDR silage maize is grown to a considerable extent since the end of the 50'2. The introduction and expansion of silage maize production in our country originally was part of the socialist restructuring of agriculture. The production of silage maize made it possible to develop and utilize a fully mechanizeable feed production process. Within a few years silage maize was grown on more that 400 000 ha. The current acreage of about 360 000 ha has been relatively constant for many years (table 1).

Because silage maize production was begun in the GDR relatively early in comparison with other European countries, it has resulted in the formation of certain ideas about silage maize that no longer do justice to today's norms. This is confirmed by the following facts:

--The very late kinds of maize available in the initial years did not reach the minimum TS content of 35 percent, internationally required today, in the fully developed, husked cob amd 40 percent cob shares in the total TS yield. Because ripening times were insufficient and yield was determined mostly by stalks and leaves, factors like the distance between rows, plant density, seed balance and also the use of effective planting technology played a subordinate part.

Table 1: Development of Planted Maize Acreage in the GDR

Year	Planted acreage in 1 000 ha AL	 Maize	 % of AL
1955	-	10.1	-
1960	4 848	438.7	9.0
1970	4 618	336.9	7.3
1980	4 760	364.8	7.7
1981	4 741	365.5	7.7

1982	4 731	373.8	7.9
1983	4 734	372.6	7.9

--Because of insufficient ripening there were hardly any harvest cob losses so that row-by-row harvesting was not necessary. Maize cutting that is independent of planted rows is the principal way of harvesting silage maize to this day. This results in cob losses of up to 10 percent of the cob yield for fully ripened silage maize.

--The presently still valid evaluation system for silage maize is not directed toward producing silage maize that is rich in dry substance. This means that silage maize with 18 percent TS (quality level B) can already be put into quality level A when the energy concentration is larger than 570 EFr/kg TS. Cob proportions and the quality criteria determined by cob proportions are to this day not considered in the evaluation.

--The combination of planting intermediate winter crops and maize as second crops resulted in yield advantages under the conditions of planting maize that ripens very late in the season. Also, planting these kinds of silage maize as principal crops did not guarantee the production of better quality. On the other hand, the advantages of high-yield early ripening silage maize hybrids can be utilized only if a vegetation time from the beginning of May to the end of September is available.

The concepts about silage maize formed in the initial 10 to 20 years of planting still determine today the thoughts and actions of farmers in many places.

Table 2: Silage Maize Acreages in GDR Bezirks (1983)

	Planted Acreages in 1 000 ha				
Bezirk	AL	Maize	% of AL	Hffl (1)	% of Hffl
Rostock	376.2	22.8	6.1	164.8	13.8
Schwerin	390.7	26.1	6.7	205.0	12.7
Neubrandenburg	513.1	37.5	7.3	218.8	17.1
Potsdam	456.4	53.3	11.7	224.3	23.8
Frankfurt (2)	305.5	33.9	10.9	111.1	30.5
Cottbus	256.2	26.9	11.1	129.7	20.7
Magdeburg	574.0	45.8	8.0	225.4	20.3
Halle	479.5	38.7	8.1	131.3	29.4
Leipzig	283.8	23.0	8.1	99.1	23.2
Erfurt	385.4	26.9	7.0	134.5	20.0
Dresden	279.5	19.1	6.8	158.0	12.1
Gera	146.0	7.7	5.3	83.0	9.3
Suhl	71.2	3.3	4.6	74.1	4.5
Karl-Marx-St	216.2	76.	3.5	160.2	4.7
GDR	4 733.5	372.6	7.9	2 119.3	17.6

(1) principal feed acreage
(2) including Berlin

Development of Planted Acreage and Yield

In the GDR silage and green maize takes up an average of barely 8 percent of the farmland and 17.6 percent of the principal feed acreage. About 90 percent of the planted acreage is used for silage maize which goes primarily to winter feed. From this can be consluded that on the average about 30 percent of the rough feed demand for winter feed is covered by silage maize. Because production conditions in the GDR vary considerably, the production volume of maize is very different in the individual bezirks (table 2). The maize production volume is largest in bezirks where sandy soil conditions predominate and where pasture land constitutes a small proportion of of the farming acreage. Among these bezirks are Potsdam, Frankfurt (Oder) and Cottbus with more than 10 percent maize production on agricultural land, and Magdeburg, Halle and Leipzig with more than 8 percent. In the northern as well as southern bezirks climatic conditions for maize production are becoming increasingly unfavorable, but increasingly more favorable for red clover and field grass. This is the principal reason for the relatively small share of silage maize in the farmland and principal feed acreages in the respective bezirks.

If the maize proportion of the principal feed acreage is considered, a somewhat different grouping emerges. In that case, the bezirks of Frankfurt (Oder) and Halle, which are poor in pasture land, are in first place with a maize share of about 30 percent. In these bezirks, about 50 percent of winter feed for cattle must on the average be covered by silage maize. In the second group are the bezirks of Potsdam, Cottbus, Magdeburg, Leipzig and Erfurt where silage maize amounts to 20 to 24 percent of the principal feed acreage. Here too, 33 to 40 percent of winter feed demand is covered by silage maize, which is clearly above the GDR average.

The main problem of silage maize production in the GDR is the insufficient development of yield. Table 3 shows the development of useable yield potential and actual yields in the GDR. According to table 2, the ratio of utilization of the yield potential rose from an average of 45 percent in the years 1976/80 to a 57 percent average in the past 4 years. Internationally, the average utilization ratio is 70 percent. In order to make up this difference in the GDR, silage maize yields must be increased by 25 percent over today's yield level. Progressive enterprises have already reached and surpassed this goal. Insufficient utilization of breeding progress, which is not acceptable from the point of view of the national economy, is the result of the fact that progressive processing methods are utilized in production only with hesitation and often not in their complex form. Adherance to traditional concepts plays a considerable part here.

Main Factors in the Insufficient Development of Yield and Quality for Silage Maize

The following are the main factors in the insufficient development of yield and quality for silage maize:

--The partly extreme limitation of vegetation time through too late seeding and too early harvesting (table 4). A chief reason for this is the still prevailing practice of growing maize as secondary crop and intermediary winter crop. This practic can result in essential restrictions on yield and quality development of silage maize by putting more stress on the soil structure, by not providing sufficient supplies of organic substances, by increasing the mineral content of organic soil substance through plowing at higher soil temperatures in the middle of May, and by overloading water tables.

Table 3: Development and Utilization of Useable Yield Potential (EPn) in the GDR

Years	EPn TS dt/ha	Actual TS dt/ha	EPn: Actual in percent
1976/80	128	59	46
1981/84	132	75	57

EPn according to ZIMMERMANN H - 1984, ZIS Nossen

Table 4: Planted Maize Acreage as of 15 May (in %)

Bezirks	1982	1983	1984
Rostock	65.5	7.3	70.4
Schwerin	67.5	34.8	68.1
Neubrandenburg	74.3	32.9	74.4
Potsdam	65.1	62.7	93.9
Frankfurt	56.2	43.6	73.8
Cottbus	39.4	59.9	50.4
Berlin	75.7	55.9	78.2
Magdeburg	67.7	70.3	73.8
Halle	58.0	70.3	60.3
Leipzig	49.8	49.3	44.5
Erfurt	76.8	76.8	82.0
Gera	62.3	74.7	58.1
Suhl	35.5	22.6	76.4
Dresden	46.6	43.6	43.9
Karl-Marx-Stadt	60.3	81.2	70.2
GDR	61.8	52.0	69.6

Silage maize must be harvested when the TS content in the developed cob has reached 35 percent. Because the weather changes from year to year, the enterprise management must make possible an adjustment of the harvest date to the degree of maturation. Mature silage maize is hardly ever threatened by frost so that in most areas harvesting can continue to the middle of October. Through well-timed planting and appropriate harvesting current yields can be increased by at least 10 percent.

--Only about two thirds of the silage maize acreage is organically fertilized, a good half of this with stable manure and the rest with liquid natural manure. Contrary top international experience and scientific recommendation, fertilization of plants in growth is given little attention. For silage maize that is not organically fertilized yield losses of from 5 to 15 percent must be expected, depending on soil conditions.

--Many enterprises are still producing maize with the drilling rather than laying method. This results in overextended seed amounts, irregular seeding depth, deficiencies in unified planting, irregular development of individual plants, and often in a lack of resistance, and all of these factors can lead to considerable deficiencies in yield and quality.

--Many maize producers have not yet mastered the process of selecting the kind of maize that matures in accordance with the particular crop site so that yield and quality losses are already preprogrammed. The correct supply of ordered maturation brands to enterprises has so far not yet been guaranteed.

--Whereas the majority of weeds with dual seed leaves can be treated with available herbicides, herbicides that are effective every time, especially against millet-type weeds, are not yet available. The same is true in regard to insecticides for screw worm and grain fly both of which can do increasing damage to maize.

--At the harvest of ripe maize there are often losses of up to 15 percent, at least half of which are cob losses. By improving the quality of seeding (especially through straight rows and exact furrow connections), by observing a 70 cm distance between rows, by applying effective weed control und using durable stock it is possible to employ harvesting methods adapted to row-planting which, in turn, is a condition for decreasing harvest losses.
In conclusion it can be stated that only conistent work with site-oriented high-yield concepts can guanrantee high yields and best possible silage quality for silage maize production. Site-oriented high-yield concepts include the extensive utilization of scientific-technical progress for each respective production process.

Summary

In this article the importance of silage maize production is explained in terms of planting site and yield. A characteristic of silage maize production is that the proportion of maize acreage in relation to the total of agricultural land has been constant for many years. The crucial problem of maize production in the GDR is the low yield level. At the present time, the useable yield potential is utilized to only 57 percent. In international norms a utilization ratio of at least 70 percent of the yield potential is required and also achieved.

8889
CSO: 2300/252

TECHNOLOGICAL VIABILITY, FLEXIBILITY OF COMBINES STRESSED

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 9, Sep 85 pp 1286-1300

[Article by Prof Dr Helmut Koziolek, Dr of Economics, Dr h.c. (honoris causa), graduate political economist, Director of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management CC SED, Chairman of the Science Council for Economic Research with the GDR Academy of Sciences, member of the CC SED, member of the GDR Academy of Sciences, member of the Research Council, recipient of the National Prize, born 1927. Original title: "Socialist Planned Economy in the GDR and Its Further Perfecting".]

[Text] The socialist planned economy was and is the decisive foundation for the stable and dynamic development of our national economy. It has proven itself in building the foundation of socialism, and proves itself again today through the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic. The SED has always paid the greatest attention to the improvement of the socialist planned economy with respect to the forces of production and production relationships which are further developing.

The SED's economic strategy for the 80's was decided at the Tenth SED Party Congress, and the task was set to make management, planning and economic accounting further qualified to achieve that end. (Footnote 1) ("Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party at the Tenth Party Congress of the SED," reporting: E. Honecker, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1981, p 60).

The basic direction of improvement in the management, planning and economic accounting in the GDR's national economy consists of strengthening of democratic centralism in the sense of a higher quality of central direction and planning along with simultaneously growing individual responsibility, democratic involvement and creative initiative on the part of the worker collectives in the companies and combines. This has the goal of increasing the effectiveness of the national economy, in the interest of the policies of the primary task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Precisely in the realization of the economic strategy of the Tenth SED Party Congress, democratic centralism proves itself as a building block and undeniable principle of the socialist planned economy.

The combination of state control of the national economy under direction of the party of the working class and the development of creative initiative on the part of the workers gains increasing significance. This comes out of consistent application of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin and is based on the socialist planned economy which has proven itself in the life of the GDR and in the socialist brother countries - especially the USSR.

The formation and reinforcing of the GDR combines was of cardinal significance for the further qualification of the management, planning, and economic accounting. It was a necessary step in the transition of the national economy towards comprehensive intensification. (Footnote 2) (Ninth Conference of the Central Committee of the SED, "From the Politburo's Report to the Central Committee of the SED," reporting: E. Honecker, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1984, p 31) The knowledge of the classical scholars of Marxism-Leninism concerning the socializing of work - Lenin spoke of the "factual socializing" - was consistently applied under the conditions of modern forces of production and production relationships. Thanks to the socialist planned economy and its continuously increasing effectiveness, uninterrupted economic growth could be provided. This was the decisive requirement needed in order to increasingly satisify the material and cultural human needs, to expand the material and technical base (of the GDR), and to strengthen the socialist state and reliably secure its defense.

The national income, taken as the concentrated expression of the gross national product, has increased continuously. The average annual growth rate from 1980 to 1984 was 4.4 percent, and the highest absolute growth since the formation of the republic was attained in 1984. The plan predicts a high rate of growth again this year - 4.4 percent.

The high rates of growth in net industrial production are also characteristic; they grew by 8.5 percent in 1984, and work productivity increased by 7.7 percent. This year's Plan calls for an increase of 8 percent in net industrial production and 7.1 percent in productivity. As of May, the planned growth rate could be reached or surpassed.

That was the deciding prerequisite for further improvements in the standard of living of the public.

This is demonstrated, above all, in the apartment construction program which was the centerpiece of the SED's social-political program. It has become clear here in the most recent times how, in socialism, growing economic effectiveness is tied to higher social effectiveness. Over 207,000 new or modernized apartments were turned over in 1984. Living conditions for about 6.6 million citizens have significantly improved with the turnover of 2.2 million new or modernized apartments since 1971. This is a major advance in the solution of the apartment question as a social problem by 1990. There was not only a major quantitative improvement, especially since 1971, in the apartment inventory, but its structure has also improved. The percentage of apartments with a shower or bath increased in this time period from 39 to 70 percent. In the 70's the number of apartments was increased primarily with large apartment complexes, which allowed for quick and effective progress. Now additional aparment facilities are being created increasingly in the inner city areas through modernization and rehabilitation measures, and construction in smaller vacant areas. This reduces the cost of infrastructure development for electricity, water, and traffic, and permits the use of existing social facilities.

The rapid growth of important spheres of the consumer goods industry, especially those which produced durable consumer goods, were closely associated with this centerpiece of the social political program. This enabled the considerable improvement in home culture, to which the developments in infrastructure, improvements in transit and communications facilities and the stable supply of electricity and water to the populace, and the complex makeup of the residential areas and inner city construction all made a measurable contribution.

In accordance with the performance principle and as a result of further social-political measures, monetary income of the populace grew from M 121 billion in 1980 to M 136 billion in 1984. Increased income proceeded with a significant growth in retail sales, which reached over M 108 billion in 1984.

At the same time, other social political measures went into effect. Among them are the pension increases for 2.2 million retirees, further improvements in material and personnel for adult education, the 489 new positions in medical and dental care which were opened in 1984, along with 6,112 new beds in hospitals and other inpatient medical facilities, the notable achievements and benefits in physical activities and sports as well as on the cultural-political level.

One major feature of the economic advances in the GDR is the achievement of this production growth while reducing energy and material use. The expenditure in production per unit of national income was able to be reduced from 1980 to 1983 by an average of 2.6 percent; last year it sank a further 3 percent in comparison to the previous year. From 1981 to 1984, the specific expenditures on economically significant energy supplies, raw materials and fabricated items could be reduced annually by an average of 6 percent. With that, for the first time the reductions were completed more quickly than the growth in production. The outstanding achievements in this effort were the replacement of heating oil with - above all - domestic brown coal, reduction in construction outlays, and the absolute reduction of truck goods movements. Reduction in the energy intensity enabled the energy savings which were called for in the five-year plan from 1981 to 1985, equivalent to 71.5 million tons, to be achieved by the end of 1984. For each unit of produced national income, the freight expenses sank to 82 percent of that required in 1980, and the production expenses sank to 89 percent. The economics of energy in transportation were considerably improved by reducing the percentage of rail diesel traction and the simultaneous increase in the percentage of electromotive traction to over 31 percent, and the concurrent moving of over 33 million tons of goods from highway to canal and rail. M 14 billion in energy and material expenditures was saved. The party's principal orientation towards even more effective use of domestic reserves for the production of grain and feed has proven itself as a politically and economically significant process.

The inventory of heavy machinery and durable equipment in the productive areas increased significantly from M 370 billion in 1970 to M 754 billion in 1983.

The number of university and technical school cadre who became active in the national economy increased from 761,600 in 1971 to 1.55 million in (1984).

At the same time, a significant structural change was made in the economy. The necessary completely new creation of an iron industry, heavy machinery construction, farm machinery production and the ship construction of the 50's and the 60's was followed by further expansion of the material-technical base through such branches as computer technology and microelectronics. Likewise, measures towards increasing domestic raw material and energy supplies have been taken for over a decade.

The production of domestic raw materials was significantly increased. Recycled raw materials were better used. The combination of high material and energy economy and the further increase in domestic reserves - including recycled materials - has always proven to be an economically effective and necessary task. Raw brown coal gained yet more importance as the most important base material for energy economics and the manufacturing processes, especially the chemical industry. Production of raw brown coal was able to be increased in only four years by 39.6 million tons to 323 million tons, and production of domestic natural gas was increased to 455 million cubic feet in 1984. With positive results with other raw materials as well, the percentage in value of domestic raw materials in the total raw material assets of the national economy could be further increased. The domestic energy and raw material resources were therefore used with extraordinary effort and with great consequence.

With the production of industrial robots - 43,000 were in use in the national economy by the end of 1984 - a further step was begun towards modernization of production technology and towards rationalization. Added to that is the strengthened orientation towards a qualitative and quantitative expansion of the production of industrial consumer goods.

A national economic increase in performance was organized on a principally new foundation, as outlined in the economic strategy determined at the Tenth SED Party Congress, and is revealed in the superior finishing of goods. "When we look back at the path travelled so far and at the new tasks, it appears more than ever: it was correct, that our Party oriented itself in time to go the way of intensification. That was not only an economic, but above all a political decision of wide-ranging significance." (Footnote 3) ("With Peak Performance Prepare for the Eleventh Party Congress. Seminar of the Central Committee of the SED with the General Directors of the Combines and the Party Organizations of the Central Committee on March 7th, 1985 in Leipzig," Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 76)

At the Ninth SED Central Committee Conference, Erich Honecker stated "that the intensively expanded reproduction has become the determining foundation for the growth of our national economy. With that, a change of principal significance was able to be carried out. To go the way towards comprehensive intensification, and indeed for the long term, is what makes up the contents of the new stage of the realization of our economic strategy." (Footnote 4) (Ninth Conference of the Central Committee of the SED, loc. cit.)

With the comprehensive intensification of production, the previously most important change in the national economy of the GDR was completed. It showed the potency of the socialist planned economy in developing modern productive forces and using them effectively for the well-being of the people.

In the future, too, there will be demanding tasks placed on the socialist planned economy. With that, special significance comes to increases in productivity; it decides more than ever the solution of all national economic tasks. The raising of productivity was, is, and remains the central point and key question for the implementation of the main task's policies in their unity of economic and social politics, which is directed towards the well-being of the people.

With that, the knowledge of the classical scholars of Marxism-Leninism will be considered in the concrete form of the socialist planned economy. In the fundamental law of economy of time, which was discovered and formulated by Marx, the direct relationship is established between society's expenditure of time for production and the development of the society as a whole as well as that of its individuals. "The less time the society needs to produce wheat, cattle, etc., the more time it has for other production, whether material or spiritual... economy of time, all economies ultimately break down into that." (Footnote 5) (K. Marx/F. Engels, "Works" Vol 42, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1983, p 105) Growth in productivity is therefore a matter of the "profit of working time" for the production of other types, for more and better production. That is at the same time the foundation for the continuation of the decided economic and social policies. Lenin also considered the details of this relationship. After the working class gained power and consolidated it, the task came to the fore, "to create a form of society which is higher than capitalism, namely: the increase in productivity and in conjunction with that (and to this purpose) the better organization of work." (Footnote 6) (W. I. Lenin, "Works", Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955 - 1965, Vol 27, p 247)

This theoretical reference point and the many years of practical experience were the foundation for the measures which went into effect in 1984 for the perfection of East German management, planning and economic accounting. These measures are a solid component of the new phase in the realization of the economic strategy, in which intensification of a comprehensive character is called for, and which provides for a stable foundation for their development over the long term. (These measures) serve to keep the consistent focus of management and planning on comprehensive intensification as an all-round resource-saving type of socialist reproduction. They provided the favorable conditions in the combine and company collectives towards that end, and set the required higher economic standards for decisive improvement in the relationship between expenditures and results.

Within the framework of democratic centralism, a great national economic responsibility is transferred to the combines. They are to significantly raise the economic effectiveness of science and technology. From the research stage to sales, the cycle of reproduction processes is to be comprehensively intensified, in order to produce products in the most effective manner economically and with the highest quality. This is required according to the national plan for meeting the needs of the national economy, for providing the public with consumer goods, and for export. They have great mental and material potency at their disposal, which will enable them to shape their reproduction in a complex and far-sighted manner according to the high demisposal, which will enable them to shape their reproduction in a complex and far-sighted manner according to the high demands in national economic performance and effectiveness.

The combines are thereby first and foremost characterized by close connection between science and production - certainly a continuously high standard of science and technology are decisive for the dynamic development of intensively expanded reproduction. At the same time, it is a matter of best utilizing the most advanced achievements of science and technology, and using them in the most economical fashion. That was a main reason for forming the combines. The combines have an important scientific-technical potential integrated within them, and all of the considerable research and development capacity is organically tied to the reproduction process. A single company could not make allowances for (R&D), so the combines are the most effective form of contact between science and production. With the phase of intensively expanded reproduction which is so decisive for the over-all intensification, they are able to provide the conditions under which scientific-technological finds with great degrees of economical effectiveness can quickly be carried over into productive and marketable products, methods and technologies.

The combines themselves produce a large portion of the equipment needed for the modernization of the technologies and the considerable available assets, through exploitation of their own possibilities in the independent factories which manufacture equipment for internal combine use in economizing measures. In particular, the production of specific solutions for the use of robot technology and microelectronics helps organize a new push in rationalization. The qualitative and quantitative developments of the internal combine rationalization factories are increasingly proving themselves as a significant source for the forming of highly effective production. The internal delivery companies, which set their own quality requirements, are also gaining this significance. With their capacity, the combines possess everything required to effectively shape constant innovations in production and their cooperative relationships, and to accelerate product turnover.

With the greater involvement in international business activities in their reproduction process, the combines also have the necessary conditions to be able to flexibly react to changes in the international markets. In that capacity, the foreign trade factories and companies which belong to the combines are always subordinate to two entities, which means also the Ministry for International Trade, in the interest of protecting the monopoly in foreign trade.

For the new form of management, it is of decisive importance that the elements of the cycle of research-technology-production-sales which belong together from the point of view of optimal configuraton are brought together, and that the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction is shaped in the most effective manner. (Footnote 7) (G. Mittag, loc. cit. p 23) The ability of the people to transform the accomplishments of science and technology intp economical and social effectiveness is decisive, for which favorable conditions were provided with the creation of the combines. This enables the full use of creativity and the wealth of ideas to be used for development of new technologies and new products and their quick realization, the maintenance of economic growth, and the increase in the wealth of the people.

There are currently 174 centrally-managed combines in the GDR. By placing them directly under the minister, it was possible to raise the work and the responsibility of the ministries to a higher level. Above all, it allowed the qualification of their management ability, which strengthens the democratic centralism. With formation of the combines, the national economic planning was significantly qualified through a direct link between the central national Plan with that of each individual combine. The combine is thereby the basic unit of leadership in East German industry, construction, transportation and communications.

Each combine works on the basis of binding national plan goals and accounting in accordance with the principles of economic accounting. Under socialist conditions, this responsibility represents the unity of technical, economical, and social processes.

The important place of the combines in the national economic reproduction process and its expanded maneuvering room place extraordinarily high demands on the management and the manager. At the top level of the combines, the general directors are first of all political functionaries who, as representatives of the Worker and Peasant Force, direct the solution of the economic tasks in the broad national economic interest of strengthening the socialist state. They are characterized by their firm relationship of trust with the workers, and work closely with the Party organization, the unions and the Free German Youth.

In the normal practice of East German combines, the production-oriented combine management directs a branch company - usually the largest and most productive company of the combine. The combine general director is at the same time the director of the branch company, and therefore directly linked to production management. This has proven rational and effective. It is of principal significance that the combine is comprised of jurisdictionally independent companies, which work on the basis of state plan tasks, which use economic accounting for the growth of the national income, and which maintain business relations with the bank, suppliers and customers, and the territorial organs. Their development and outline take place in the framework of the combine and on the basis of the state plan. Each individual company in the combine has a great responsibility for development of worker initiative and activities in the collectives for the socialist competition.

Further qualification of the management, planning and economic accounting is directed towards arranging the entire national economy of the GDR to always pursue intensively expanded reproduction, and towards economic growth through greater effectiveness. This places great demands on the central state planning and budgeting, which proves to be the primary instrument of the national economic management for insuring proportional development according to plan. It is the decisive foundation of socialist economic management. All the major material and financial proportions and all the basic demands on development of performance and effectiveness in the national economy are determined through the central planning and budgeting. Their further qualification concentrates on the harnessing the qualitative factors of growth from within the inner sources of the GDR and getting them out to the economically important processes. Increase in productivity stands in the center as the first and most important question. The definite improvement in the relationship between expenditure and result, in particular, the reduction in the cost of production, is a major source to be tapped for increasing the national income. To sum it up, it is a matter of carrying out the standards and criteria of the comprehensive intensification, which was worked out by the SED in accordance with the growth conditions of the 80s to realize the new phase in the economic strategy:

- Production must continue to grow in the future with reduced consumption of energy, raw materials, and other material.
- The rate of productivity growth must be increased. Productivity must rise faster than the increase in capital investment.
- Economic results coming from science and technology, especially in exports, must increase more quickly than expenditures for research and development and the related scientific-technical work.
- All branches and fields must significantly improve the relationship between cost and benefits.

The comprehensive conversion of the national economy towards intensively expanded reproduction places great demands on the central state planning and budgeting (italics), in order to complete the change in the national economy quickly and timely, especially the structural changes connected with science in the direction of high technology and better refining. The mastery of economically important processes such as the development of microelectronics, better utilization of crude oil, and the considerable reduction of energy and material consumption with the conversion to chemical and industrial refining have all proven the capacity of the socialist planned economy in the GDR, and its great degree of flexibility.

With the Plan Directive for the Five-Year Plan 1986-1990 from the Council of Ministers of the GDR, the measures determined during and after the Tenth SED Party Congress were translated into detailed regulations. Those measures, for the refinement of management, planning and economic accounting, are now also for the detailed planning and implementation of the Five-Year Plan 1986-1990 and the annual national economic plans for this timeframe. (Footnote 8) (Authors' Collective, "Planning Directive 1986-1990. Important Instrument for Realization of the Economic Strategy," Magazine Series "Focalpoint Economics", Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1985)

The complex procedural mastery of the reproduction process on the way towards greater production refinement in a comprehensive sense requires qualified work in long-term concepts in the combines. Topic and result of this work are the refinement concepts as the instruments of decisive strategic leadership for the Minister and the combine general directors to use in preparation of the Five-Year Plan and the annual national economic plans.

The necessary qualification of the central state planning requires a high standard of central budgeting as the essential part of socialist planning, which insures the internal cohesion of the Plan and the agreement of its parts. Based on the central state budget, the national economic proportions are determined according to the demands of the intensively expanded reproduction. The central state budget sets the demands on the yield and use of energy suppliers, raw materials, other material, equipment, facilities, and consumer goods. These are the measurements for the state's binding plan coefficients for the ministers, combines and companies.

The qualification of work with the central state budget is directed towards working out plan targets which fundamentally improve the ratio of costs and benefits. This is done in accordance with the intensification requirements.

With the comprehensive intensification, it became necessary to increasingly add products to the budget which would enable the accelerated application of scientific-technical advances and the increases of productivity. For this reason, the nomenclatura of the state budget plans for the time period 1986-1990 has been expanded. The national economic budget responsibility now lies with the general directors of the combines.

The planning of specific national economic involvement with help of the state budgeting insures that the structure of the national economic production agrees with the intensification requirements. The entire planning and budgeting in the national economy of the GDR is further developed and its flexibility is increased in this direction. The great dynamics of the economic processes of the 80's, especially the increasing acceleration of scientific-technical advances and the resulting rapid product turnover, make it essential to react quickly on short notice with the planning and budgeting for implementation of the plan tasks. For this reason, their qualification is closely tied to fostering the working agreement of plan, budget, and contract with the demands of the market and the scientific-technical advances. They are also bound to reducing the order and delivery times and managing business contracts with greater flexibility, and increasing the responsibility of the user for exact justification of their needs on the basis of progressive norms and data. The main goal is to constantly mobilize new reserves for greater and more effective production according to the needs and the requirements of the market through improved operational planning and budgeting. Currency standardization belongs in this. Greater rates of speed in the transfer of these funds would mean, practically speaking, less cash reserves and less running expenses. This task demands further rationalization of the production- and the entire company organization, with even more utilization of modern mathematical methods with the help of electronic data processing.

At the same time, there are measures to increase production continuity and flexibility. This is an economically significant source of further cost reductions by way of reducing or avoiding multiple stockpiles of material, finished goods and incomplete production. Discontinuities and insufficient plan or contract values are often the cause of end-of-the-month or end-of-the-quarter concentrated actions in order to meet the plan. For that reason, the binding introduction of 10-day, monthly, and quarterly plans works against insuring that production and transport capacity are used completely and equally in continuous supply of the national economy and the populace, and against immediate fulfilling of export orders. It is not so much a case of the production of value, but more a matter of filling the plan, contract, and supply requirements in the required product structure. The previous results reflect themselves here in a noticeable deduction in reserves. Further work is being done on the qualification of these time-dependent plans.

The measures for increasing reaction ability and flexibility in the combines and the companies range from the qualified conceptual work in preparation of the plans, particularly the requisition notification related to turnover, to the acceleration of the production preparation (for example, in computer-aided construction), to the reduction in the order and delivery times. For products of importance to the national economy, for example, the previously valid order times would be cut by about two thirds. The disposition possibilities of the buyer would be thereby increased, which would improve their ability to react to changed production and market conditions.

The further refinement of the management, planning, and economic accounting in the national economy of the GDR is tied to a qualitatively new step in the performance evaluation of the combines and the companies. It is directed towards the even more effective agreement between the needs of the state and the national economy with the economic situation and the interests of the combines, companies and their collectives. Based on the state's binding Plan coefficients in their totality, the budgets and the norms based on those budgets direct the now determined primary figures for performance evaluation: net production, net profit, products and performance for the populace, and export. These are directing the economic interests of the combines and the companies towards - a higher growth in production with sinking production consumption and lowest
  costs,
- the increase of their contribution towards distributable end product for the national economy with the highest quality and reliability.

Since 1983, the four main figures from the combine and company performance evaluation have been taken in the aggregate as a basis at all levels of the national economy in the planning work as well as with the Plan implementation. They stand in the center of political and economic work, because they accurately portray the contribution of each combine and company towards raising the national income on the way of comprehensive intensification. Much that has contributed to a further noticeable improvement in the cost-benefit ratio has become that much more visible. The experience previously gained from working with these numbers makes this clear: the fundamental consensus of social, collective, and individual interests which is aware of the new standards of measurement for performance evaluation of the combines and companies has proven to be a mobilizing force. In the economic life of the GDR they show their effect and demand production growth through effectiveness.

Above all, the economic interest of the combines and the companies in the reduction of production consumption, particularly the energy and material consumption, was increased with the introduction of the net production figure as a main standard of measurement in the performance evaluation. At the same time, their use supported a more effective cooperation in the organization, which was restricted by the formal, ineffective extension of inter-company cooperation. The further work in the qualification of the net production figure is aimed at utilizing the net production factors in planning and accounting. That is dependent upon closer examination of the existing distinctiveness and getting a better grasp of the relationships between the confirming of the distributable end product and contract fulfillment. With the use of the net profit figure as one of the main measures of performance evaluation, the combines and companies have oriented themselves towards improvement in the cost-benefit ratio. The net profit figure indicates how effective production is, and what results are really being registered by the products and services, both domestically and in the foreign markets in the area of socialist economic integration - especially the USSR - and in the non-socialist economic territory. The increase in profits is a matter of profit for socialism, which stands in objective association with the increase in the multiple products for society. This is for that portion of the national income which is available for socialist accumulation, the step-wise improvement of the material and cultural living standards of the people, and for insuring the defensive capacity to secure peace. That is why the combines and companies and their collectives are interested in attaining higher profits, insomuch as they increase production according to need and with good quality, reduce the costs and especially the material use, and increase the export effectiveness.

The use of the products and performance for the populace number for evaluation of (combine and company) performance serves the purpose of increasing the combines' and companies' contributions for consumer goods production and the completion of repair services on industrial consumer goods. It also helps to insure the production of desired products for the populace in sufficient numbers. Each combine has a large individual contribution to make towards development and production of highly effective consumer goods. This also applies to combines which primarily produce industrial goods. The targeted expansion of an effective consumer goods production, first of all for highly finished stylish products made from domestic raw materials, contributes toward improvement of the overall cost-benefit ratio and long-term growth.

The use of the export figure shows, in the combine and company performance evaluation, the great importance of handling the foreign trade tasks for the development of the East German national economy. Experience with use of the export figure in the performance evaluation shows that the combines' and companies' interest in increasing the production of salable goods for export to peak standards and with great effectiveness has been effectively raised. The product and customer-requested commercial sales activity of the combines and their foreign trade companies and firms are given high status. The deciding consideration is to act in the overall interest of the state. For example, as long as a given product item is not sold, it is not serving either the combine or the national economy as a contribution towards the national income and for the consumption of the populace. Through export, a product's first economic contribution to the GDR is in the influx of hard currency. The export plan goals can only be truly considered fulfilled when the state plan goal for hard currency income is reached. Personal commitment, responsible action and partiality continually gain importance through this.

The combines' and companies' individual responsibility and economic interest will be further increased through the perfection of economic accounting in conjunction with the Plan. The relationship between planning and economic accounting is based first of all on their common objectives, so that planning and economic accounting interdependently and effectively contribute towards the implementation of the SED economic strategy. The definite improvement in the cost-benefit ratio is central. That is why the use of the catagories of economic accounting, such as price, cost, profit, credit, interest and others are aimed at the basis of the Plan, which is to realize the national economic requirements in such a manner so that what is good for the national economy also brings economic advantages to the combines and companies. Good work should pay off. As previous experiences illustrate, combines and companies which act on the corresponding national economic requirements have economic advantages. The material interest of the combines and the companies and their collectives in regular earnings of profit and in profit growth via increased production of goods in demand, reduction in the cost of production, and improving export effectiveness was raised. A specified portion of profits in excess of the Plan can be transferred to the individual accounts, and can be used for further production intensification, improvement of working and living conditions, and bonuses. With the placement of foreign economic activities under the direction of the combine's complex reproduction processes, the functions of the economic accounting are also in effect for export activities and the achievement of favorable export sales and profits. The results of the socialist economic integration and other foreign economic relations are reflected in the categories of economic accounting, directly in the operating costs and sales as well as in profits. Whoever damages the national economic interests and does not attain the plan profit restricts the accumulation of their own funds. Excessive assets, for example, or failure to work machinery and equipment to specified capacity draws payment of additional production expenses to the state budget. Every effort, however, for the reduction of inventories of material, raw materials and partially fabricated goods, and their accelerated turnover, has a positive effect on the net profit in the economic accounting and in the performance evaluation of the combines and companies.

Agreement between material and financial planning is of decisive importance for an effective coherent application of planning and economic accounting. It insures internal agreement between the state's binding material and financial Plan coefficients. This is particularly important for the use of economically important energy, fuels, material and fabrication material resources. For this reason, the perfection of economic accounting is connected with an important qualification of the expenses work. One point of emphasis is the insuring of agreement of the expense planning with the state-dictated norms, budget percentages and contingencies for production expenses, so that money provides an even more effective pressure on the most economical use of national economic resources for growth in production and the national income with absolutely less energy, raw material and material. Exact accounting with the expenses, with cost and benefits, and the computation of what brings profits and loss is an essential prerequisite for comprehensive intensification. Cost computations and cost analyses gain in importance. That which is sought after in steps of intensification through science and technology, reduction in the cost of production, increase in work productivity and renewing of production, is manifested in the increase of profits and the reduction in internal costs per M 100 of goods production. Cost reductions increase the social product surplus, the profit for socialism and the distributable end product. This connection is what mobilizes the ingenuity of the workers' collective to work with the available material and funds rationally, and to utilize scientific-technical advances more effectively for the growth of the national income.

The refinement of the economic accounting on the basis of the Plan also serves in this direction the obligation of each combine and company to transfer funds to the state account in every situation in the planned amount.

Tangible measures of value are of great significance for the perfection of the economic accounting in conjunction with the Plan. The measures in effect since 1984 for still more effective utilization of industry prices and agricultural prices are aimed at this. They reason that industry prices, which cover national economic expenses which must insure normal profitableness, are the basic item required so that computations of cost and benefit in the combines and companies agree with the national economic computations. Industry prices which are based on socially necessary expenses are the base point for proper functioning of almost all data catagories, above all the net production, costs and profits. The premium for social funds, which was introduced in 1984 for the combines and companies in East German industry and construction, comprise the basis of tangible measures of value for the living work, and the realistic reflection of expenses in the costs and prices. Its regular rate of 70 percent of the payroll and budgetary costs has raised the economic interest of the combines and companies in the increase in work productivity and socialist rationalization. This is in the interest of effective use of social work capacity and accelerates the application of work-saving technologies through socialist rationalization, automation, use of industry robots, and use of microelectronics.

Since the unity of planning and economic accounting organically ties the total social requirements with the economic interests of each collective down to the individual worker, the economic accounting quite definitely stimulates the insuring of the necessary economic growth rate out of inner sources of the GDR through ever more effective utilization of individual possibilities for economic evaluation of science and technology as a main source for higher effectiveness.

The comprehensive intensification directs the ever more effective form of the unity of planning and economic accounting towards a greater economical effectiveness of assets reproduction. In first place stands the need to make the available more effective, to utilize machinery and facilities over more time, and to bind investment with the modernization of the existing facilities which is the main form of assets reproduction. The further improvement of management, planning, and economic accounting in the area of investments and assets reproduction according to economic effectiveness measures is directly tied to further economic accounting development. Finance, credit, depreciation and amortization, profit, interest, production funds duties (taxes), price scheduling for engineering, construction, equipping, and rationalization means and reassessing assets to create tangible measures of value are being employed in their working relationships. It all is aimed at the main task in the SED decisions to use investments and existing assets in close connection with the application of the newest scientific-technical advances in a comprehensive manner for intensively expanded reproduction. The most important tasks and measures are the following:

- In management and planning, every assignment for maintenance, rehabilitation and expansion of the existing assets has to be tied to the use of the newest scientific-technical advances. This includes overhauls and general repair work.
- The modernization of the existing assets in all areas and branches of the national economy demand the systematic creation of the economic conditions which are required. The combines which produce industrial equipment are to work out scientific-technical solutions for the modernization of machines and equipment which they supplied in the past, and they must provide the components necessary for that.
- All combines, including those which are not primarily involved in industrial production, are to expand their own rationalization supply system and to be scientific-technically so qualified that it becomes the first source for covering equipment needs of regularly scheduled investment plans.
- The centerpiece of the central investment planning remains the fixed-plan planning, preparation and implementation of the investments. At the same time, the introduction of fixed-plan budgeting over the entire activity timeframe for selected machines and facilities is to be secured.
- The role of national economic measurements of effectiveness in investment planning will grow significantly. They are minimum national economic requirements which will be used as the deciding criterion for acceptance of proposals in the Plan, and for their financing.
- With respect to engineering, its economic efficiency is to be increased, especially through the agreement of objectives in the planning between the buyer and the seller, as well as in billing.

The strong bond of science and technology in the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction in the East German combines makes it possible to interweave more closely the Plan and economic accounting in the field of science and technology. It is important that the economic results from science and technology are even more determinedly grasped and utilized more quickly. The attainable economy is decisive. State assignments and plan themes have proven themselves in solution of scientific-technical tasks, whereby the economic results and the use of the technology were achieved according to plan and budget.

There is a trend in the directives of the SED towards placing importance upon obligation ledgers and total economic accounting for each research and development task. The cost and benefit of scientific and technical work will thereby be closely tied with the combine's total economic cycle and the economic accounting. This applies for all scientific-technical tasks for the development of new products, techniques and technologies. It enables economic results with clear economic goals for the obligatory help to become the starting point and goal of innovative collective activities in research and development. Creative spirit will be more strongly directed towards the development of such new products, techniques and technologies and their rapid transfer to the production line which will incorporate better performance characteristics, which will help set the most modern international standards as well as exceed them, which will be fabricated economically and secure high economic effectiveness. The international degree of development always sets the standard. Consideration of need, customer and user needs, market results and tendencies in development of scientific-technical advances acquires great weight in the combines.

The time factor makes decisions over the economy more than ever. A determining factor for the economy of scientific-technologic work is how long it take to develop a new product, how quickly it can be moved to series production, how fast the technology can be transformed, how long the product lasts, and at what time a new product comes on the market. This is why concrete product planning and production revision have kept such a great importance. Actual increase in the useful value of the products, which can be purchased with good economic delivery, stands in the foreground. This is to be encouraged with the means of economic accounting in close unity with the Plan. This purpose is served by the preparation of the total economic accounting for each research and development project in the combines of the GDR, with which a preparation of a thorough project-related record for anticipated economic benefits and costs, as well as ones actually achieved, will be undertaken. This will cover the time from project initiation to its termination, to the product introduction year and the following year. This enables the research and development cost and benefit, on a national economic scale, to be relayed, analyzed, and to have an effect on management, planning, and economic analysis.

Through purchase and sale of scientific and economic results, the collectives in a combine's research and development facilities will be stimulated to meet and exceed the economic goals determined in the obligation ledgers. This is because high scientific-technical accomplishments result in immediate prizes and profits; pay bonuses tied to the project and corresponding premiums excite the collectives' material interest. This requires good innovative performance and always promotes the performance principle in research and development.

The determined measures for further improvement in management, planning and economic accounting have an increasingly positive effect and contribute to directing the innovative activites of the workers more strongly to the new requirements of the comprehensive intensification, and to get them to react flexibly to the development of needs domestically and abroad. A comprehensive expression for that is the strengthened orientation towards the effectiveness of the entire reproduction process and in particular towards its result, the national net product. Based on the proven principle of democratic centralism, the Plan sets standards for comprehensive utilization of the economic laws of socialism, and for the further improvement in state management. The achieved results in improvement of the cost-benefit ratio will be thoroughly analyzed, in order to make determinations of how to more effectively translate the measures, and how to implement them in the future. They are an important basis for the preparation for the Eleventh SED Party Congress, which will draw advice from the directive for generation of the Five Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the GDR in the years 1986-1990.

In the conference of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with the SED County directorate's First Secretaries, Erich Honecker pointedly noted that "considerations and planning are directed towards questions of perspective of our future paths." It is necessary "to closely examine the mode of operation of objective laws corresponding to historic conditions and the results of practical politics, and to strike the correct decisions quickly enough concerning the further shape of the developed socialist society, in which the central state management and the innovative initiative of the people have decisive significance." (Footnote 9) ("Advisory Conference of the Secretariat of the SED with the First Secretaries of the County Directorates", "Neues Deutschland" from February 2/3, 1985 p 2)

13071
CSO: 2300/219

PROGRESSIVE WAGES SUGGESTED INSTEAD OF VGM'S

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 13 Feb 86 pp 3-4

[Article by Adam Angyal and Eva Farkas: "Debate: Progressive Wage Scale Instead of VGM'S"]

[Text] The Ganz Danubius enterprise pays workers 28-35 forints an hour during the regular work day, and with overtime and other supplements, their pay increases to 40-45 forints an hour. What is the situation when outside sources of labor are employed? The use of foreign labor is the most expensive. In this case, the average cost per hour is 250 forints. The use of domestic sources of labor is comparatively cheaper (for example, employing agricultural cooperative workers costs 130-170 forints an hour). The vgm's [enterprise workers' business partnerships] are the cheapest; these small enterprises "only" ask for 120-140 forints an hour.

Last year Ganz Danubius paid 600 million in wages, and a further 200 million forints to vgm members. The wage costs [of the enterprise] are increased by the 40% social security contribution, the 10% wage tax, and the 18.6% income tax. The latter two taxes must be paid from the incentive fund, so if we calculate them in terms of expenses--and if we take into account that starting in 1986 a 55% (40 + 15%) tax is leavied on the enterprise's profits--then every 100 forints spent by the enterprise on wages actually costs the enterprise 203.50 forints on the average. (This is without mentioning the workers' retirement contribution, which is almost 10%, so that for each 100 forints paid in wages the state budget gets a further 10 forints.)

Therefore, the 600 forints Ganz Danubius pays in wages mean the expenditure of 540 forints of purchasing power, at the same time that the state budget receipts are 472 forints; that is, for each 100 forints of purchasing power that are expended, the state budget gets 87.40 forints in receipts.

Let us now examine this in the case of vgm's. The 200 million forints that are paid to them are taxed at 10%, so that the total outlay is 220 million forints. Of this, the vgm's spend about 60 million on taxes and they spend a further 30 million on operating costs, so that in terms of purchasing power 110 million forints are expended. At the same time, the state budget receives

80 million forints (60 + 20), which means that in this case for 100 forints of purchasing power the state budget gets 72.70 forints in receipts, which is about 20% less than we cited for wage costs.

What is more advantageous for whom?

By comparing wages with the costs associated with vgm's, it can thus be determined that for the state budget it is more advantageous if the enterprise increases its wage expenditures, because in this way the state gets more income. This is the question: how would it affect the enterprises, the workers, and of course the state budget, if the vgm's were paid out of the regular wage expenditures?

First, let us look at the interests of the enterprise. It is a matter of simple calculation to determine that the 200 million forint vgm costs are balanced by 108 million forints in additional wages; that is, the 600 million forint wages can be increased by this much, and the enterprise is neither in a more advantageous position or a less advantantageous position than before. However, it must be admitted that this is based on the assumption that production during the regular working day and in the vgm time is equal, which is not completely a valid assumption on the basis of practical experience. In numerical terms, then, does it matter to the enterprise whether it pays for extra production from wages or from other expenses? However, this is not exactly the situation if we examine the picture and assessment that has been formed of the enterprise, for when the financial burden falls on the wages the [financial] results attained by the enterprise increase, since the wages are a considerably smaller sum. Documenting this is important for every manager. (It is another question, that the income derived from supplementary results is already spent by the enterprise the moment the decision is made; after all, it has to cover its profits as well supplementary wage taxes from that sum. Or it is possible that the effectiveness of the enterprise's management has improved, but the incentive fund has not changed.)

Let us examine the same thing from the point of view of the workers. For them, the only acceptable thing would be if, after the possible cessation of vgm's, they will still have access to supplementary income, that is, to the 110 million forints mentioned above. From the preceding it is clear that the enterprise's capabilities only extend to 108 forints, which, however, is actually only 97 million forints since in this case it would be treated as wage costs and therefore would be subject to the pension contribution. The difference cannot cause tension great enough to impede the spirit of enterprise, especially if--as we will point out later--the enterprises can share in the additional income acquired in this way by the state budget.

Closing the "Loophole"

How would the change affect the development of state income? If the vgm's ceased, the budget would lose 80 million in income; on the other hand, taxes totaling 85 million forints according to our calculations could be imposed on 108 million forints in supplementary wages. Additional state budget income is represented by the tax (55%) derived from the plus profit acquired through cost reduction, which is more than 37 million forints. Consequently, if the enterprise decides (or could decide) to pay its small entrepreneurial groups from wages, the budget would gain not inconsiderable plus income. The numbers prove that enterprise and individual interests are in this case not contradictory, and do not harm the interests of the people's economy. And it is not just a matter of financial considerations, but also a question of the devaluation of regular working time and the holding back of production. (See our article, entitled "Neither with us, nor without us" on page 3 of our journal.) Enterprise managers can alleviate these unfavorable effects through authoritative directives and other means based on considerations of interest, but according to our experience, the strongest interest within the enterprise is the interest of the vgm.

We also have to mention one other source--one that can be considered grave--of tension: the situation of those immediately in charge of directing production. As a result of the functioning of vgm's, this layer found itself in a very sensitive situation, mainly because of the conduct of vgm members during the regular working day. The termination of this undesirable situation--precisely in the interest of restoring the respect due to the technical supervisors--is an increasingly urgent task. And examining the question from the point of view of the state budget, it is also not a matter of indifference that with the termination of vgm's and the financing of working groups with wages, the purchasing power is more controllable.

Thus it seems that it would be advantageous to everyone--or at least it would not be more disadvantageous--if it would be possible to pay these small entrepreneurial groups from wage expenditures. However, there is one more question that has to be clarified: how would it be possible to achieve a situation in which the enterprise could, for a certain amount in expenditures, get a corresponding level of production from its workers? We are assuming here that vgm's function only in work places where wages are determined on the basis of production (which of course is not true, but the logic of our calculation is based on employment paid with wages geared to production.)

We have already mentioned that the starting hourly wage (basic wage) of physical workers is 28-30 forints, which can go up to 40-45 forints with various supplements. Our point of departure is the assumption that instead of paying the vgm's, we want to pay 108 million forints in wages, and for this we should get the same amount of production that we get from the vgm's. Yes but, if the vgm's ask for 120 forints per hour, behind the 200 million forints' worth of work, there are 1,400,000 standard hours. Thus, this means that through the wage system we can also expect 1,400,000 more hours of production, but only if the income gotten for this is the same or comes close to the taxed income gotten for one standard vgm hour. In our opinion, this problem would be solved to a great extent--even if not completely--if the enterprise could share in the increased income the state budget gets [from the taxes, not applicable to vgm earnings, imposed on regular wages]. In this case it would be possible to create the margin from which the workers' mentioned income level could be maintained, of course along with the demand for increased production.

On the basis of this, it would therefore be rational conduct on the part of the enterprise if we would pay for the achievements of the vgm's within the limits of the wage system. Nevertheless, this is not the practice. The "income ceiling" and the surplus earnings tax are factors that ultimately result in a situation in which, even when there is a surplus in earnings, it is not possible to pay the surplus wages that we calculated, because the "penalizing" tax thus created is so great that the cost of paying the wage is higher than paying the vgm. No brakes exist to control increases in the latter; at most, the sensitivity of the enterprises to spending too much can set an upper limit, but under the present circumstances, in which the economy is based on perpetual shortages, this can not be considered an adequate guarantee. We point out that as a result of the close relationship between scarcity and inflation, in some cases price increases balance (can balance) cost increases without any corresponding increases in productivity.

It could be otherwise

Nevertheless, it would still be possible to solve this problem by relying on the enterprise wage system and exploiting possibilities offered by progressive incentives, while forcing an increase in productivity and simultaneously dismantling barriers to increases in income.

Some Principal Data for Ganz Danubius (in forints)

	100 Ft paid from wage costs	100 Ft paid from vgm charges	Recommendation: progressive wage of 100 ft paid from wage costs
Individual income (purchasing power)	90	60	90
Enterprise's expenses	140	110	140
Items paid from profit (cost level)	63.5	-	63.5
State budget's income	78.7	40.0	67.7
Income paid for one standard hour	45	60	50-60

In the case of Ganz Danubius we employ two different wage systems, and our experiences are favorable. The first is for places of work that operate on the traditional system where the wage depends on productivity. Its essence is that after satisfying predetermined production quotas, the worker, the group, or the factory is paid at double the individual rate for every regular working hour. The advantage of this system is that workers do not have to wring plus hour supplements out of extended work time, but by increasing their production during the regular working day, can earn progressively higher wages. Naturally, with this system must go the guarantee that norms cannot be based on this increased production.

Another, and even better method, is progressive wages based on piecework. If the workers' production goes above the previously determined level, then they will be paid more piecework wages than the previously determined amount. (For example, we used this method in the manufacture of containers in the following way: after the first ten containers made on a shift, the work team got 2000 forints for assembling one additional container. For the eleventh container 2500 forints is paid, and for the fifteenth the workers can share 3000 forints. This system does not threaten the establishment of norms. It is characteristic of both wage systems, that they become an incentive mechanism only beyond a previously determined level of production. In the outlined progressive systems, the plus income paid for plus work is basically the same as the amount paid for vgm work.

Thus, this would be the solution: to increase production through progressive wage systems, within the framework of the existing wage system and within regular work hours, financing the cost with money spent on the vgm scheme. The method can be used on the condition that the enterprise institutes progressive wage systems, and in in this way demonstrably increases the achievements that are possible during regular working hours. The progressive wage system must conform to the general system of income regulation, and is based on the reapportionment of the financial resources that have been used for vgm's.

In the income regulating process, the enterprise wages used to pay progressive wages should not be taken into account in determining the upper limits. The state could assume a part of the burden of financing the progressive wage systems, using the income derived as a consequence of the suppression of the vgm's (see above).

We are convinced that if these conditions were met, we would achieve a systematic means of increasing production that would be less expensive than the present system and would be reassuringly effective from everyone's point of view.

CSO: 2500/228

MODIFIED, SUPPLEMENTARY ROLE URGED FOR VGM'S

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 20 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Gyorgy Rak: "Debate about the VGM's: Instead of or In Addition To"]

[Text] On first reading, Adam Angyal and Eva Farkas's analysis almost convinced me that with some "budgetary sacrifice" it would be possible to solve two problems: increasing the productivity of work done during regular work hours (thus decreasing the the discrepancy between earnings during the regular work time and vgm incomes), as well as terminating activities--which are actually closely connected to the enterprise--that, either because of necessity or because it seems to be in its own own interest, the enterprise depends on the vgm's to accomplish. Thinking it over thoroughly, however, I feel that the real solution still has not been found.

The authors simplify the problem by limiting it to those vgm's whose members, paying their own taxes, do work that it would otherwise be possible to do during regular work time. Because of this, the logical train of thought cannot be applied to those vgm's which work on the basis of outside orders, since doing this work during regular work time would not be in the interest of the enterprise. In addition, Adam Angyal and Eva Farkas's calculations were based on the earning-rate regulations (though they do not mention this in their article). The recommended solution would require a different "calculation" and a different "state budget sacrifice" in terms of income growth and central income regulation, because these regulate income growth with a strongly progressive tax based on comparison with the previous year.

As the authors' calculations show, regulation of income levels has created the possibility that wages that correspond to production can be paid during regular working hours. In the order of magnitude, the sum can be as great as in the vgm sphere. The difference that is cited in the example cannot be considered general; it is only valid in terms of the given quantities. In actuality, it can be more and it can be less, depending on how much the actual hourly earnings are and how much the enterprise pays the vgm. Although they continue to exist under other forms of income regulation, the loopholes afforded by vgm orders are becoming ever less necessary in enterprises that employ income-level regulation. How necessary it is, is determined on the basis of calculations. On the basis of calculations carried out within the limitations imposed by the wage-level regulations, it used to be obviously in the interest of the enterprises-- because it meant considerable advantages--to compensate with vgm orders for low productivity or for the "production scarcity" resulting from a shortage of workers. It is perhaps no exaggeration to maintain that the enterprises own interests motivated the rapid spread of production vgm's employing only those who worked in the enterprise during the regular work hours; these vgm's were much more the undertakings of the enterprises than of the workers. (Proof of this is that lately one of the "advertising tricks" used by enterprise job advertisements has been to promise the possibility of vgm work.)

In enterprises that employ earnings-level regulation, due to the changed interests of the enterprises it is becoming more and more noticable that in fact the vgm is a burden, because the advantages it affords are no longer great enough to justify accepting the tensions that arise from it. At the same time, we would have to count on new tensions if the enterprise stopped ordering from a vgm that it had started, and this would be the case even if these activities could be carried on during regular working hours for higher pay. Probably this accounts for the recommedation in the article that the problem of terminating (a step justified by the assertion that the common interest and the interest of the enterprise are identical) vgm's that were created by the enterprise should be solved by "authoritative" regulations. Further, it would be done in such a way that not only would the [central] authority relieve the enterprise of the responsibility for the decision, but it would also reduce, with hidden support from the state budget, the increased wage burden [on the enterprise] resulting from the change. Those enterprises, which instead of employing vgm's have been compensating for their shortage of labor with internal incentives, would not get this benefit, for in their case there is no reason to give them this "credit."

In actuality, the possibilities of doing during regular work hours the work the vgm's have been doing are not unlimited, since a new five-fold tax applies to more than a 10% increase in income. Thus, income increases greater than this, which go with increases in production, are not encouraged by the regulations; that is, under the regulations it is not possible, as the given example tries to suggest, to pay from year to year for large-scale vgm production during regular work hours. However, the regulations do not exclude the possibility that, taking into account the 10% limit, production accomplished during regular work hours might gradually replace vgm production. It is also a matter of speculation how many years it would take to bring this about, and at what rate. (At the same time, it is not unimaginable that there will be some enterprises which, because of the 10% limit, will now for the first time consider the establishment of vgm's to be in their interest.)

The other, supplementary element of the income regulation--the indicator requiring that the ratio of added value and total income remain unchanged--is not an obstacle to the above, because production in the vgm is better than production during regular work hours and therefore vgm production does not spoil the indicators.

Naturally, it is not an easy task to develop a system of internal incentives that would make it possible to achieve production which equals that of the vgm. It depends on many factors (for example, organization and technology); it requires appropriate preparation and well thought-out organizational work on the part of the enterprise. In specific cases, the progressive wages recommended in the article may be appropriate. However, more similar to the earlier "order-oriented" relationship that was characteristic of vgm's would be the payment of group wages (for example, payment of wages in a lump sum), which compensates the group for accomplishment of the given task without regard for how much time was spent on it, and leaves it up to the collective to distribute the money within the group. Naturally, it would not be useful to proclaim that either approach is the "only saving solution."

The true solution can be provided only by a complex modernization of the enterprise's managerial, interest, and organizational system, which would not only try to solve the problem of providing workers with incentives, but would also improve conditions in terms of organized and disciplined work (for example, the provision of materials, clear-cut determination of tasks, internal individual accountability, etc.) Giving better material recognition for work done during regular working hours has to be based on the supposition that internal sources of losses will be done away with. For this, regulation of the income level creates more favorable conditions, because for one thing 40% of any saving in costs can be used to pay the taxes that are imposed on incomes. For another thing, in the case of workers who leave, the earnings tax that previously had to be calculated and paid on an individual basis can be used in its entirety to increase the income of the other workers, which serves as an incentive.

If from the point of view of developing the economical functioning of the enterprise there is no longer any need of the vgm's work, this does not mean that the vgm has to cease automatically. It is in this case that the situation that we suggested at the beginning would develop, in which the vgm would turn into the kind of entrepreneurial group which, after working with full force during regular hours, would put in additional hours doing work for other economic units or for the general population which cannot be done, or cannot be done effectively, by the large enterprise. At the same time, when it is necessary to accomplish an unexpected task that cannot be completed during the regular working day, the vgm can step in to fill the role of the production reserves, which will cease to function.

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GIVING VGM'S ROLE DURING REGULAR WORKING DAY SUGGESTED

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 6 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Dr. Otto Pirityi: "Debate: Progressive Wages Instead of the VGM's--Is the Process Reversible?"]

[Text] The enterprise workers' business partnership thrust itself into our lives with elemental force. It didn't have to be encouraged or forced--it spread by itself. We did try to apply the brakes, for who knew what would come of it? There must have been some kind of paralyzing dullness in our system of incentives, from the strangling effects of which we tried to escape. Some extremely unimaginative force must have oppressed us before, which explains why this new form appealed to our imagination so much.

But now, among those who oppose the vgm's, there are economic specialists and enterprise managers. What bothers them is not that so much money goes to the vgm's from "soft forints," but that they wonder why this money couln't be used to pay wages. And here they are on the same wave length as all those who want--and rightly so--to restore the value of the regular working day. Everyone must thoroughly think through the recommendatations of Adam Angyal and Eva Farkas (FIGYELO, 1986/7). They should think them through without rejecting them or without contradicting the ideas, but rather taking them seriously and developing them further.

Only income regulations prevent making the pay of the vgm's a regular wage. (For example, we could have a linear wage tax system: if one forint had to be paid in taxes for every forint in wages, the problem would already be solved.) With good work and plant organization, with good material and labor supplies, with good machinery, instruments, and materials, it would be possible to achieve much more even during regular working hours than we do today. The logical order of course requires that the conditions be created, and then afterwards the income regulations can be changed. It can't be done the other way around. The plus production achieved during regular working hours would compensate to a great degree for the partnership's production...

Yes but, the linear wage tax would bring with it "black-market overtime" in the old sense, when the workers did not "work overtime" but rather simply "worked longer." Their production was credited to the regular eight-hour workday. This way it was possible to save the overtime supplement, and it was not necessary to get permission for overtime. We older people remember how it was. Compared to this, the vgm is more honest. Even a decade ago it was common that at the end of the working day work brigades strolled over to the factory across the way, because there was no money for overtime, but there was money to pay workers who were borrowed from elsewhere. Compared to this, the vgm is more honest and more honorable.

Many people are of the opinion that with the termination of vgm's, that is, with work teams getting their pay from wages, it will be easier to control purchasing power. This is true to the extent that the statistics record precisely the entire amount of work income. But the KSH could easily solve this problem even under the present cicumstances. The only thing is that it is not purchasing power that the state has to keep under control, but rather the rate of commodity supply and purchasing power accretion, that is, the proportional relationship between these two factors. It is necessary to control the proportion between the cost of labor and the value of new products. And the vgm is much more suited to this, than connecting production and wages during the regular working hours.

The vgm--if this is not deceptive--puts into practice the principle of apportioning [pay] according to the work done, and--starting with its characateristic of saving on costs--serves well the principle of decreasing costs and increasing productivity. It raises the average pay for one person and for one hour without at the same time raising the proportional wage or the cost level. The vgm reduces work peaks, opens up bottlenecks, and increases the utilization of expensive facilities. If the enterprise is at all regular in making contracts with the vgm, the vgm can't get pay that is not regularly accounted for.

However, plenty of wages that are not regularly accounted for filter through, not just in those enterprises that operate in the red, but also in those that are in the black. A person who achieves less than what is expected does not get paid proportionately less; a person who only works during half the day gets full pay anyway. It is no wonder then that the state taxes wages heavily above a certain limit, and that in this sense wage costs exceed vgm costs.

Up to now, we have not achieved much by regarding income regulation as a means of regulating purchasing power. We should experiment to see if income regulation would be able to indirectly fill the function of creating a balance by increasing the new value accruing to unit wages. However, this can only achieve results in conjunction with another attempt: an attempt must be made to increase the income of the state budget while decreasing taxes and tax rates. This would give the enterprise and its partners a chance to get some air. We have to give up the implicit principle that as the opportunities of the national economy to acquire income become more restricted, the income-acquiring possibibilities of enterprises, cooperatives, cottage industries, and workers must be restricted in equal measure. This perfect logic--formally speaking--results in restricting precisely that which should be expanded: the sources. For in fact, only the enterprises can move the national economy out of its difficult situation.

It is true that the state budget gets more income on the basis of unit purchasing power derived from wage costs than it gets on the basis of unit purchasing power derived from vgm earnings. But this is just the beginning of the calculation. It is also necessary to take into consideration that

--unit wages mean higher costs in terms of the workers' needs (work clothing, protective clothing, subsidies for workers' food at the plant, living accommodations, worker transporation, changing rooms, washrooms, etc.;

--in the large factories the normative lucrativeness of unit wages (for example, 100 forints in wages would result in approximately 200 forints in pure income) cannot be guaranteed, but in the case of vgm's it can be;

--wages are included in the retirement base, but payments to the vgm are not; thus if those who have not reached retirement age work in the vgm, it means pure profit for the state;

--payments to the vgm are not counted in sickness benefits, which again means pure profit for the state;

--in the case of piecework, the basic vgm pay is not higher than during regular working hours, but the enterprise saves on overtime supplements.

It is a fact that the vgm payment--calculated per hour--is high. But it is not too high. And the point is that it is high not to the detriment of the enterprise's profit, but to its benefit.

Just as we made "expenses" from "wages," we should now make "wages" from "expenses." This is a smart thought. As it turns out, vgm payments can go under overhead--so why couldn't wages and wage supplements go into the same category? At the beginning of the vgm era--when it became clear that these partnerships don't work for the "outside" but for the inside--malicious joy filled our souls: the "office" had scored a goal against its own team. It could no longer say that earnings regulation that was integrated into cost management was an impossibility. Now even in the large industrial factories there is way that a part of what is saved can be used for wages, for raising wages.

Is the process reversible? Only if more and more small entrepreneurial groups, small work teams, and independently responsible units come into existence within the enterprise and within the official working day. This solution is speading in Chinese and Soviet enterprises and cooperatives as well. One condition is necessary for it: the state has to make the kind of "wage payments" to the enterprise that make it possible for the enterprise to pay its work teams and workers at a level that is proportional to what they produce. If we can have a contract system in commerce and the tourist industry, why couldn't the same apply to industrial enterprises as well?

CSO: 2500/230

NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC PROBLEM, ASSISTANCE DISCUSSED

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jan 86 pp 9-12

[Article by Ivo Jakovijevic: "Between the North and the South Today: Yugoslavia is one of those Rare Regions within whose Small Area there are such Differences in Development"]

[Text] In the wake of the package of three laws that regulate Yugoslavia's economic relations with foreign countries, the most violent and painful debate in the Yugoslav Assembly was provoked by the package of four laws for encouraging the faster development of the less developed republics and the province of Kosovo in the next five years. Ever since the Federal Executive Council in the middle of last summer sent to the Assembly its views on "the rules of the game" for a more harmonious regional development in Yugoslavia until 1990, the coordinating process among the republic and province delegations took a full five months, with periodic time outs and numerous uncertainties.

If the more developed part of Yugoslavia's economy, the part which, regardless of its location is the one that trades most of the social product abroad, was most interested in the so-called foreign exchange system, it is understandable why the package of laws for the underdeveloped was of especially pronounced interest to the underdeveloped.

Today, Yugoslavia is probably one of the rare regions within whose not so large area there are such economic and regional differences. It would be difficult to force all of them into a simplified formula of a kind of Yugoslav North-South framework, and, on that basis, posit profound differences in regard to the mechanisms of unity belonging to a joint Yugoslav economic area. It would be even more difficult, however, to overlook the fact that Slovenia is side by side with the developed countries of Central Europe, while Kosovo, for example, reminds one in many ways of a typical economically underdeveloped area, with all the controversies, successes, and delusions that belong there; an application of world-wide criteria would also mark Kosovo as an underdeveloped area. It would also be difficult to assess the added fact that in each of our developed republics --Slovenia, Croatia, and Serbia--there are almost equally underdeveloped opstinas or even broader areas, such as those that can be seen in the least developed parts of Yugoslavia; these are a kind of reverse side of the coin, which means that the underdevleoped areas too have their pockets of development and occasionally even unavoidable luxury, as well as economic successes that can compare with those in areas that are provoding econoamic assistance.

Criticisms, Messages, and Apparitions

From the earliest days of the socialist building of the country, Yugoslavia has been conducting its policies for regional development in various ways; these policies were institutionalized at the time of the first economic reform in 1965, through the establishment of the Federation Fund for Encouraging a Faster Development of the less developed republics and the province of Kosovo. At the same time, similar funds were formed in each of our republics. From 1966 to 1985, approximately 1500 billion dinars, in 1984 prices, were channeled into the less developed republics and Kosovo; one third of this went to Kosovo and the remainder, according to calculated needs, to Bosnia and Hercegovina, Macedonia, and Montenegro. Initially, all the money was sent through the Federation Fund, with the intention that later the resources would be joined together. Consequently, the formula of 20:80 was established, followed by 50:50, and in the next five-year period 60 percent of the funds for the underdeveloped areas should be handled through the Federal Fund. Of course, these were not the only funds received by the underdeveloped areas; one should add to them additional resources from the Federation Budget, various types of tariff and foreign currency relief measures, rescheduling of internal debts, conversions, write-offs, etc.

The initial consequence of the multi-year policies for the faster development of the less developed republics and Kosovo was the profound change in their economic structures. Industrialization, as a general economic trend, took hold in these areas perhaps before they were ready for it, and so, along with profound structural changes, there was also a lack of the expected efficiency in investment projects and accompanying business activities. Of course, the most important aspect of the faster development of the underdeveloped areas took place in the background of the investment projects in the economy, in the area of the formation and expansion of a network of secondary school and university institutions, with the formation of a cadre that could lead the economic and social development of these areas.

In the economic area, Bosnia and Hercegovina was perhaps the most successful in handling all the controversies and coordinating all the maneuvers associated with accelerated development; to be sure, Bosnia and Hercegovina initially aimed mostly for heavy industry (and for that reason was unable to employ all the surplus labor force); on the other hand, Macedonia was least successful in this, especially in the last 10 years, as was Montenegro. As far as Kosovo is concerned many and even contradictory conclusions can be drawn, depending on the methodology employed.

Today, critiquing the model for the encouragement of faster development of the underdeveloped areas in Yugoslavia is an unclear undertaking. Only 20 years ago when, at the height of economic reform and reaffirmation of economic laws, profound differences were noted among the areas in Yugoslavia and joint interest was voiced in gradually diminishing them, one counted on financial assistance from the Federation Fund as an additional source of funds for new, profitable capital projects in underdeveloped parts of Yugoslavia.

This reform lasted for a relatively short time, however, and afterwards for quite a few years our economic and developmental policies did not sufficiently take into account market criteria in conducting business or building capital projects so that an etatist and therefore inflationary method of conducting business and finance played a key role in dividing Yugoslavia's economy, whose unity had been constitutionally established. For this reason, 15 or so years ago, labor and resources were associated only symbolically. Everybody invested funds mostly in his own back yard, frequently against normal economic common sense.

Consequently, the underdeveloped areas created a kind of cult from the resources "available through the fund." Furthermore they avoided joint projects, opposed demands to discuss the profitability and efficacy of the ways in which the funds were invested and criticisms of the so-called megalomaniac and unproductive capital projects, etc.

A Broad Definition

For this reason, the fact that today 40 percent of the Yugoslav economic area, inhabited by a third of the population, needs additional supplementary funds for development is perhaps a kind of caricature. Is it not true that the reason that so much assistance has failed to give expected results lies in such a broad definition of underdevelopment and consequent fragmentation? There are certain very precise statistics according to which the regional differences in Yugoslavia today, 20 years after the establishment of the fund, are even greater, either because of differences in the growth of population, differences in levels of skill, or differences in the efficacy, structure and purpose of investments. It should also be noted that Yugoslavia is one of the rare countries which largely disregard the possible effects of population policies and which at the same time lack, except for formulas for setting aside assistance for the underdeveloped areas, policies on differences in birth rates which Yugoslavia are the same as those world wide; this is in spite of the fact that Yugoslav plans explicitly to call for a harmonious development of all the areas.

At the latest Assembly debate on criteria for establishing underdevelopment there were still a number of controversies, among which we would like to single out the developed areas demand that the extent of underdevelopment should be established by the worth of basic resources in the economy, where even Kosovo does well, while the underdeveloped areas proposed that the criterion should be the product of production facilities, which is something that only the developed areas can boast of. Or, to put it more exactly, nobody wanted to admit to success in past work, advocated as the criterium for (under)development by the other side. At the same time, the underdeveloped areas were very vocal advocates of the idea to strengthen the joint Yugoslav market and economic areas, when it was a matter of the foreign exchange system, import regulations, and the method for repaying Yugoslavia's earlier foreign exchange debts. During the debate on ways to encourage their own faster development, they were very insistent on increasing the Federation Fund's resources and also on an internal rescheduling of debts as well as on a more certain model for distributing salaries, forgetting that the mechanisms of the unified market were the primary ones and applicable on the whole, and not on a case-by-case basis.

Perhaps there would not be any of these caricatures, controversies, and lengthy coordination processes, especially in the long December evenings under the domes of the Yugoslav Assembly, and perhaps everything would go more easily if at the same time the entire Yugoslav economy were not both at a crossroads and penniless. For this reason, the entire process of coordination among the republic and province delegations, not only in regard to the recently adopted foreign exchange law, the law on the banking system, the package for the underdeveloped areas, but also the resolution for 1986 and the entire five-year plan for up to 1990 have in general been reduced to a frantic race among fragmented economic-political interests for the difficult to estimate, but certainly modest domestic funds that will be available in the next few years. If, as the new five-year plan notes, the way out of the crisis in which Yugoslavia has found itself in the past few years is to be found only in financial consolidation, improved financial condition or else the liquidation fo the current losses, the new investments that would strengthen our general export capability and make possible the fastest possible joining of the information revolution and the profound technological changes in the world, it becomes clear why suddenly there are so many underdeveloped areas and so few that can help them.

How Much Has Been Set Aside for the Underdeveloped In Yugoslavia in billion dinars according to 1984 prices

Underdeveloped republics and Kosovo	1966-70	1970-75	1976-80	1981-84
Total	237	319	474	327
Bosnia and Hercegovina	73	104	145	91
Montenegro	31	36	51	30
Macedonia	62	73	102	66
Kosovo	71	106	176	140

What was the most controversial issue in the Assembly's debate, which ended late in the evening on a December Saturday, three days before the year's end?

At the very beginning, the developed republics, and especially Croatia, had objections regarding the package of laws for the underdeveloped areas, and they favored narrowing down the number of those that are underdeveloped. These republics felt that it would be better to take the same amount of funds and direct them to Kosovo, and the rest to the three republics that currently have the status of underdeveloped areas, and have them acquire a "transitional status," which would entitle them to fewer assistance funds. These objections coincided, to a certain extent, with a later proposal by the federal government that, as far as the status is concerned everything should stay as is but that Kosovo, as an especially underdeveloped area, whould be provided with a greater portion of funds from the Federation Fund. Later, however, the most recent evaluations of the real economic situation in Yugoslavia, and especially in each of the underdeveloped areas, greatly complicated the coordination of the positions of the republics and provinces in the Yugoslav Assembly. It turned out that both Macedonia and Montenegro, because of their exceptionally difficult position caused by failed investments in previous years and current dinar and foreign exchange illiquidity, would barely be able to post a zero growth rate, while Kosovo still needed additional assistance. The least developed part of Serbia proper (over 50 opstinas), which has lagged behind in development, in some instances almost as mauch as Kosovo proper, joined this circle of interest.

The Federal Executive Council has presented the latest round of coordination with the firm evaluation that 1.56 percent of the value of social product should be set aside for underdeveloped areas; the developed felt this was too much, and the underdeveloped felt it was not enough. For that reason, the delegation from Serbia especially insisted on halving the rate, but it gave up on this at the end of the Assembly session because it acknowledged the expected economic policy measures for halting the relative falling behind of the least developed part of Servia without the provinces.

And so, at the end of the December sessions the Council of the Republics and Provinces adopted the last of the four laws for encouraging the faster development of the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo until the year 1990; according to this law, during the upcoming five-year period 1.56 percent of the social product will be set aside as credits for the development of the underdeveloped areas. Forty percent will be through the Federation Fund, and 60 percent through direct association of labor and resources. Of the total resources, Kosovo can expect 48.1 percent, Bosnia and Hercegovina 25.2 percent, Macedonia 17.8 percent, and Montenegro 8.9 percent. For the financing of social activities in these areas, an additional 0.53 percent of the social product will be set aside to be invested mostly in Kosovo. If right now it were posssible to bet one's life on this and accept as gospel trugh everything that is written in the new five-year development plan for Yugoslavia, it could indeed happen that, for the first time since the liberation, regional differences in development among the republics and regions will diminish.

At least several questions, however, remain open: Will this positive new trend cause Yugoslavia to join the new technological changes that are taking place in the world around us, will the financial consolidation of the economy and the banks be implemented as envisioned in the thick documents of the federal government, and will the joint Yugoslav market and our export capability, with all the elements of internal selection and external competition, become stronger by 1990, primarily through the affirmation fo economic laws? Or will the logic of constant redistribution and socialization of past accounts overpower the interests and opportunities for a joint development in the already more and more complex international eocnomic and political relations?

[Boxed item p 10] Underdevelopment in Developed Areas

Croatia: Lack of Motivation

[Article by M.S.]

In accordance with the law on economically underdeveloped parts of Croatia for the 1981-1985 period, 24 opstinas achieved the status of underdeveloped opstinas, and the Bukovice area the status of the least developed economically in the republic. In accordance with the Social Agreement on Regional Development, the following opstinas achieved the status of intermediate opstinas (they reached a level of development between the 55th and 65th percentile of the republic average): Biograd, Djurdjevac, Knin, Nasice, Pregrada, and Zlatar-Bistrica. Opstinas having a level of development between the 65th and 70th percentile also became entitled to utilize measures for encouraging [the economy]. The following opstinas fell into this category: Cakovec, Daruvar, Donji Miholjac, Donja Stubica, Duga Resa, Klanjec, Ludbreg, Nova Gradiska, Slavonska Pozega, Vrbovec, and Zelina.

In the past 16 years, i.e. during the last four medium-term plan periods, 85 opstinas utilized funds for underdeveloped areas. In this medium-term period, the intent was to set aside funds amount to 0.5 percent of the economy's social product, of which organizations of associated labor were to directly secure credits amounting to 0.42 percent of the social product through association, association through the fund, or a combination of the two, while unreturnable funds amounting to 0.08 percent of the social product are to be secured through the budget of Croatia. Some of the above measures have not been implemented because of current economic trends. The basic banks were to ensure, through a special agreement, at least 1 percent of the net credit capability of the funds intended for social renewal of production capability that are in the banks, under favorable terms. In addition to the above measures, in this period there was an attempt to encourage food production in mountainous areas, the creation of meat reserves in live livestock, a fuller utilization of developmental resources, and creating more stable conditions for the development of the islands, and especially island opstinas that have a specific border status.

The link between incomes that has been achieved in the economy of the developed parts of the republic has an influence on the development of links between incomes and the development of the underdeveloped areas of Croatia. Because of the unresolved conflicts between the interests of business and area associations local interests (in the broader sense of the word) are dominant, and this has led to a lack of a joint plan for a development program, and to a lack of motivation and unclear reasons for association. Because of these differences and an exaggerated normative aspect of association, along with a failure to adhere to agreements without suffering consequences, it is simpler for an organization of associated labor to pay the appropriate amount to the Republic Fund rather than to become involved in investments, in which case it is necessary to set aside funds into a special account ahead of time. The irrelevance of the measures for encouraging development is probably a consequence of the fact that the foundations for such conduct of business and investing were laid during the last planning period.

[Boxed item, p 10]

Slovenia: Insufficient Interest

[Article by S.P.]

In Slovenia, six opstinas have the status of underdeveloped areas, four opstinas had this status only during the transitional period comprising the first three years of this medium-term period, while as a separate matter nine geographic and border areas are considered underdeveloped. Evaluations made at the end of the current five-year period regarding the progress of the underdeveloped areas are not most favorable. The results indicate that in the current five-year period the development of the underdeveloped areas was slower than in the seventies. The reason for this has been ascribed to narrower financial capabilities of the economy and the insufficiently effective measures for encouraging the development of the underdeveloped areas. The growth of the nominal social product in underdeveloped opstinas was above the republic average only in 1981 and 1983.

Employment was more intensive than the growth of social product, and in certain years it was even twice the republic average, which is 1 percent. In spite of this, the underdeveloped areas are still characterized by a high rate of unemployment, around 5 percent, while the Slovene average is three times lower. The worst situation is in Ormoz, where an unemployment rate of 9.8 percent in 1980 grew to the current 12.7 percent.

In Slovenia's economy, there is little interest in investing in the underdeveloped areas. According to the data from the first six months of this year, of the 173 major investment projects that are under construction, only three are located in underdeveloped areas. It is being emphasized that what is lacking most of all are quality investment programs and objects that would redirect the economy to these areas. Also, there are too few transfers of quality programs from organizations of associated labor in the developed areas.

Even though the banks have given special treatment to those who invested in the underdeveloped areas through favorable credit arrangements, credit and monetary restrictions have still not had enough influence on the extent of investments. Investors were also given significant tax advantages, and the republic budget for cofinancing major development plans and programs in this area has set aside over 60 million dinars annually. Still, it is felt that all these encouragement measures are still not enough to make the economy interested to a significant extent in making major investments in the underdeveloped opstinas and areas.

9110/12948
CSO: 2800/176

REGULATION ON DISTRIBUTION, ASSIGNMENT OF WORKERS

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, Nov 85 pp 123-130

[Text]

ORDINANCE

No 4, Date 2 August 1985

FOR THE DISTRIBUTION AND ASSIGNMENT OF WORKERS

In order that labor resources may be studied and distributed by scientific criteria according to the state plan, also on the basis of and in the execution of the Labor Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers promulgates this ordinance:

Article 1

Labor resources are calculated, studied and distributed by plan, according to the methodology of the planning of the economy and of the culture and the appropriate method. For this purpose a balance sheet of manpower resources and distribution is compiled. At the district level this balance sheet is compiled by the executive committee of the district people's council, and sent together with the other draft-plan indices to the State Planning Commission, whereas for the whole country it is compiled by the State Planning Commission.

Article 2

Labor resources not already distributed and those newly created in the towns will be assigned by the executive committees of the people's councils of the districts to work places created by the plan in enterprises, different institutions and in military units, within and outside the towns, in agricultural enterprises and in agricultural cooperatives.

Article 3

New labor resources created in the village and in inhabited centers outside the towns are distributed and placed in agricultural cooperatives and enterprises.

By decision of the executive committee of the district people's council, after all the undistributed labor resources and those newly created in the towns are used, workers can be withdrawn from the village for very essential needs of enterprises for mining, oil, geology, the exploitation and processing of wood, forests, construction, land reclamation and anything else.

Article 4

For the activity which they conduct within the district, on the basis of the approved plan, the enterprises, institutions, military units and agricultural cooperatives shall by 30 November present to the executive committee of the people's council of the appropriate district the new needs for workers for the following year, broken down by trimesters, by males, females, according to profession and the place where they will work (in the town, in work centers outside the towns or in the countryside), also the number of workers with residence in villages which are agricultural cooperatives, broken down for each agricultural cooperative for which the renewal of the agreement is requested. For the activities union they conduct outside the district they shall send to their sectors in the other districts by 25 November, the approved plan of labor indices for the following year, and these sectors shall present this, by 30 November, to the executive committee of the people's council of the appropriate district.

Article 5

The executive committees of the people's councils of the districts, in compliance with the approved plan, shall determine the number of new workers for each enterprise, yard and sector, institution, military unit or agricultural cooperative, also the resources for obtaining them, for the activities which these develop within the district, keeping in mind how busy all the active forces of the population are. For this, by 15 December each year, for the following year, they shall send:

a) To enterprises, institutions, military units and agricultural cooperatives the planned number of new workers which they will receive from the town during the year, broken down by trimesters, males and females, the place from which they will be withdrawn, from which town or ward of Tirana and how many from the countryside.

b) To the people's councils of the towns, the Tirana city wards and the united villages, the planned number of new workers for each enterprise, institution, military unit and agricultural cooperative, also the planned number of workers who will be sent for higher training, as annually, broken down by trimesters, by male and female, also the planned number of workers dwelling in the villages which are agricultural cooperatives, for which the agreement will be renewed for the following year.

Article 6

The people's council of the united village, considering also the opinion of the leadership of the agricultural cooperative according to the plan sent by the executive committee of the district people's council, shall distribute to the people's councils of the villages the number of workers who are required for work in the economic enterprises, in the different institutions, in the military units, and also the number of workers who will be sent for higher training.

The people's council of the village, according to the plan sent by the people's council of the united village, designates the persons who, with their consent, are sent to work in enterprises, institutions, military units and for higher training, without uprooting their family from the village, also it appoints or issues the work approval document for service workers of health, educational and cultural institutions, in communal services and in the trade network, which conduct their activity within the territory of its jurisdiction.

Article 7

For workers who will be withdrawn from villages which are agricultural cooperatives and who will enter into work relations with economic enterprises, institutions and military units, a written agreement shall be contracted between the leadership of the agricultural cooperative and the directorate of the enterprise, institution or military unit with a term no longer than one year, attaching to this the appointment list of workers. In the agreement the number of workers and the duration of their work will be defined.

The work agreement, contracted for the planned year or for shorter terms, may be renewed only at the decision of the executive committee of the district people's council.

The people's councils of the villages are advised that in designating persons who will be sent to work in enterprises they should keep in mind their profession and level of skills, especially for the workers who are sent to work in the sectors of oil, geology and mines.

Article 8

Districts which have a surplus of manpower may send workers, with their approval, to districts which have need of manpower, when they reach agreement with one another. The sending of workers from one district to another, to work in large projects with national importance, shall always take place on the basis of the plan sent by the State Planning Commission.

Article 9

Enterprises, institutions and military units accept and keep on the job workers up to the number designated them in the plan.

In cases when they have a situation with fewer workers than planned, the executive committee of the district people's council, when judging it reasonable, has a right to distribute workers up to the planned number, regardless of whether the enterprise, institution or military unit has or has not made a request for new workers.

Article 10

Enterprises have a right to retain workers above the plan, in proportion to the overfulfillment of the plan of production, of construction and of services, respecting the planned productivity for each worker, on condition that the goods produced over the plan have a market of sale, that their distribution is planned, that they are profitable and that their production is financed within the planned material resources or with local resources, as defined in separate provisions.

When enterprises have fulfilled the plan for the number of workers, they have a right to accept for work above the plan the persons sentenced to reeducation through labor, who are sent by the executive committees of the people's councils of the districts, and they may spend for this purpose the appropriate amount of wages. In these cases the labor section of the executive committee of the district people's council will issue the authorization for acceptance for work.

The activities which enterprises, institutions and military units seek to accomplish with the agricultural cooperatives, which cannot be carried out with workers from the town, are stipulated in the economic-financial plan of the enterprise, the institution and the agricultural cooperative. In this case, approval must first be obtained from the agricultural section and the labor section of the executive committee of the district people's council, and the agreement is contracted between the enterprise, the institution or the military unit and the agricultural cooperative.

Article 11

Able-bodied citizens with residence in towns, in the territory of agricultural enterprises or in other inhabited centers, who seek work for the first time, or those who have been dismissed from work and ask to be assigned to another center of work, are registered respectively at the people's council of the ward, at the people's council or at the executive committee of the people's council of the town which has no ward, at the people's council of the ward of Tirana City or at the people's council of the village. These, according to the plan sent by the executive committee of the district people's council, by the executive committee of the people's council of the city for the people's councils of the wards, and by the people's council of the united village, issue the work approval document, bearing in mind the conditions and abilities of the citizens.

Article 12

Workers who are in the work force and are sent to work in large and nationally important projects or in enterprises of other districts for a specified period, after the conclusion of this period, as a rule, shall return to the work center where they worked before. In this case the acceptance of these workers for work takes place on the basis of the authorization issued by the labor section of the executive committee of the people's council of the district where they will work.

Article 13

When there is a temporary interruption of work and the administration of the enterprise, institution and military unit, with the consent of the executive committee of the district people's council, obtain's work for the workers in another enterprise, the acceptance of these workers for work takes place with an agreement between the two enterprises which is approved by the labor section of the executive committee of the district people's council. In the agreement the obligations of the enterprises are defined and so is the period which the workers will be at work. In this case the list of workers' names replaces the work approval document, whereas the work cards shall be presented for the necesssary annotations by the personnel branch of the respective enterprises, institutions or military units.

Article 14

The acceptance for work of the worker designated by the administration of the enterprise, institution and military unit to work at a lower paying job for up to 6 months in some other work center within the district, according to article 83, letter "ch" of the Labor Code, takes place on the basis of the authorization issued by the labor section of the executive committee of the district people's council.

Article 15

On the basis of the provisions of this ordinance, the following shall be assigned and placed in work: all able-bodied citizens who, according to special instructions, are considered and treated as workers, students who go to lower level trade schools, and training courses for students in production units, likewise the watchmen wherever they are, the gatekeepers in the enterprises, institutions, factories, construction and sectors, the non-commissioned officers in active duty and the policemen.

Article 16

In the beginning students who finish vocational secondary schools with interruption of work and who wish to be assigned to work as workers, are distributed and placed in work by decision of the executive committee of the district People's Council. Afterwards, the provisions of this ordinance are implemented for these the same as for all the workers.

Article 17

Citizens who live in towns, in the territory of agricultural enterprises or in other inhabited centers must present the work approval document and the work card in order to be placed in the job.

Citizens who live in villages which are agricultural cooperatives and who are scheduled to work as workers in institutions of health, education, culture, in communal services or as sales persons in the trade network, must present the work card and the work approval document issued by the people's council of the village in order to be placed in a job. When these citizens are scheduled to work by agreement with an enterprise, institution or military unit, the work approval document is replaced by the list of names issued by the people's council of the united village which is attached to the agreement.

Citizens who have residence in another district and who are accepted for work on the basis of the agreement between two districts or on the basis of the order of the official of the ministry or of another central institution must present the work card and written authorization, issued by the labor section of the executive committee of the district people's council where they work, or the appropriate order of the ministry or other central institution.

When the citizen enters the work force for the first time, in place of the work card he presents a certificate, issued by the organ which provided him with the work approval document, by means of which it is confirmed that he has not previously been employed.

Article 18

The citizen is accepted for work by the official person of the work center charged with this task.

Any official person who accepts, keeps at work or dismisses workers contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, or who does not accept for work the worker who is furnished with a work approval document according to the regulations specified by the authorized organs, when the violation does not constitute a penal action, shall be punished with a fine of up to 500 leks for each offense, or with a disciplinary measure, according to the provisions of the Labor Code.

The punishment with a fine is given by the workers of the labor section of the executive committee of the district people's council or by the worker assigned this task in the executive committee of the people's council of the town and of the wards of Tirana for the enterprises, institutions and military units which conduct activity within the territory of their jurisdiction.

The person concerned, within 5 days of receiving the written notice of the punishment, has a right to appeal to the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, whose decision is final.

Article 19

The ordinance of the Council of Ministers No. 7, dated 15 October, 1976 "On the distribution and assignment of workers," the ordinance of the Council of Ministers No. 1, dated 5 January, 1981 "About certain changes in ordinance No. 7, dated 15 October 1976 "On the distribution and assignment of workers," the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 87, dated 6 March 1980 "On the acceptance for work of persons sentenced to reeducation through labor," likewise every other provision which is in contradiction to this ordinance, are abrogated.

Article 20

This ordinance becomes effective on 1 September 1985.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Adil Carcani

13083/7051
CSO: 2100/24

POLITICS ALBANIA

STATE, SOCIETY MUST PROTECT CITIZENS FROM 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

Tirana DREJTESIA POPULLORE in Albanian No 2, Apr-Jun 85 pp 49-58

[Article by Laze Leskaj: "The Protection of Citizens from Hostile and Criminal Activities is a Permanent Task of the State and Society"]

[Text] Our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always had at the center of their attention the problem of protecting our people from the wrong path and from hostile and criminal activity. The history of our party attests to a crystal clarity in this area. Even before the founding of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha did a great deal of work to win over many elements which were entering or were in danger of entering on the wrong path. Our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have never interrupted this very valuable work. They operated this way at the founding meeting and they operated this way afterward, at the First Consultation of the Party Aktiv, at the Extraordinary Party Conference to deal with those who erred in Mukje, with the elements of intrigue in Berat, after the Liberation at the 5th Plenum of 1946, at the 8th Plenum of 1948, at the First Congress, etc., right up to our own time. In this unceasing struggle carried out by our party, with Comrade Enver at the head, to differentiate truly hostile elements from those put on the wrong path by chance and because of confusion, we find an endless and extremely important wealth of thoughts, attitudes, information, generalizations and directives. All of these constitute an essential part of the theoretical thought of the AWP and of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The whole life of our cherished leadership and teaching, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has been example of titanic work in this area as well. He personally did much painstaking work to protect the people from falling into error and from taking the wrong path.

From the time of the Revolution of the Meeting of Communist Groups, he drew attention to the struggle regarding strict severity toward comrades, emphasizing that "...These are nothing other than sectarianism, which concentrates attention on small things..."[1]

At the First Consultation of the PKSH [Albanian Communist Party] Aktiv, where A. Lulo and S. Premte were criticized for their anti-party views, Comrade Enver emphasized that "We have been of the opinion that we should improve ou comrades. We have had success in this direction and we are still pursuing this path"[2]

Comrade Enver carried on great work and a great struggle to give differentiated treatment to the duped elements who joined the Balli Kombetar [National Front]. "...We will continue," wrote Comrade Enver, "so that we may convince some of them; as for the others, who refuse to fight, we will try to neutralize them and stop them from being used by the enemy."[3]

He did not consider this task an easy one. On the contrary, it was "...very difficult and delicate, needing political tact, presence of mind and dignity. We must bear in mind that our task is to go and convince those who do not understand us, but if they try to hinder us, we will not yield to them, but take off their head..."[4]

The party and Comrade Enver, in their views of giving differentiated treatment to those who erred during the National Liberation Struggle, acted on the basis of basic criteria, such as; the level of knowledge of their activities, whether or not they were organized, whether or not they particpated in the war, whether or not they cooperated with the occupiers, their attitude toward their mistakes, etc.

Comrade Enver Hoxha took great care that the people should be on guard against the influence of enemies. There are many examples in his works which illustrate this continual concern.

"A mature comrade came to me," we read in a letter of 23 February 1943, "and advised me that Baba Selim should not fall under the influence of the fifth column."[5]

He once sent a letter to Gjin Marku and Kadri Hoxha, in which he drew their attention to the fact that they were not leading the life of partisan batallions and that they were taking extreme measures with partisans who erred. On another occasion, he drew attention to opportunistic attitudes.

After the liberation, the party line, according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, was just, consistent and clear-sighted in this area of well.

"In the party," writes Comrade Enver, "we also had people who were fighters, but who, at various moments, wavered. Among these were Tuk Jakova, Bedri Spahui...and others, people who continually vacillated and who finally fell into the revisionist mire. We did our utmost to save them."[6]

Comrade Enver also made a generalize view of all the work that has been done in this area and of the path that has been followed.

"When we observed mistaken opinions and actions, their positive aspects were pointed out, but, at the same time, we criticized their faults and negative aspects, although natually not in a very harsh manner at first. After we let them continue their work, if we saw that they were voicing mistaken opinions and performing mistaken acts again, we assigned their case to the Central

Committee, and we did this in the interest of defending the party line. In this area, we made no concessions and in no way did we deviate from the party line."[7]

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha displayed exemplary patience in the struggle to save people from the wrong path. "As is well known," emphasized Comrade Enver, "there are also cases among us in which, when a minor offense has been committed, the guilty person is not immediately imprisioned - in fact, he is not even removed from work. The first time, he is counselled; if he repeats the offense, he is severly criticized and is taught how to proceed in the future; if he does not correct himself, he is warned of the consequences which he may bring upon himself; he is observed, etc., etc., and if he continues on the wrong path, then more serious measures are taken. In this way," continues Comrade, "thorough educational work is done to save the person. Only if, after all this work, he does not exercise care and continues to abuse the generosity of the class, is there an obligation to take the measures provided for by the law - discharging him or imprisioning him in order that the criminal should be corrected by means of forcible measures."[8]

In this work and struggle, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have had clearly in mind, since beginning, the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism that between the overthrow of capitalism and the building of communist society,there is a whole historical period which is called the period of transition, i.e. of the revolutionary transformation of the former into the latter, after the old power has been eradicated. This period comprises the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is strengthened and perfected until the full construction of the classless communist society occurs. Indeed, socialist society begins to be constructed at first with the human material which existed in the old order, following the appropriate changes made among the classes which fell from power and those which took power after the violent revolution. There are several internal and external conditions which have had and continue to have a great influence on the entry of people into the violation of norms and rules of our socialist society and the performance of criminal, harmful and hostile acts. We are a country where there has been predominance of a high percentage of rural population. As a result, the influences of petit-bourgeois psychology and thought have been great and many people have entered onto wrong paths because of these influences. The capitalist and revisionist world, which surrounds us, exerts great ideological pressure on our people. The effect of this is that some of our people, who are immature, are duped and, in some cases, engage in hostile activities. Our enemies spread all kinds of illusions about the "freedom," "democracy," and "prosperity" in the capitalist and revisionist states. They do this for many purposes: to corrupt the minds of our people to incite internal enemies and direct them to support their propaganda, to introduce the spirit of dissatisfaction, lack of concern for politics, liberalism, depravity, degeneration, etc. It is precisely from this infection that our people must be protected. Therefore, as Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, the capitalist and revisionist encirclement is by no means passive but is a savage, active encirclement which operates in all ways and which has a major objective, aside from others, the placing of people on the wrong path. It is precisely under these conditions that the protection of our people has not been left and cannot be left to spontaneous action. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha has always viewed this problem as a priority, emphasizing that this work must be done by the whole system of the dictatorship of the proletariart, which must always further synchronize the actions of various organism in an effect to have our people know, every time, theorectically and practically, how to find the correct path in this complicated class struggle which develops; not only that, also to know how to do this at every moment of their lives.

The protection of our people from the wrong path is concerned with two main aspects: on the one hand, the struggle against ideologies and remnants which come from the depths of centuries, and, on the other hand, the struggle against present-day corrupting influences from the capitalist and revisionist world. In speaking to cadres, Comrade Enver said that it is "...a sine qua condition that the cadres must protect them from bourgeois ideology and its frenzies, which obstruct the path full of struggles and difficulty."[9]

As as result, we are concerned with a fundamental problem, with a problem that has a pronounced political, ideological and social character. It is an acute political problem that concerns the fate of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the construction of socialism and communism. In this sense, the more our people are protected from the wrong path, from the path of hostile and criminal activity, the stronger and more invincible will be the dictator ship of the proletariat.

In this sense, this work and struggle concern the moral and political unity of the people around the party, the unity on which all the enemies of the party and of our people have broken their heads.

At the same time, this struggle of a protective character is closely connected with the ideological aspect. It is connected with the fact of which ideology triumps in one or another of our people. Just as in the struggle between the two opposing ideolgies, bourgeois and socialist, there is no middle way and either the one or the other will triumph in the struggle between them, so in every man, the direction that the will take in life, good, or bad, depends upon the struggle that is made among various viewpoints.

Therefore, the struggle to protect our people is a struggle which concerns the mind and heart of people, their world-view, etc. In this sense, this struggle is closely connected with the truly great process of education and re-education which is continually developed in our country. During the last four decades, many people have undergone a powerful education with Marxist-Leninist ideology, with a scientific, dialectical materialist world-view at various levels and in various forms, and with good effectivenss. The great successes in all fields attest to this. During this time, there have also been many who have been re-educated or who are in the process of being re-educated. This latter process, as is well known, has many difficulties in comparison with the former one. It is well known that the more thorough, the more universal and the more efficacious Marxist-Leninist education is, the less room will remain for re-education and the fewer people will take the wrong path, the path of penal acts. To Comrade Enver Hoxha belongs the keen and valuable thought that the lofty elevation of ideology and politics is closely connected with the strengthening of trust in the party, with the increase of patriotic consciousness, with the better comprehension of tasks, with correct orientation in every situation, with a wealth of more initiatives and the making of fewer errors. That is why no one must neglect, to the slightest extent, his Marxist-Leninist education and his unceasing shaping by the teachings of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

From the social standpoint, the protective struggle is directly connected with the matter of fact what class you are connected with and what class you will serve and be devoted to. On the other hand, it is inextricably linked with the phenonmenon of the number of our people that will embark on the wrong path, the path of crime.

Therefore the work and struggle to protect people can by no means simply be called humanitarian, but constitute an historical necessity which concerns the happiness of our people, the defense for the country, the construction of socialism and communism, and the present and future of our fatherland. The question of creating concepts which are as clear and as complete as possible for the protective struggle and work, as one of the most important and urgent tasks, is thus imperative.

It is in on way fortuitous, but well calculated in detail, that the internal and external enemies, including the group of the multiple agent, Mehmet Shehu, had aimed one of their poisoned arrows at a very delicate target, at striking our people from far away, in order to make as many people as possible dissatisfied and to lead as many people as possible onto the path of crime.

To Comrade Enver Hoxha also belongs the great merit of having strongly criticized, during the National Liberation Struggle, the sectarian attitudes of M. Shehu, which even led to the unjust and very mistaken execution (for hostile purposes, as emerged later) of many peasants who had been duped by the Balli and the reaction. As Comrade Enver Hoxha wrote to M. Shehu on 5 November 1943: "In the brigade's encounter with the forces of reaction... you took many prisoners and... you executed 65 of them. This action darkens the picture. This execution is excessive, unjust and very wrongful. We must bear in mind that the peasants who are in the fighting units of the Balli are innocent, confused elements and victims. We must behave differently with them. It is our duty, as soldiers of justice, that we must speak with these people and advise them to find the correct path and desert the ranks of the occupiers and traitors. But we must not execute them."[10]

The vigilance of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha did not protect them from the preaching of the enemy, Fadil Pacrami, who said: "I have had enough of the struggle against the enemy, now let us begin the struggle among ourselves!" He tried to have us let the enemy exist, to have us create a pause, while he gathered forces, grouped them and linked up with the external enemy until the appropriate moment came for him to launch a direct assault against the dictatorship of the proletariat, against socialism, against the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, the only socialist country in the world.

The enemies of the party and the state intended to make the people dissatisfied with the party and the people's power and, at a difficult moment for the party, to create a castrophe by means of these people.

The party and Comrade Enver have viewed the necessity of protecting the people form the wrong path as a problem which is directly concerned with the relation between the present and the future of our country and our people. This is one of those problems which, by its nature, concerns the construction of the present and guarantees the future. In connection with this dialectical relationship, Comrade Enver has emphasized that "If the present is constructed correctly, if it is placed on a sound, steel foundation, if the walls and the ramparts of this fortress are raised well and are strong, then the future is assured. Otherwise, what has been created may be damaged."[11]

It is precisely this possibility that is concerned with the fact of how we may accomplish the struggle to protect our people form the wrong path. There are still people who view more abstractly this possibility of damaging what has been built as something concrete which is takes concrete form in specific areas and fronts; among these is also the incitement of our people, in order to lead them, in one way or another, into hostile and criminal activities.

Our socialist reality attests to the fact that the present is being constructed correctly, on a sound, immovable foundation. In our country, thanks to the colossal work that the party has done, the whole young generation, born in the epoch of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is growing up in a constantly better way, and they know how to build and defend their socialist fatherland.

By fighting with intelligence and patience to protect our people from the wrong path, we give the enemy a crushing blow and we close one of the most dangerous loopholes, which it seeks to open and use in its savage struggle against us. At the same time, we destroy one of its most diabolical tactics - that of launching our own people against us, i.e. fighting against us with "our own hands," thus seeking to lead us into a vicious circle lacking any way out.

If the problem of protecting our people from the wrong path is neglected, even for a short time, crime and other violations of the law will increase. This increase would not remain only within the limits of quantity: in time, it would become an acute problem and quantity would become quality, since it should not be forgotten that a particular quantity has a definite quality. The party has given timely warning of this, making it clear that crime is "...a serious obstacle to the construction of socialism and communism in our country.

The party and Comrade Enver, in generalizing the experience of the development of the class struggle in this aspect as well, have argued that it is not only crime as a whole which constitutes a serious obstacle to the process of building socialism and defending the victories which have been achieved, but particular penal acts can seriously damage the interests of the people and the party and compromise socialist construction. For this reason, these dangers must be eliminated from our path, so that we may advance with more vigor.

To give the protection of our people the required place means to think simutaneously about the present and the future of the fatherland. It also means to be farsighted, to consider and foresee the ultimate consequences of our activities and of the various actions which occur in our society.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, always considering these consequences more thoroughly and with clear-sightedness, drew attention to several sensitive points in a number of his works. He always focuses upon man, our people, who lay the building stones in our fatherland. He is very much interested in how they think about leaving the heritage of the present to the young generations that come one after the other, so that they should always proceed and advance under the leadership of Marxism-Leninism, which they should know how to put into practice correctly, in the development of socialist society.

This great concern and preoccupation of Comrade Enver's not only was expounded in a number of his works, but the party too, under his leadership, has taken all the necessary measures so that youth may take a clean banner and always hold it high, generation after generation, until communism.

It is well known that youth is delicate and, as a result, work with it has the same character. Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes: "Youth is as pure as crystal which, if not treated with care, breaks."[12] The vigilance of the party and its care of youth has been great. On the one hand, it has never placed youth under tutelage, but has stimulated its independent activity and initiative. The party has made it clear to youth that the enemy, too, has worked and continues to work, knowing well that youth is delicate. The internal and external class enemies, as has been shown by the judicial process against them, have worked and continue to work a great deal to sabotage and undermine everything of the present, but their primary attention has always been directed to undermining the future, to "the decay of the people's future," to the degeneration of youth and the budding shoots of youth, to those who will take the places of the old and who will take and carry forward the banner of the revolution. In order to achieve their goals, the enemies preach that "youth and the intelligents are, by nature, liberal and cannot tolerate discipline and rules, that youth especially must not be confined, oppressed and fatigued in military exercises and campaigns, but should be left free and condition is should be created for them to enjoy themselves and savor life while they are young," etc.

The enemy strives to have youth not participate in the fundamental problems of our socialist life, in socialist construction and the defense of the country, areas where our marvellous young people have made a valuable contribution. The enemy understands that rules and discipline mean death for it, that it can find no remedy, that the actions temper and revolutionize youth, that military training prepares young people to defend the fatherland ably. That is why it vomits bile and "sympathizes" with our youth.

The struggle for the education of people, especially youth, and for their protection form the wrong path must not be general, but concrete. Only in this way will no place be found among them for extravagant phenonmena, a dissolute and decadent life, insane music and the other evil and disgusting vices of the bourgeoisie, which are disseminated with very noisy propaganda by the bourgeois means of information and propaganda, especially by television. Practice has shown that young people who are unformed politically and ideolocially have been led onto the wrong path and even to the committing of penal acts under the direct influence of foreign television programs, which promote the cult of violence and sex, and which propagandize murder, robbery, etc.

Practice indicates that more attention must be devoted to that propaganda which directly harms and damages the general party line. In fact, this propaganda, in its diversity and connected with all the political machinations which are made on the international level and with the circumstances that are created, etc., influences and exerts pressure on vacillating and immature people, and especially on some young people. There are still cases where the consequences should continue to be combatted more, good information is not always given about the contents and goals of this enemy propaganda, the changes which it makes at particular stages and its efforts to reach various strata of the population. We must not forget that in our time, a great din of propaganda is made, a confusion for socialism. Many states constantly proclaim loudly and put up posters about the fact that they are building socialism, while always spreading further mistaken views and practices with regard to it, which, at the same time, have nothing in common with it.

Under these conditions a more preventive, alert level of work is required. Our party has activated the young generation in the class struggle within the country and against outside enemies. This school of the class struggle has tempered them, has made them understand the difficulties of growth, as well as those which are multiplied by the internal and external enemy, one by one or together, connected by concealed or open threads, but always frayed threads when our vigilance is at the required height.

Our party, led by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, has struggled so that our youth will have a better and more thorough understanding of the dictatorship of the proletariat, theoretically and practically. In particular, to understand that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a means of ensuring a happy prosperous and cultural life for youth and all the people. It ensures all those advantages and a broad, sound and just democracy. The great and the small in our country have a continually better understanding of this. This is one of those sensitive points which has colossal importance forth present and the future, and especially for the protection of our people from the wrong path and from hostile and criminal activity. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always emphasized the necessity of creating deep and enduring convictions regarding the indisputable superiority of socialism over the capitalist and revisionist order. The 8th AWP Congress also placed these problems at the center of attention.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have also combatted these cases and manisfestations which, in one way or another, have wanted to paint all aspects of life in the brightest colors for youth, even when they have not been and are not like this. In some films, for example, our villages are presented in an idealized manner, as though everything the has been resolved and practically no differences exist between the village and the city. Although such phenomena are rare, they do not have a positive influence on knowledge of life and do not properly educate youth.

From the study of a number of cases, it appears that most of the elements led by chance onto the wrong path, have been young people poorly prepared for life, for confrontation with the difficulties of growth, etc. These have generally been people who have left school, work, etc. It is for this reason that the party and Comrade Enver have made it a permanent task that young people should become acquainted with and learn difficulties too, that they should understand these difficulties correctly, objectively and subjectively, and combat and successfully overcome them. It is precisely in this that the strength of a true Marsixt-Leninist and revolutionary education for youth consists.

In emphasizing the necessity to protect our people from hostile and criminal activities, we do not want to over estimate this problem or view it in a biased manner. We always have in mind the protection of those of our people who can and must be protected, who must not become the property of the class enemy and a tool in its hands. But when these people dip into the till knowingly, the dictatorship of the propletariat must punish them severly and, after their punishment, it must not cease being vigilant over them. It must be better understood that the dictatorship of the proletariat warns them once, twice and then seizes them by the neck and gives them the punishment they deserve, according to all the rules and laws in force. This means that the protection of our people from the wrong path and from hostile and criminal activities has a pronounced class character. We try to protect our people form penal punishment until they deserve it. On the other hand, both coercive measures and penal punishment have as their objective the re-education of people and their return to the correct path.

The correct political, ideological and organizational line of the party, Comrade Enver teaches us, in the guarantee of success in this complicated struggle too. The correction of a person led onto the wrong path is compared in importance to the winning of a battle in the struggle against the class enemies. As Comrade Enver says about this, "We must not hesitate to criticize the person who errs or does wrong, whoever he may be, and we must try to bring him to the correct path by using all the forms, tactfully, patiently and with the justice of the party, and we may be sure that with every person corrected from error were have won a battle in the struggle against the class enemies."[13]

The splendid achievements of our country on the areas of education and the tempering of the new man, as in all areas, which friendly foreigners have summarized by the term, "Albanian miracle," can occur in a country of the dictatorship of the proletariat where a tested party stands at the head - a party like the AWP, which has been led and will be led forever by the teachings of a

FOOTNOTES

1. Enver Hoxha. "Vepra" [Works], vol. 1 (2nd edition), p. 17, Tirana, 1983.
2. Enver Hoxha, "Vepra", vol. 1, p 70.
3. idem. p. 259.
4. idem. p. 259.
5. idem. p. 316.
6. Enver Hoxha, "Vepra", vol. 41, p. 357.
7. idem. p. 357.
8. Enver Hoxha, "Raporte e Fjalime 1970-1971" [Reports and Speeches, 1970-1971], p. 421.
9. Enver Hoxha, "Raporte e Fjalime 1974-1975", p. 136.
10. Enver Hoxha, "Vepra, vol. 2, p. 44.
11. Enver Hoxha, "Raporte e Fjalime 1978-19779", p. 33.
12. Enver Hoxha, "Ceshtje te Revolucionit dhe te Ndertimit Socialist" [Issues of Revolution and Socialist Construction], vol. 2, p. 196.
13. Enver Hoxha, "Vepra", vol 21, p. 35.

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COOPERATION OF POLICE ORGANS WITH COURTS

Tirana DREJTESIA POPULLORE in Albanian No 2, Apr-Jun 85 pp 81-87

[Article by Ilir Cano: "The Cooperation of the Police with the Examining Magistrate, the Court and the Prosecutor Increases the Effectiveness of Work"]

[Text] The 40-year experience of the struggle which has been made and continues to be made by the organs of the people's police together with the organs and other units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, under the leadership of the party, with the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in heart and mind, have attested to the fact that the noted achievements in the successful development of the class struggle against internal and external enemies and anti-socialist elements are connected, among other things, with the attention shown to ensuring close cooperation with the organs of the examining magistrate, the court and the prosecutor.

The organization of cooperation among these organs has not been and cannot be simply a search for a method and style of work, but first and foremost an important party task with a deep political, ideological, organizational and jurisdical character, which is penetrated by the goal of effective organization and development of the struggle against crime, its prevention and the strengthening of our socialist legal order as a whole.

Seen from this viewpoint, the cooperation of the police with the organs of justice is the most concrete expression of those actions which are undertaken in the whole process of their work, the tasks which they accomplish in a reciprocal manner, the coordination which is organized for specific problems and directions of their activities, the reciprocal assistance which they give each other, the exchange of experience, etc.

Aside from the nature and various subordination of these organs and apart from the specific character of tasks which they accompolish or other structural differences, they unite essentially identical factors in this area, such as:

The police, as well as the examining magistrate, the court and the prosecutor are guided by the same line, by the political line of our party, its instructions and directives and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which constitute the infallible orientating compass in all their activities, the source of inspiration and the factor of all successes.

These four organs are part of a single system - that of the dictatorship of the proletariat - and, being powerful arms of the party and the working class, they operate among themselves in a dialectical unity of thought and action for the unceasing development of the revolution, for the construction of socialism and the defense of the country.

Their functions, apart from the forms and methods they use and the paths they follow, are directed toward the same objective and have the same goals and purposes: the struggle to discover, prevent and punish, in a timely and forceful manner, hostile and crirminal activity, and to differentiate and protect young elements from accidentally falling onto the path of crime.

The efforts made to strengthen cooperation, especially in recent years, after the 4th, 5th and 7th plenums of the party Central Committee, have been united with the struggle against every manifestation of formalism and sectorialism, which the enemy conspirators, Kadri Hazbui and Fecor Shehu, had attempted, with specific aims, to introduce even in the area of cooperation among these organs, in order to sap their active character and their around spirit of understanding, and to use them as means of command and interference in relations among them, in opposition to the party line and the requirements of the law.

The tasks which the party and Comrade Enver assigned on the occaision of the reorganization and of the separation of the examining magistrates's office from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as practice indicates, is further strengthening this cooperation, in full accordance with the unviolated party line; on the other hand, the jurisdictions of each are being observed rigorously.

The conclusion drawn lead to the fact that effectiveness of cooperation is connected with correct evaluation, understanding and action. In this view, cooperation can by no means be understood as an optional activity act, as has happened in some cases in practice, but as a legal obligation which enamates from definite norms. In the decree, "On the People's Police", in the law, "Regarding the Examining Magistrate" or in the one regarding the organization of the court and of the prosecutor's office, special provisions have been established for cooperation, the execution of which is obligatory. Cooperation is not a spontaneous action, but is organized and programmed from the beginning among these organs. The joint directives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the General Prosecutor's Office and the office of the Chief of the General Magistrate, etc, have served and continue to serve this goal. In these, rules are set up for several problems and areas of work, which constitute part of the object of this cooperation.

By its nature and the tasks which it accomplishes, cooperation does not accept work done by fits and starts, or superficial and bungled actions, but coaction and coordination on a continuing not static work which suffers from inertia and stereotypes, but an active operation with a high qualitative level, which is characterized by a tendency to constant growth, in accordance with the requirements demanded by the circumstances in specific cases and situations.

The synthesis of this task was given by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 8th Party Congress, which he had made on the basis of a scientific analysis of cooperation, directed that "Cooperation and coordination of work on various problems should be strengthened on the basis of the party line and policy, in order to arrive at a rapid solution to problems on the basis of jurisdictions which have been given to each."[1]

The many complex tasks accomplished by the police organs and those of the examining magistrate, the court and the prosecutor, at head quarters and at the grassroots, have dictated the level at which, on the basis of the specific character of their functions and the circumstances and features of crime at the district and republic level, they must study and determine, as correctly as possible, those problems and areas of work for which mutual cooperation is imperatively required. The experience of many years has consolidated a positive practice, according to which cooperation of the police with the judicial organs includes two main areas: concrete problems of dynamics and cooperation regarding major areas of their activities.

With respect to the first aspect, the police organs have cooperated and continue to cooperate more broadly with the organs of the examining magistrate in particular: this is penetrated by three main phases. The first phase includes the period before the beginning of th eexamination, when actions are coordinated in the gathering of sufficient evidence to prove the committing of a penal act by a specific subject. The second phase is constituted by the examination until its conclusion. This is also the most important stage, at which the coordination of actions aims at the discovery in depth and breadth of the hostile and criminal activity and at making the most just definite decisions. The third phase includes the cooperation which is exercised after the conclusion of the examination.

The marked achievements in recent years, especially in the area of discovery of hostile and criminal activity, are connected with the improvement of forms and methods in the struggle against crime, as an important requirement assigned by the 8th Party Congress to the Internal Affairs organs, which also includes the police and other services and sectors in which cooperation, as one of these forms, has played an important role both within the Internal Affairs organs and with the examining magistrate's office, in all three phases. The discovery of some groups with wide criminal and hostile activities, beginning with a penal act or with particular occurances, is the result of well organized cooperation among the police organs and the examining magistrate, the prosecutor and the organs of state security.

In these discoveries, decisive importance has been and still is attached to cooperation in some key moments and actions. The immediate organization and rapid movement of the operational investigating group to the place where the crime occurs, the careful use of technical and scientific means, the attentive coordination of actions by the examining magistrate and the police to discover, determinine clues and material evidence and, on this basis, the development of verison and the intelligent, high level execution of necessary actions have constituted and still constitute the primary factor in the discovery and rapid punishment of perpetrators of serious crimes.

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[1] Enver Hoxha, "Raport ne Kongresin e 8-te PPSH [Report at the 8th Party Congress], pp. 58-59.

Another point of effective coordination is that connected with the rapid and just establishment of coercive procedural measures, from detention up to control and arrest.

In the case of forgery of terrain tickets in Tirana, the main perpetrators were discovered and caught within a few days and possession was taken of the means of perpetration of the crime, as a result of rapid, sudden and frontal actions during the detention and control of these criminals, actions which were accomplished in full coordination among the examining magistrate, the police and the prosecutor.

The development and reciprocal execution of tasks which appear during the examination process have been and remain among the major requirements of coordination between the police and the examining magistrate. They constitute an important phase, when all the activities of these organs are made concrete. The results of cooperation between them have been dependent upon the level of organization and mobilization of work and by the level of feeling of responsibility on the part of the cadres of these two organs. In some cases that have been prosecuted, especially in recent years, which began initially with criminal activity, thanks to the good interaction of operational and examination work, it became possible to uncover hostile activities as well, ranging from agitation and propaganda against the state to treason against the fatherland in the form of flight and espionage. This proves the correctness of the conclusion drawn by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha regarding the close connection which exists between the external and internal hostile front, against which our measures and actions must be more active and more vigorous.

Joint analysis during the examination proceess and in its concluding phase, as another instance of cooperation, especially when they are made with the necessary seriousness, have yielded possibilities for correct judgement on problems uncovered during the examination and in the course of operations, for drawing conclusions and other tasks which have advanced the situation, but also for helping those who must go to court and those who must make distinctions regarding penal policy in order to make a just decision. With regard to the good work that has been done in this area, it is sufficient to point out that from 1982 until the end of 1984, mainly for matters treated by the examining magistrate, many people were saved from penal responsibility, of whom only a very small number were led again onto the path of crime.

This is an indicator that speaks for the correct comprehension of important instructions given by the party and Comrade Enver, to the effect that along with strong and merciless punishment of hostile and criminal elements, distinctions made for must be people who were led onto this path by accident. This task must be further expanded in the future by means of wider use of public unmaskings and admonitions, the giving of conclusions by the examining magistrate, public trials and other measures which also have a powerful preventive influence and, at the same time, are more concrete manifestations of the proletarian party spirit in the activities of our organs.

In this cooperation, the role of the central apparatus has been and remains active, particularly in important problems and especially in cases where criminal activity has been widespread in several districts. Coordination of activities among districts and close-range assistance to elucidate and resolve specific situations, to satisfy urgent requests, to open broader horizons to the work of the police, the examining magistrate and the prosecutor, etc. have been and remain some of the main tasks of the Police Directorate Examining Magistrate's and General Prosecutor's Office and their dependent organs.

At the present stage of the development of the class struggle, the dynamics of some penal acts which are widespread in some districts, the yearly suspensions for non-discovery of perpetrators of penal acts in some matters under investigation, the release of some people under detention without having been able to prove that they have committed the acts, procrastination and the fact that some matters are not pursued to the end, etc. attest to an unsatisfactory level of cooperation among the police, the examining magistrate and the prosecutor in the examination process, etc. This requires more correct understanding of the tasks of each organ and cadre, a struggle against inertia and bias, a greater feeling of responsibility, reciprocal reporting requirements in the execution of tasks, more thorough analyses, and more critical and self-critical spirit against any manifestation of unhealthy familiarity, as well as the fact that each person should execute his assigned tasks according to the functions that have been designated to him.

As far as the second aspect is concerned, cooperation of the police with the organs of justice have had and continue to have not only broader dimensions, but also a more complex character. This is explained by the nature and specific areas which are included in this cooperation. Among those areas are: increase of the investigative force, prevention and the policy of penal procedure, quality and speed of actions, execution of directives, work for the knowledge and popularization of laws, etc.

Cooperation is realized by means of a variety of forms and methods, which practice has considered beneficial. Continual meetings of officials of the four organs have helped in ensuring reciprocity of knowledge of the situation in the field of activity of each in determining tasks and concrete measures. In connection with the requirements that have existed and continue to exist for each other in the interest of the work, with respect to various defects, weaknesses and infringments, accoriding to the case, these organs have organized joint meetings of their workers, where problems have been discussed and ironed out, and ways to improve the situation have been indicated. Such meetings have been held, for example, in Tirana, between the police and the examining magistrate or between the examining magistrate and the court, etc.

Better work has been done with joint meetings organized by our organs as one of the forms of this cooperation, where important issues scheduled since the beginning of the year, have been reviewed. Naturally, their effectiveness has been linked in every case with the level of preparation of every organ and with the serious work that has been done to combat every manifestation of formalism.

Joint studies, generalizations and analyses regarding crime, the perpetrators of penal acts and the work indices of these organs have opened prospects for placing cooperation and coordination on a more scientific basis, in accordance with the requirements of the 8th plenum of the party Central Committee in 1980.

In recent years, studies and analyses of the police, together with the organs of justice, have been made for cases of theft of property of citizens and for application of penal procedure policy on the basis of Article 73 of the Code of Penal Procedure, etc. The study made on the school for the re-education of minors, collaborated on by the Police Directorate and the Supreme Court, on the basis of which new criteria were determined, as well as the study of problems of the resolution with reconciliation by the police in some penal acts, on the basis of which joint orders were issued by the four organs, will better serve the prevention of penal acts committed by youth, etc.

Experience gained in the area of joint studies, analyses and generalizations must serve as a basis for beginning to accomplish the same things in directions dictated by need, such as those connected with measures for prevention of the propagation of penal acts among minors, for lowering the criminal recidivist rate, for matters of suspension, and for a more correct combination of coercive and educational measures, which constitutes one of the important requirements which the party assigns to our organs. In particular, the creation of a more correct relationship among the resolutions of tasks in dynamics and thorough study work must become in a better manner constitute a part of the work method of our organs, since study with clear objectives and goals, as well as analyses and syntheses of social problems with thoughts and proposals for the party, for the organs of the government and of the mass organizations, constitute another most imporant factor at the present time for the prevention of penal acts.

The preparation of materials with an informational and reporting character for the organs of the party and government, regarding legal problems, those concerning penal procedure policy, knowledge and populariztion of laws, and other matters is another areas which has engaged and must further engage in the attention of our four organs in the most effective coordination and cooperation possible, so that the conclusions land suggestions given to them may be as precise as possible.

Naturally, as in every other area in cooperation too, it is necessary that qualitative steps be taken. As was emphasized at the 9th plenum of the party Central Committee, "We cannot use the same work methods and solutions today as were used years ago, because not only is the character of the problems with which were are faced more complex, but also the requirements for their solutions are more rigorous and urgent."

Comrade Enver has also left us, the workers in internal affairs and justice, a priceless inheritance. He worked out scientifically the most fundamental issues in the prevention of penal acts, refuting with arguments the bourgeios revisionist theories on the nature and causes of crime. He argued that crime is not an eternal social phenomenon, but an historicial phenonmenon which is engendered by the division of society into classes, and that socialist society has great possibilities to reduce antisocial acts because they are not in its nature.

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that the more people know the party line and the party teachings, the more they are guided by these in life, the fewer penal acts and violations of the law will occur.

For the prevention of crime, first and foremost a thorough udnerstanding or full analysis of party directives concerning the raising of the political and ideological level is required.

Our task is to study and restudy these, not simply for the sake of education , but as a guide for action, to make them concrete in all the activities which we develop for the maintenance and strengthening of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG

AU141502 SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Pham van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV [SRV]:

Dear Comrade Pham Van Dong,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we convey to you most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your 80th birthday.

Your entire life is indissolubly linked to the selfless struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party, for national freedom and for the reunification of your homeland, for building socialism in Vietnam.

The Bulgarian Communists and working people know you as a loyal fellow worker of Ho Chi Minh, as an ardent patriot and consistent internationalist, as an indefatigable fighter against imperialism and reaction, as a faithful friend of our country.

We wish you, dear Comrade Pham Van Dong, vigorous health and personal happiness, as well as great successes in your selfless activities devoted to the prosperity of the SRV, to the further expansion and intensification of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples, to the unity of the socialist community member-countries, and to the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

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CSO: 2200/90

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. 'RESTRICTIVE MEASURES' AGAINST UN STAFF

AU141545 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 13 Mar 86 p 3

[Valentin Atanasov "Diplomatic Commentary": "Atmosphere of Threats and Dictates -- Discrimination Against UN"]

[Text] The U.S. Government yet again is demonstrating its nonobservance of generally accepted principles and norms of international law, by introducing, starting in 6 January 1986, restrictive measures on the free movement in the United States of the Staff of the diplomatic and permanent representations of Bulgaria, the GDR, CSSR, and PPR, as well as of the employees of the UN Secretariat who are citizens of these countries. From this date the obligation comes into force for them to use the services of the State Department Bureau for Services to Foreign Missions when arranging all official and private journeys within the country. At least two days prior to any trip they are required to make an application with details of the purpose, route, and duration of the journey, and also the type of transport and name of the hotel where they will stay. All forms of reservations connected with the journey are made only by the Service Bureau.

What does this "readiness" of the U.S. State Department to "render without payment services and facilities" to the representatives of the above-listed socialist countries mean? If we employ the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, this decision is "part of the American authorities" program to restrict the representatives of the socialist countries in their activities in the United States." THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that the adoption of the restrictive measures was preceded by "a lengthy spy campaign" in the United States, in which the President himself was involved. In his address on the radio on 30 November 1985, the President let it be understood that there were in progress "wide reforms and improvements to prevent the leakage of information in the face of the increasing danger from the representatives of the socialist countries in the United States."

In the middle of September last year, similar measures were applied against the international civil servants at the UN Headquarters from Afghanistan, Vietnam, Iran, Cuba, Libyan, and the USSR. In this connection, the UN general secretary made a request to the American Government for this decision to be reconsidered, as it represents a discriminatory approach in relation to individual members of the Secretariat based on their national citizenship.

In reply, the American Administration preferred to extend the effect of these measures to the representatives of an additional 4 countries. On this subject, in his speech to the Senate on 5 December 1985, Rozanne Ridgway, the assistant secretary of state for Europe and Canada, declared that the application of the restrictive measures was due to the fact that these countries (the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, PPR, and CSSR) had engaged, jointly with the Soviet Union, in illegal spying activities, and for this reason their employees could not be left free to move without restrictions within the territory of the United States. By the new measures important information would be provided and the FBI would be assisted in carrying out its functions more efficiently.

In the same statement, however, it was stated that the socialist countries do not impose discriminatory restrictions on the travel of American personnel in their territories, which gives them "the opportunity to gather vitally important political and economic information; to maintain contacts with religious leaders, dissidents, scientists, and cultural figures; to observe military maneuvers or the installation of new weapons systems; and to provide consular protection to American citizens in trouble."

What picture is obtained according to the logic of the American administration? When it is a question of the customary functions of the diplomatic representations, in the one case (that of the socialist countries), they are characterized as "illegal spying activities," while in the other case (that of the United States), one speaks about "gathering vitally important political and economic information." In this context, no factual data was presented in support of the assertions of the American assistant secretary of state concerning abuses of diplomatic privileges and immunities by representatives of the 4 socialist countries, or concerning any "increased spying activities" of these states on U.S. territory.

Are these actions of the American Government legal according to the generally accepted principles and norms of international law? The new provisions substantially limit the rights to freedom of movement of the employees at the diplomatic representations, which the accepting state is obliged to provide according to article 26 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The applied measures are in gross contravention of Article 47, paragraph 1, of the same convention, under which the accepting state must not make any discrimination between states when applying the convention. Furthermore, Article 25 of the convention lays a special obligation on the accepting state to provide all facilities for the diplomatic representation to carry out its functions.

In relation to the permanent representations at the UN and the employees at the Secretariat, Article 105 of the Organization's Charter is grossly contravened; this article states that the representatives of the member-states and the employees of the Secretariat enjoy on the territory of every UN member-country, including also the country in which the seat of the UN is situated, such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent fulfillment of their functions. The discriminatory measures may be characterized also as an attempt to obstruct the activities of the employees of the UN

Secretariat and the general secretary, who has the prerogative to assign the tasks to the members of his staff. They contravene the provisions of Article 100, Vol 2, of the UN Charter, according to which every member of the organization is obliged to strictly respect the international nature of the obligations of the general secretary and the Secretariat staff, whose legal position as international officials cannot be altered on the basis of internal legislation.

As is clear from the foregoing, the measures adopted by the American Government to restrict the freedom of movement of the representatives of certain socialist countries on U.S. territory are of a clearly expressed discriminatory character. Unfounded in law, they have not been occasioned by any actions of the states concerned, but pursue purely political goals. Apart from creating obstacles for the execution of official functions by the diplomatic representatives and international civil servants who are citizens of these states, the American Government's actions are aimed at provoking distrust toward individual UN member-countries, at undermining their prestige, and at creating a climate of unfriendliness around their representations in the United States. They are part of the policy purposefully conducted for years up to the present of revising and not respecting the generally accepted and established principles and norms of international law.

These measures, as well as the U.S. Government's recent demand for cuts in the staff of the USSR's permanent UN representation, reflect the general U.S. approach toward the international organizations. An approach which is clearly revealed in the hostile statements of American politicians in relation to the UN, in the policy of blackmail against UNESCO, and in the atmosphere of threats and dictates which is being created around the missions of the member-countries in New York.

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ARMY DAILY ON RESULTS OF SPANISH REFERENDUM

AU181333 Sofia RAODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Mar 86 p 4

[Ivan Undzhiev commentary: "Captives of Atlanticism"]

[Text] Spain remains a NATO member. The final results from the 12 March referendum showed that nearly 53 percent of voters supported the country's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty.

The results of the referendum cannot be considered a surprise. At first glance they demonstrate approval of the Spanish government's pro-NATO stand. However, behind the statistical data there is also the increased polarization of the country -- out of a total of 29 million people who have the right to vote, only 9 million voted "yes", and 7 million said "no" to NATO, while 12.5 million voters did not give any answer. Under these circumstances, as the leaders of the National Coordination Commission of the antiwar organizations were justified in pointing out, the government has no right to present its victory as the opinion of the Spanish people.

The reasons for such conclusions become even stronger if we take into consideration the situation that existed in the country prior to the referendum. As many as 3 and 1/2 years were necessary for the government, headed by Felipe Gonzalez, to make up its mind to fulfill one of the basic promises to which the Spanish socialists owe their victory in the 1982 elections. But how was this done? Instead of the promised referendum on the country's exit from NATO, a referendum was held on the country remaining a NATO member. This was in conformity with the governments drastic change of policy as regards NATO.

While, prior to his appointment to the post of premier, Felipe Gonzalez publicly insisted that "integration with the Atlantic alliance would by no means contribute to increasing the security of Spain, but on the contrary would transform it into an accomplice of the policy of exacerbating international tension," he subsequently became one of the most zealous propagandists of the idea of strengthening relations between Spain and the aggressive alliance. At the 30th congress of the Spanish socialist workers' party he obtained the political support of his party and a powerful propaganda campaign expanded throughout the country in defense of the NATO orientation. All means of manipulating the citizens' minds were put into operation, including open threats, insinuating that all sorts of evils would befall Spain should it renounce its NATO membership. The country's political stability and even its independence were questioned.

Along with gross pressure and blackmail, the government had recourse to another trick. It allegedly linked the question of the country's NATO membership to three conditions: non-participation in the military organization of the NATO bloc; the banning of nuclear weapons from the country's territory; and gradual reduction of the U.S. military presence. This, however, is purely demagogic, since Spain today actually participates in the work of all the military organs of NATO. Nevertheless, this hypocritical thesis proved convenient to dull the consciousness of numerous people.

The results from the referendum are anxiously awaited not only in Spain, but also in the remaining NATO members' capitals. A certain relief which is felt at the present moment does not conceal the disapproval at holding such referendums at all, which actually consolidate the positions of the antiwar movement; and in this particular case, it is not without significance that despite all things 7 million Spaniards, resolutely opposed NATO. This could serve as a "bad example" for other member-countries of the block, where anti-NATO feelings among the population are increasingly intensified.

In other words, if we want to briefly sum up the results of the referendum, we can say what these results actually signified for everyone -- in Brussels, in NATO headquarters -- namely, that there is dissatisfaction with the formal conditions posed for Spain's membership by this country, because although they are formal, these conditions still exist, and because NATO strategists would like to assign tasks to Madrid which are not entirely restricted to securing the rear. In Madrid, on the other hand, there is satisfaction among the pro-Atlantic right-wing forces which are in opposition; but it is quite possible that they may take advantage of the shaken prestige of the socialists as regards the forthcoming parliamentary elections. The ruling socialist party of Spain will have to think about restoring its prestige, which was seriously affected by the pro-NATO campaign. As to the Spanish people themselves, NATO has neither become more attractive, nor more acceptable as a result of the referendum.

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CSO: 2200/90

FATHERLAND FRONT APPEAL ON CHEMICAL WEAPON-FREE ZONE

AU191924 Sofia BTA in English 1829 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, 19 March (BTA) -- The National Council of the Fatherland Front, the largest mass public-and-political organisation in Bulgaria, is addressing the public of the Balkan countries, all creators of intellectual and material wealth, the youth, the women and the religious organisations with the appeal to direct their efforts and to contribute to the realisation of the idea for turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone.

In our complicated times the only alternative to the nuclear apocalypse is detente, disarmament and peace, the declaration-address reads. Realising this truth, millions of people on our planet are joining the ranks of the peace champions. Some events of the past few months have given grounds to the people of good will and to the participants in the anti-war movements from all continents to regard the future with greater confidence. Only a few months ago in Geneva there were set the foundations of a new Soviet-American dialogue at summit level called upon to give a powerful impetus to the preservation of mankind's greatest treasure--peace.

The declaration-address of the National Council of the Fatherland Front points out that the new Soviet peace programme contained in the declaration of the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, stands out clearly against this background. It outlines the concrete ways to averting the nuclear threat and to guaranteeing peaceful and clear skies to the present and the future generations.

It was with good reason that the declaration was called a code for the peaceful future of the planet. It was the most valuable gift to mankind in the beginning of the International Year of Peace.

Most responsibly we confirm that we will perserveringly work for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, for enhancing security and for promoting trust, good neighborliness and cooperation among the Balkan peoples and we believe that this noble work of ours will find a full and active support among the public of the other Balkan countries, the declaration of the National Council of the Fatherland Front stresses.

At the same time we are joining the declaration-address of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Mr

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania of December 1985 for turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone. We insist on the general and total ban of this dangerous weapons and for the adoption of measures for the averting of their spreading.

The declaring of the Balkans a chemical-weapon-free zone would be an important step towards the freeing of our continent of these extremely dangerous weapons and towards consolidating trust and cooperation among the states and peoples of our region, the declaration points out.

We are convinced that this declaration-address of ours for turning the Balkans not only into a nuclear-weapon-free zone but also into a chemical-weapon-free zone will find a positive response among the public in this region and that the responsibility before the life of our own peoples as well as the common interests of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world will be placed above the differences of a social and other nature.

By way of conclusion the declaration-address stresses the necessity for a general and real contribution to the total and general banning of chemical weapons and to the elimination of stock piles of such weapons.

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ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WATER QUALITY

AU191955 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, 19 March (BTA) -- The problems of the efficient utilisation and the quality management of water were discussed today at the National Assembly Committee on Environmental Protection.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) the further pollution of water has been checked and the improvement of its quality is already a stable tendency. The respective allocations have amounted to nearly 531 million Leva. Seven hundred and thirty-nine water protection projects have gone into operation, and the percentage of purified water is already 55 percent of the industrial water by the end of 1985. One hundred and forty water purifying installations have been built in the Bulgarian Black Sea coast territorial complex. About 35 percent of the overall amount of waste waters is biologically treated.

The water resources per capita of the population amount to 2,180 cubic meters in Bulgaria, whereas the respective figure is 12,250 cubic meters for Yugoslavia, 10,300 cubic meters for Romania, and 5,150 cubic meters for Greece. The water deficit and its uneven distribution in areas and seasons makes it imperative that hard efforts be channelled into its efficient utilization and conservation.

Irrespective of the 17 percent drop in the use of clean water for industrial needs during the five-year period, 46 percent of the industrial water is still potable. Certain shortcomings in the maintenance of the water supply network are the reason why 30 percent of the drinking water is wasted. Water is also wasted in agricultural irrigation.

Among the measures outlined by the committee for a decisive improvement of water consumption in industry and agriculture, special attention is paid to the need for the accelerated transference of low-water and water-free technologies in production and for the industrial enterprises and the agro-industrial complexes to build their own recycling systems.

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CSO: 2200/90

KHRISTOV, BELCHEV TALK WITH SADCC DELEGATION

AU202102 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, 20 March (BTA) -- The possibilities for development of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Southern African Development Coordination Committee (SADCC) were discussed during the two-day visit of a delegation of this organisation to this country. The delegation was led by Mr Rui Baltasar dos Santos Alves, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the committee and minister of finance of Mozambique.

In their talks with mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria, and Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, the guests spoke about the possibilities and aims of the SADCC, which had been established to coordinate the activities of the countries from the southern African south for their economic development and for achieving of economic independence. These countries are interested in the development of the cooperation with Bulgaria, on bilateral and multilateral basis, in the field of power generation, prospecting, industry, agriculture, transport, communications, training of personnel. The relations between the SADCC member--states and the socialist countries, Bulgaria included, have started as early as the time of the struggle for independence, and now this visit is aiming at their raising on a higher level. The guests presented to the Bulgarian side documents, containing a set of projects to be constructed by the organisation's member-countries in the 1986-1990 period.

Minister Khristo Khristov stressed that with most of the countries-members of the organization, like Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Bulgaria maintains active economic relations. He voiced the support of this country to the aims of the organisation and expressed our readiness for widening of the mutual economic cooperation.

The delegation of the SADCC was received also by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

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CSO: 2200/90

BRIEFS

BCP TURNOVO OKRUG CONFERENCE--On 24 February at the "Konstantin Kisimov" Theater, the 21st accountability-election conference of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP organisation took place. It was attended by Georgi Dshagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Nikola Tsonev was reelected first secretary of the BCP Veliko Turnovo Okrug Committee. Dimitur Balukov, Milena Doncheva, Stoyan Vitanov, and Raycho Penchev were elected secretaries of the BCP Okrug Committee. Khristo Kozukharov was reelected chairman of the BCP Veliko Turnovo Orkug Control-Auditing Commission. [Excerpts] [Sofia RABONITCHESKO Delo in Bulgarian 25 Feb 86 p 6 AU]

NEW SCIENCE ACADEMY MEMBERS--Sofia, 19 March (BTA)--The General Assembly of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences held today discussed the work of the Academy in 1985 and in the 8th five-year period (1981-1985). It paid special attention to the necessity for a rapid technological re-equipment of the institutes and the other scientific units. The General Assembly elected three new foreign members of the academy. These are Acad. Evgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, a cardiologist, deputy minister of Public Health of the USSR, Acad. Nikolay Nikolayevich Blokhin, an onkologist, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and Prof. Paul Agenmueller, director of the Chemistry of Solids Laboratory in Bordeaux (France). [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1404 GMT 19 Mar 86 AU]

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CSO: 2200/90

POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AFRICAN TU CADRES TRAINED IN CSSR

AU141630 Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Mar 86 p 5

[Svatava Hodikova report on a roundtable discussion with trade unionists from Benin, Guinea, Congo, and Mali during their stay in the CSSR: "Valuable Experience"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Benin, Guinea, Congo, Mali. All these countries, which we rank among the developing countries, so far have a prevailingly underdeveloped agrarian production, and their industry is just beginning. The countries have to grapple with serious economic difficulties. They are rooted in the vestiges of colonial times, in the one-sided orientation of their economies toward satisfying the needs of former colonial powers, and thus also in their greater vulnerability that is connected with the consequences of the crisis which is now taking place in developed capitalist states.

The trade union organizations of these countries are participating to a great extent in resolving certain problems. Currently more than 20 of their officials are staying in Czechoslovakia. They are attending a course for middle trade union cadres, which is prepared by the Central Trade Union Council (URO) in cooperation with the Neratovice branch of the Antonin Zapotocky Trade Union School of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH). Thanks to the URO solidarity fund, these members of the National Trade Union of Benin's Working People (UNSTB), of the National Confederation of Guinean Working People (CNTG), of the Congo Trade Union Confederation (CSC), and of the National Union of Mali's Working People (UNTM) are able to expand their knowledge of trade union work and to become acquainted with the ROH's history and current tasks, with the most important moments in the activity of the international trade union movement, and with the life of Czechoslovak working people. We have used the African trade unionists' stay for a brief talk about the work of their trade union centrals and their most significant tasks. The talk was attended by heads of the delegations: Orfeu Challa from Benin, Mory Souare from Guinea, Clement Ampion from the Congo, and Mamadou Dpumbia from Mali [all names as published].

All participants in the talk concurrently affirmed that trade unionists belong to the most progressive strata of the African society. They realize very well that imperialism is striving to drive a wedge between the individual African states, in the spirit of the well-known slogan "divide and rule," in order to influence them more easily and to exploit their natural and human resources. The participants underscored the need of trade union unity, which provides them with guarantees that they will not succumb to the pressure of reactionary forces. They expressed appreciation for the assistance granted to the African trade union movement by the trade unions in the socialist countries; and in this context they also expressed their thanks to the URO and to all Czechoslovak working people.

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CSO: 2400/227

POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

U.S. DEMANDS USSR UN STAFF CUTS--New York, March 21 (CTK correspondent)--The decision of the United States as the host country of the United Nations to cut the staff of the missions of the Soviet Union, the Belorussian and the Ukrainian Soviet Republics in the UN is at sharp variance with international law and generally recognized principles of relations between states. This point was stressed today by head of Czechoslovakia's permanent mission in the UN Jaroslav Cesar at the UN Committee for relations with the host country. No provision of international law gives the host country the right to decide the staff members of permanent missions in the UN are not accredited to U.S. bodies but to the UN itself, Jaruslav Cesar stressed. He voiced concern that the hostile act is being enforced at a time when the world hopes for a turn for the better in the international situation. The desirable universality of the United Nations cannot undoubtedly be reached without increasing the number of the personnel accredited to the United Nations. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2155 GMT 21 Mar 86 ID] /8918

CSO: 2020/104

INCREASED ATTENTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS REPORTED

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German 12 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Article datelined IWE Berlin, 12 Mar 86: "GDR Citizens Being Better Informed On Environmental Problems"]

[Text] Today, GDR citizens are being better informed about current environmental problems than they were a few years ago. For example, regional newspapers are carrying articles on local environmental protection more frequently, and persisting problems are not being glossed over. There is a general tendency to view environmental problems more realistically in the GDR media, although there is no discussion about the official environmental policy. The media cannot, however, avoid this topic, which is actively discussed by the population. The SED newspaper in Magdeburg, VOLKSSTIMME, recently conceded that environmental protection moved "a lot of people" in the GDR, as letters to the editor had made clear. In conjunction with this, the party paper posed questions on air and water pollution in the Magdeburg bezirk to Rolf Franke, the Magdeburg bezirk council member responsible for environmental protection. The state official responded that "no additional air pollution had taken place," despite considerable increases in production in recent years. He ascribed this to, among other reasons, the completion of various projects to reduce air pollution. For years to come, he announced "continuing measures": he referred to a "hazard analysis," which had come about "due to justified citizen demands." He said the aim of the anticipated measures was emissions "reduction, above all in the Magdeburg region and portions of the Wernigerode kreis." Moreover, maximum allowable emissions levels were set for additional factories, the observance of which was being enforced by sanctions, if necessary. In the words of the state official, it is also necessary to expend "greater efforts in building filtration plants," in order to lessen water pollution. Franke pointed out that more than 90 percent of Magdeburg bezirk residents draw drinking water from the central water supply, but that only 68 percent are piped into "the sewer system."

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CSO: 2300/269

MILITARY INSTITUTIONS GEAR UP FOR PZPR 10TH CONGRESS

General Staff Party Organization Meeting

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] A methods-training course was conducted in the Polish Army General Staff for the first secretaries and party aktiv to discuss the tasks of the party organization during the pre-Congress campaign.

During the training the main attention was directed at the forms and methods of work, primarily the work of the party groups and executive boards of the primary party organizations in the pre-Congress campaign and later, in reporting on the elections.

As part of the effort to expand knowledge about the party, Col Jerzy Halaj discussed the main issues concerning the guiding, leading and hegemonistic role of the party in a society which is building socialism.

Next Col Henryk Stachowiak, representative of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, discussed the main points of the pre-Congress campaign in the armed forces. He called particular attention to the goals and tasks of the Congress--the most important event in the country this year. He described the principal substantive and organizational endeavors which guarantee full implementation of the resolutions of the CC 33d Plenum and the guidelines of the PZPR CC Politburo in the party organizations of the Ministry of National Defense Headquarters. He also answered many questions put to him by those attending the training.

The intent and nature of the pre-Congress campaign in the General Staff party organization was discussed by the first secretary of the PZPR Committee, Col Tadeusz Balicki. He stressed the importance of the substantive and organizational preparation of the party groups and primary party organization, the discussions and talks with individuals, and the need to draw conclusions from them to improve activities within the party.

During the preparatory period, all party members and candidates are required to study the materials from the CC 33d Plenum, the PZPR program, and the Congress proposals. The need to relate the tasks described therein to the requirements and capabilities of the local surroundings and to the decisions and conclusions of the 13th National Conference on Efficient Management of the Armed Forces, mainly from the standpoint of the guidelines of the Minister of National Defense and the Polish Army Chief of Staff's speech, was emphasized.

Military Political Academy Meeeting

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] A methods-training course was conducted at the F. Dzierzynski Military Political Academy to inaugurate the campaign preceding the PZPR 10th Congress in the party organizations of the Academy. The first secretaries of the executive boards of the primary party organization (PPO), party groups, and the deputy commanders of organizational-training detachments, attended.

The purpose of the training was to define tasks and prepare a schedule of activities to conform with the guidelines of the PZPR CC Politburo on conducting a pre-Congress campaign. Col Henryk Rutkowski, representative of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, attended the training.

The sociopolitical determinants of the preparatory period for the 10th Congress were discussed by the deputy commander for political affairs of the Military Political Academy (MPA), Col Henryk Janusz. In describing the sociopolitical situation, he stressed the historical importance of the 10th Congress in the life of the party and all of society. The substance and assumptions of the party's draft program and the Congress' theses should not only form the basis of discussions at the meetings of the particular MPA PPO's, they should also closely relate to the entire teaching and upbringing process in the Academy and be incorporated in the lectures delivered in military and civilian circles.

The tasks of the MPA party organizations in the pre-Congress campaign were described by Col Ryszard Ros. He discussed the main goals and directions of the work of the particular PPO's and outlined a schedule of activities and methods of accomplishing the main task, which is to translate the Congress documents into a language of concrete endeavors for every party member.

A great deal of discussion was devoted to the development of a method of pre-Congress consultation which would broadly define, on many levels, the policies of the party, its historical achievements, and its program for further expansion, so that every party member could see his role and place in its implementation. This problem was also brought up in H. Rutkowski's speech emphasizing the role of the academy employees in all of the pre-Congress campaign activities outlined by the Polish Army Main Political Administration. He strongly emphasized the tasks which individual talks are to accomplish.

The main purpose of the talks is to learn how the party members feel about the problems which disturb them, the possibilities of individual input in the implementation of pre-Congress tasks, and initiatives in developing party activities. For the employees and students of the Academy an important goal of the talks is to determine the methods and forms by which the level and diversity of the forms of the teaching process may be improved, how scientific research can be increased, how the upbringing process can be strengthened, and how exertion of ideological influence can be expanded. The tasks facing the Academy require greater effort on the part of PZPR members, employment of all reserves, and application of innovative solutions in all internal and external activities.

The first secretary of the PZPR MPA Academy Committee, Col Jan Gozdziuk, in assessing the commitment of the cadre, students and civilian employees to date, as confirmed by the lively and to-the-point discussion, expressed the belief that the approaching 10th Congress will be the inspiration for development of party initiatives and enhancement of forms of activities on the part of all PZPR institutional organizations.

Briefing Sessions for Military Engineers

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Report by Col Waclaw Przybysz on the pre-Congress activities of institutions under the Main Inspector of Engineering in the Polish Army]

[Text] During the course of preparations for the campaign preceding the 10th PZPR Congress, the political-party organ of the Main Inspector of Engineering conducted a methods-training course with the aktiv of the Primary Party Organizations (PPO) of the central engineering institutions. The training was aimed at preparing the first secretaries and members of the executive boards of the PPO and the party groups for implementation of tasks at all stages of the Congress campaign.

The training consisted of reports on the current political and economic situation in the country and a detailed discussion of the substance-and-methods side of the tasks to be accomplished during the pre-Congress campaign at the level of the PPO and the PZPR Committee of central institutions subordinate to the Main Inspector of Engineering in the Polish Army.

The socioeconomic problems of our country in the light of the draft PZPR program and the Congress' theses were discussed by Jozef Walkowski, PZPR CC representative, who concentrated attention on the results of the last 3-year plan and on an economic interpretation of the anticipated course of the development of our economy over the next 5 years and the turn of the century.

In his speech, the head of the Political Department described the political and party tasks in the pre-Congress campaign in the engineering institutions, emphasizing a specific and two-directional method by which they can be accomplished. During the pre-Congress campaign, party members and candidates will thoroughly familiarize themselves with the PZPR program and the Congress theses. A critical evaluation of the party's work efficiency in these institutions will also be another important subject of discussion.

Col Stefan Nowak, first secretary of the PZPR committee for central engineering institutions in the Polish Army, described organizational and intraparty tasks connected with the elections of delegates to the conference.

In the discussion, the need to provide the best possible conditions and choose the most effective methods for accomplishing tasks in the central engineering institutions was stressed. Comrades Teofil Rybarczyk, Edmund Zytynski, Wojciech Zemla, Eugeniusz Maul and Ludwik Stawowy said that the party groups must work more actively and that the suggestions submitted by party members during talks must be put to use to improve the efficiency of party work in the institutions.

Silesian Military District PZPR Activities

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Feb 86 pp 1, 7

[Reports by Capt St. Radziszewski and Zygmunt Szukaj]

[Text] The importance of the problems which will be discussed prior to the 10th PZPR Congress and settled by the Congress demands great involvement and efficient action on the part of all party organizations, echelons and members. The Silesian Military District party organization has done a great deal so that the pre-Congress meeting and party conferences can have the character of a working debate which will also be accompanied by fundamental criticism, self-criticism and a sense of responsibility on the part of its participants.

A meeting of the PZPR Silesian Military District Committee was held in the District Club in Wroclaw to specify the tasks for party organizations, echelons and members in the pre-Congress campaign. The meeting was conducted by the first secretary of the District Committee, Col Stanislaw Grzasko.

The basic subject of the pre-Congress discussion, he said in a report of the District Committee's executive board, will be the text of the PZPR draft program and the Congress theses. Guided by the decisions of the party's Central Committee, we will elect delegates at pre-Congress meetings and conferences to higher-level conferences and to the PZPR 10th Congress.

In specifying tasks for party organizations and echelons, the executive board report emphasized, this campaign should constitute a general ideological training of party members. It should assist in finding ways to strengthen the party's authority, social discipline, and the development of socialist democracy. Discussions of Congress materials should contribute to a better understanding by party members and soldiers who do not belong to the party of the conditions by which the party fulfills a leadership role in the state and a leading role in society.

The specific courses of action were defined by problems committees meeting in teams: party internal affairs, ideological, youth, the committee on meritorious party activists and for collaboration with social-action organizations and institutions.

The secretary of the PZPR District Committee, Col Witold Slowinski, reported on the Committee's program for 1986. The main thrust of activity of the district party echelon willl be to strengthen the ideological cohesiveness of the party ranks and the leading role of the party in all areas of military life. The pre-Congress discussion and post-Congress activities should be conducted towards this end. The District Committee places great emphasis on strengthening ties and extending the party's ideological-upbringing influence on the young people. The measures undertaken jointly by the PZPR District Committee and the Youth Council should contribute to this.

The program for 1986 and the proposals prepared during the problems-teams discussions served to define the specific directions the work of the Silesian Military District party organizations and echelons would take in the pre-Congress campaign. The final resolution sets forth these directions.

Capt St. Radziszewski

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The program of the plenary meeting of the Polish Military Organization (PMO) Party Control Committee (PCC) was comprised of a summing-up of the year's activities, a review of the complaints, grievances and suggestions sent to higher echelons and how they were settled, and a listing of tasks for the campaign preceding the 10th PZPR Congress. Col Stefan Sielicki, chairman of the POW PCC, reviewed the committee's work during the past year, pointing to its involvement in shaping proper ethical and moral attitudes, discipline, and party responsibility, and its work among party members and candidates.

Lt Col Ryszard Bator assessed the committee's control activity. Inspections conducted in the tactical units show that party members are performing their statutory duties correctly. Improvement was noted in ideological leadership over the youth organization, party membership has grown, particularly in younger people, and forms and methods of ideological-training work have been expanded. PCC members in tactical units, officers schools and training centers take an active part in PPO meetings and are regularly cooperating with the command leadership and party committees.

Results of preventive work, which consistently improves the quality of party activities, are also worth noting. Problems in the style and method of party work relating to PPO meetings, which are inaugurating the pre-Congress campaign, were discussed by the PZPR PMO Committee secretary, Col Jozef Szymanski. He emphasized the need to constantly improve this work, and reminded of those elements of party work which cause particular concern to the committee and absorb the attention of the PCC.

Matters relating to better interpersonal relations. reports on social-welfare infractions and, increasingly, on housing, were examined by the PCC in the course of adjudication proceedings. As reported by Col Tadeusz Ryba, chief of the complaints and grievances department, they are also the subject of complaints addressed to higher PMO authorities. Most of them, after verification, are resolved positively. Colonel Sielicki then spoke about the cooperation of the PCC and the PMO complaints and grievances department.

During a discussion, in which Comrades Aleksy Kubiaczyk, Tadeusz Orlowski and Jan Starczewski took part, specific examples were cited of the PCC's work in improving discipline and in shaping outlook. Tasks which members of the PMO PCC will undertake in the campaign preceding the 10th Congress, were also presented. Teams will be appointed to hold individual talks and attend PPO meetings devoted to discussions of the PZPR program and Congress theses. The meeting ended by approving the plan for this year's work.

Zygmunt Szukaj

9295
CSO: 2600/253

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM ON PRESS LAW

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 1, Jan 86 p 17

[Text] On 14-15 November 1985, in the Warsaw Journalists Club, the 10th plenary meeeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party was held, with members of the Main Auditing Commission, the chief and local journalist courts, press spokesmen and chairmen of the association's chapters in attendance. The subject of the deliberations, which were conducted by Klemens Krzyzagorski, was the press law: experience and conclusions accumulated during the time that the law has been in effect (over 1 year), access to information, corrections, legal responsibility, and position on criticism and its effectiveness.

The following persons participated in the discussions: the director of the PZPR CC TV, Press and Radio Department, Bogdan Jachacz and his assistant, Stanislaw Glen; Minister Jerzy Urban; Minister Jan Brol; the vice chairman of the Main Office of the Control of the Press, Publishing and Public Performances, Marian Andrzejewski; the vice chairman of the Committee for Radio and TV, Wladyslaw Korczak; the assistant to the editor-in-chief of PAP, Zbigniew Klimas; and the director of the publishing department in the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House, Marek Rosiecki.

An introductory paper was delivered by editor Jozef Krolikowski, member of the Presidium of the Democratic Party's Central Committee and chairman of the Press Council. The text of the paper, an unofficial summary of the discussion, and the speeches made by Ministers Jan Brol and Jerzy Urban are published below.

The agenda also included a discussion on another version of the draft law on training journalism cadres, prepared since the Seventh Plenum of the Democratic Party's Central Committee in December 1984. The chairman of the committee preparing the draft law, editor Zdzislaw Jastrzebski, suggested two possibilities: a review discussion or submission of corrections to the draft, sent to the participants of the plenum earlier. The latter form was chosen. Corrections to the draft were submitted by docent Bogdan Michalski and editors Jan Werner, Klemens Krzyzagorski, and Andrzej Czalbowski. After a discussion of the corrections, the plenum passed a resolution on journalism training, thanking the committee for its long and arduous work. The text of the resolution and the rules for the social campaign fund which were approved by the plenum, are published on pp 31-33.

The general secretary of the association, editor Andrzej Maslankiewicz, reported on the Warsaw advisory conference of the managements of journalism unions in the socialist countries (more on this conference in the first part of this issue).

The plenum heard a report by editor Edmund Tulka on the establishment of a Literature and Press Museum in Lodz. Chairman Klemens Krzyzagorski, in describing the future museum as a center of great importance and usefulness to the entire journalism community, said that the presidium will pass a resolution on this matter after it receives all of the literature on this center.

The problem of poor attendance at plenary meetings was raised. It was decided that the presidium will inform the association's chapters of members who represent these chapters but do not take part in the work of the Central Committee.

It was agreed that the next plenary meeting of the Central Committee will be postponed to January 1986.

The deliberations were summed up by Klemens Krzyzagorski who reported that starting with the next plenum, information on financial-welfare matters of the journalism community will be furnished on a regular basis. He also said that the first step towards construction of a Veterans Home, which will also contain a training center, has been taken. A committee appointed by the plenum to be in charge of this project has already set up an account for the collection of funds. The next step will be to obtain a site.

In ending, K. Krzyzagorski reminded that the 10th Party Congress is drawing near. Our voice in the pre-Congress campaign, he said, may pertain to matters covered by the Ninth Congress resolution on issues of our profession, including implementation of those points which refer to equipping the mass media with modern technical equipment.

9295
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PRESS ACTIVITIES CALENDAR: 3-30 NOVEMBER 1985

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 1, Jan 86 pp 54-58

[Excerpts] 3-5 November 1985
A conference of the leaderships of journalist organizations in the socialist countries was held along with a meeting of the expanded secretariat of the International Journalists Organization, organized by the Executive Committee of the Polish Journalists Association. A report on this conference is published on the front page of this issue.

4 November
Zygmunt Marciniak has been appointed assistant editor-in-chief of NURT.

5 November
The Warsaw Factory Journalists Club of the SD organized a meeting in the headquarters of the PZPR Warsaw Committe. The agenda was as follows: A report by the Warsaw Committee representative on the situation after the elections, a discussion of student internship on the editorial staffs of Warsaw factory newspapers, a discussion of a competition for the Warsaw factory press and the Provincial Technology and Rationalization Club.

11 November
A joint meeting of the Central Committee for PZPR, ZSL and SD Cooperation and the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council was held in the offices of the PRON National Council. Representatives of the PZPR Provincial Committee leadership, the Warsaw University Journalism Institute, and the technology and rationalization club, attended the meeting.

11 November
The SD Sociolegal Journalists Club met with Deputy Minister for Justice Jan Brol in the offices of the Association of Polish Lawyers in Warsaw on the subject: "Problems and Prospects for Legislative Work in the Light of Judicial Law."

13 November
A meeting of the governing body and executive board of the PZPR CC Primary Party Organization Organ TRYBUNA LUDU was held in connection with the assumption of the position of editor-in-chief of this newspaper by Jerzy

Majka, in accordance with the decision of the CC 22d Plenum. At the meeting, Jan Glowczyk, PZPR CC secretary and Politburo member, wished Mr. Majka fruitful work in this responsible assignment. Glowczyk thanked the former editor-in-chief, Wieslaw Bek, for his many years of energetic work in managing the PZPR's central organ and wished him success in further responsible work in the service of the state.

13 November
A seminar for judges of journalist courts and press spokesmen was held in the Warsaw Journalists House. The seminar was organized by the Journalism Supreme Court, the Main Council of Journalism Spokesmen and the SD Journalism Center. The following subjects were discussed: Problems of press law, preliminary proceedings conducted by the spokesman, judicial proceedings in a journalism court, and some problems concerning the journalism council and center. The seminar's guest in the portion dealing with press law was Judge Lucia Korozs from the Ministry of Justice Law Department.

13-15 November
The SD Aviation Journalists Club, together with the Aviation Troops Command and the SD Journalism Center, organized a session in Olesnica on the subject: "The Role and Tasks of the Engineering Service in Today's Military Aviation. During the session the club members learned the traditions of the Gen W. Wroblewski Aviation Troops School, one of the oldest technical colleges and the one which has contributed the most to Polish aviation. Meetings were held with the school authorities, lecturers and students, and with the soldiers performing their regular military service there.

14 November
A plenary meeting of the Journalism Supreme Court was held in the Warsaw Journalists House. Reports were received on the work of the Supreme Court's work since the last plenary meeting and then matters brought up by the chairman of the Main Council of Journalism Spokesmen were addressed. Proposals stemming from a seminar held the day before were also discussed.

14-15 November
The 10th Plenum of the SD Central Committee met in the Warsaw Journalists House. An extensive report of the meeting appears in the first section of this issue.

15 November
Stanislaw Spyra has been appointed Berlin correspondent for PA Interpress.

18-19 November
The SD "Friendship" Journalists Club held a meeting in Konin with Soviet journalists accredited to Poland. Experiences were exchanged and Polish-Soviet cooperation was discussed. Meetings were also held with the provincial party and management authorities, and visits were made to state farms and enterprises which collaborate with Soviet workplaces.

18-23 November
The SD Central Committee, in collaboration with the SD Military-Defense Journalists Club, organized an international conference of socialist-country

journalists, held in the Warsaw Journalists House. The conference dealt with problems of patriotic and defense upbringing. The theme of the conference was: "The Role of Journalists in Strengthening the Security and Defense of Warsaw Pact Countries in the Face of Today's Threats." Delegations from military journalism clubs and sections from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Poland participated. The meeting was opened by Wieslaw Bek, vice-president of the Polish Journalists Association. In welcoming those who came, Gen Bde (Prof) Leslaw Wojtasik, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army, emphasized the importance of explanatory work, work which shapes society's awareness of defense. The papers read at the conference stressed that the journalism community in its daily work can greatly contribute to relaxation of tensions in Europe and the entire world, primarily through measures aimed at strengthening the solidarity and unity of the socialist states united by common interests in the peaceful building of socialism and communism.

On 20 November Gen Div Tadeusz Szacilo met with the chairmen of the delegations. The following took part in the meeting: Arion Solowiow (USSR), Iwan Sotirow (Bulgaria), Josef Vesely (Czechoslovakia), Jammer Dietmar (GDR, Leon Cristian (Romania), Jeno Kovacs (Hungary), and Stanislaw Reperowicz, host of the conference and president of the SD Military-Defense Journalists Club. General Szacilo reported on the sociopolitical situation in Poland and the tasks of the armed forces. He spoke of the role of journalists who specialize in military problems and popularize patriotic and defense themes among the people of socialist states.

21 November
The SD Polonia Club held a meeting in the Warsaw Journalists House with the deputy secretary general of the Association for Liaison with the Poles Abroad (Polonia), Zbigniew Tomkowski, and the director of the Polonia Club's science and education department, Ryszard Kurek. The Club's guests spoke of 30 years of cooperation with Polonia communities in the field of science and education.

24 November
The Hall of Mirrors in the Staszic Palace in Warsaw was the site of ceremonies during which the annual Wlodzimierz Pietrzak prizes, awarded by the PAX Association and the PAX Publishing Institute, were handed out. Those receiving prizes were: In the field of science, Prof Alfons Klafkowski and Prof Wladyslaw Piwowarski; literature, Leslaw Bartelski; arts, Henryk Czyz; special, Leopold Gluck, Jedrzej Tucholski and the staff of KIERUNKI weekly; young people, Zbigniew Borowik, Andrzej Kunert, Janusz Miliszkiewicz and Ladyslaw Piasecki; foreign countries, Julien Green (France) and Ferenc Magyar (Hungary).

25 November
The Executive Committee of the National Council for the Arts discussed the draft plan of the Central Arts Development Fund for 1986. This fund amounts to approximately 63 million zlotys, while the needs of the province have been estimated at 75 million zlotys. Therefore, a decision was made to apply for an increase in the deduction from the tax on salaries (from which this fund derives its money) to 15 percent, and that revenues from other sources, e.g., from enterprise surpluses or the factory social fund, be increased. Matters

dealing with cinematography, whose funds have been reduced by the amount of profit derived from lucrative films, were also discussed.

25-29 November
In Serock near Warsaw the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House Personnel Training Center held a seminar for factory newspaper journalists. The program was prepared by the Trade Unions [legal successor of Solidarity] and the SD Factory Journalists Club. The topics discussed at the seminar, which was attended by almost 80 editors-in-chief of factory newspapers, included the present social and political situation and predictions as to further developments, selected ideological problems in the area of economics and sociology, the current and future operations of trade unions, the principles (and difficulties) of applying economic reform in workplaces, and the press law. Those who presented papers and spoke included: Romuald Sosnowski, Trade Unions deputy chairman; Dr Jan Brol, deputy minister of justice; and Prof Adam Graczynski, deputy minister in the Office of Scientific Advancements and Applications. There was also a meeting with the secretary of the executive committee of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship, Dr Boleslaw Borysiuk, and at the end of the seminar with the assistant director of the PZPR CC Press, Radio, and TV Department, Dr Jerzy Slabicki. After the seminar there was a meeting of the members of the SD Factory Journalists Club, at which the important problems of this community were discussed. As a result of the discussion, it was decided that a training workshop, indispensable for persons who have recently taken jobs on factory newspapers, would be set up in the next few months.

26 November
The SD Polish Club for International Journalism held a reception in the Warsaw Journalists House for a group of journalists--members of the Geneva Summit Talks press service. Editor Marian Podkowinski, club president, was host.

26-27 November
An international seminar of journalists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, the USSR, and Poland, was held in the Warsaw Journalists House. The seminar topic was: "The Role of Journalists in Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation Between Socialists States." The seminar was organized by the SD Central Committee.

26-28 November
A national conference of delegates of senior journalist groups was held in the Warsaw Journalists House. These groups exist in 12 SD chapters and are being formed in the remaining chapters. The vice president of the Association, Florian Dluzak, and the Central Committee secretary, Andrzej Czalbowski, took part in the conference. It was ascertained during the discussion that the atmosphere in the association at this time is favorable to activities by older journalists, to whom the central committee gives considerable assistance. Many worthwhile proposals have been submitted which can be implemented more efficiently by the work of older journalists in the community--in Warsaw and the outlying areas. At the conclusion of the conference, a Council of Senior Journalists Groups was elected. It is composed of the following colleagues: Jerzy Alukiewicz (Kielce), Maria Badner-Brzezicka (Katowice), Mariusz Gagola (Opole), Wlodzimierz Goszczynski (Warsaw)--council chairman, Elzbieta Gorska

(Bydgoszcz), Henryka Hussak (Warsaw), Witold Jozwiak (Poznan), Jerzy Kozicki (Lublin), Irena Kozielska (Krakow), Jerzy Kuryluk (Warsaw), Zygmunt Krogulski (Katowice)--member of the council presidium, Gustaw Markun (Lodz)--member of the council presidium, Jerzy Mirecki (Warsaw)--council secretary, Alojzy Meclewski (Gdansk), Alicja Olczykowa (Katowice), Barbara Olszewska (Warsaw)--member of the council presidium, Tadeusz Olszewski(Krakow), Zbigniew Porebski (Koszalin), Tadeusz Rek (Szczecin), Marian Skarbek (Zielona Gora), Teodor Smielowski (Poznan), Zdzislaw Stanczak (Warsaw), Maria Truskolaska (Gdansk), Jozef Tulasiewicz (Poznan)--council vice chairman, Leonarda Tykocka (Warsaw), Krzysztof Wojtowicz (Bialystok), Zygmunt Wojtowicz (Rzeszow), Tadeusz Wysocki (Warsaw)--member of the council presidium, and Longin Zabielski (Wroclaw).

28 November
The SD Club for Journalists Abroad held another meeting in the series: "How To Speak and Write for Students and Readers Abroad." The meeting was held in the Warsaw Journalists House. Major Wieslaw Gornicki and the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Jerzy Kapuscinski, were guests of the club.

29 November
The chairman of the PRON National Council, Jan Dobraczynski, received representatives of the SD Philosophical Journalism Club, including its chairman, Boguslaw Czarminski. Dobraczynski acquainted himself with the work of the club and called attention to the fact that its existence is an important exemplification of the process of national conciliation, and that implementation of the plans presented will increase understanding and expand PRON's range of influence.

29 November
The SD Sociolegal Journalists Club, together with the editorial staff of the periodical CZLOWIEK I SWIATOPOGLAD [a philosophical journal], held a meeting in the Warsaw Journalists House on the subject: "Drug Addiction--The Law and Medicine. Sins of the Press?"

30 November
Marek Regel was relieved of his position as Berlin correspondent of PA Interpress.

30 November
Antoni Szumanowski was relieved, at his request, of the position of assistant editor-in-chief of MOTOR.

In November 1985
A new periodical, REPORTER, appeared, published by PA Interpress. "This issue of REPORTER is the first attempt--undoubtedly not perfect--to react to the news of the world. We are also planning further issues. Interpress has a large network of foreign and domestic correspondents. We want to be everywhere that our readers would like to be and where we can reach," says REPORTER's editor-in-chief, Wojciech Pielecki.

9295
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SELECTED FLOOR DEBATE STATEMENTS FROM 23D PLENUM

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Dec 85 p 5

[Statements by Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Social-Occupational Section of the Central Committee; Mieczyslaw Grabowski, member of the Central Committee, robot mounter at the ball-bearing factory in Krasnik, Lublin Voivodship; Ryszard Kucharski, member of the Central Committee, First Factory Secretary at the Automobile Factory in Warsaw; Kazimierz Morawski, Chairman of the Central Review Commission; Eugeniusz Mroz, member of the Central Committee, First Secretary of the Opole Voivodship Committee; Jozef Obarowski, member of the Central Committee, retired foreman at the Polish State Railroad Locomotive Works Bydgoszcz-Eastern Station; Kazimierz Stec, member of the Central Committee, officer of the Polish Army, Head of Wroclaw Military Headquarters; Jerzy Wilk, First Secretary of the Legnica Voivodship Committee: "Plenum Discussion"]

[Text] Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Social-Occupational Section of the Central Committee:

Poland's beginning development, implementation of economic reform requires a change in people's attitudes, especially their attitude toward work and its products, breaking their passiveness, commitment to progress and innovation, efficiency and hard work. The major responsibility of the party, the unions, self-managements, of everyone desiring development and progress in the enterprises is restoring the work ethic.

The self-managements and unions, as the largest mass organizations of the workers, have a large educational role to play among the workers. They can be an authentic school of management permitting the workers to participate in decisions on the direction of enterprises' development, working conditions, wages, and social services, a school teaching economy, employee responsibility for economic results and enterprise efficiency. Cooperation by these two partners in working-class democracy when they follow the overriding goal of the social interest, when the immediate and long term interests of the workers are combined and the defense of the workers' rights and interests are joined with care for increased efficiency and productivity.

The broad competencies of the self-managements and trade unions are not being fully exploited, as our analyses confirm. Thus, the self-managements and union are a potential source of strength which must be activated to carry progress and productivity forward.

In many enterprises the self-managements' resolutions aim to improve productivity, supporting wage systems related to productivity, saving raw materials, fuels, and energy. They are, however, not a strong social movement directed toward improving productivity. The trade unions also possess the requisite resources to engage themselves energetically in the economy, supporting economic reform, development, and promoting labor competition.

Some self-managements and unions are still seeking the employee's applause through resistance. Surely, they must be sensitive to human suffering and difficult living conditions. But they must primarily take into account the realities and stand for a just distribution of what there is. A good manager thinks not only of today but especially about the future, about raising his own productivity. I think the slogan "be a good manager" could be the centerpiece of a promotional campaign in the workplace.

Mieczyslaw Grabowski, member of the Central Committee, robot mounter at the ball-bearing factory in Krasnik, Lublin Voivodship:

Among all of the factory party organization's activities, we emphasize its working-class character. Of the 25 candidates admitted this year, 22 are workers younger than 30 years of age. The factory committee with increasing frequency consults the workers about its actions, and they have great influence on its decisions. Worker representatives are participating with increasing frequency in problem commissions and emergency groups.

In light of the "Main Premises of PZPR Personnel Policy," work with the factory management has assumed increased significance. In implementing the resolution of the 13th Central Committee Plenum we had positive results, but continually have trouble with creating new precedence setting solutions. I have the impression that personnel policy is relegated to a secondary level behind economic problems and the race for profits. Everyone from laborer to director must implement the "Main Premises" not just the factory committee and the personnel department.

Every personnel decision is a political decision. Thus, the managers must display discipline, stubbornness, and consistency in implementing the policy of the socialist state and initiative in finding the best solutions.

The sociopolitical situation in the ball bearing factory has stabilized. The new wage system introduced on 1 November 1985 has helped greatly. Despite economic problems, the factory will exceed its plan for 1985.

Ryszard Kucharski, member of the Central Committee, First Factory Secretary at the Automobile Factory in Warsaw:

The party aktiv and members are already interested in the organizational and program problems of the preparations for the party congress. Our aktiv expects it will be able to present a party program drawn up by the Central Committee that lays out how we will deal with our country's and society's problems over the next five years and in the future. This program should contain a vision of the development of Poland in 1990-2000 based on scientific studies. We also expect a summary of the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Congress and an evaluation of the implementation of the most important PZPR party statutes.

A significant portion of the aktiv already knows the initial proposed delegate election forms for the 10th Congress. Opinion is quite varied, but one issue has awakened stern opposition. We should not change the tradition of having conferences of the party organizations in large factories that constitute large concentrations of workers select delegates in addition to those selected by voivodship conferences.

I suggest the Central Committee examine thoroughly the selection procedure for delegates to the 10th Congress, because abandoning direct selection in large worker organizations would be regarded a deviation from an important principle of internal party democracy.

Kazimierz Morawski, chairman Central Revision Committee:

We must seek new unconventional, innovative methods of party control of the economy, appropriate to the new situation created by the reform. The role of the party as a forum for integrating the various socioeconomic units has also increased. Action to create a favorable climate for these goals have acquired increased significance. None of this should lead to a weakening of the leading role of the party. There has been an increase in the number of basic party organizations taking new program initiatives to promote the effectiveness of party actions on the economy. Given the generally positive evaluation of the majority of the voivodship organizations reviewed, the work front of basic party organizations must be equalized, especially that of factory committees. Still only the upper party hierarchy has a broad knowledge of the economic tasks. The party organizations are not the only ones in an enterprise responsible for implementing the resolutions of the central party authorities. However, the incomplete commitment of many of the factory organizations surely causes much of the insufficient progress in implementing the resolutions of the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee such as the introduction of effective motivation schemes, innovation, increasing efficiency, competitiveness and outstanding worker programs. quality work by the price and cost sections, strengthening the role of internal inspections.

Investigations done by the Central Review Commission have shown the variation in implementing these resolutions is not usually caused by objective problems. Such problems cannot explain why one rural township has done nothing to implement the 18th Plenum resolutions while in another broadly conceived action has begun.

This can only be explained in one way: There is variation in the party members', aktivs', and workers' preparation in economic affairs. These are mainly subjective conditions which can be altered. The variation in party organizations' and members' level of activity also results from a distorted understanding of the party's role in the economy, that calls for the party to formulate policy and translate it into state decisions.

After this plenum we must take up at all levels of the party the problem of effective methods of action by party organizations on the character, course, and results of production.

Eugeniusz Mroz, member of the Central Committee, First Secretary of the Opole Voivodship Committee:

Among the goals of the Central Annual Plan for 1986 satisfying peoples needs for food and restoring market equilibrium are central as they have been in other recent plans. During the last 2 years we have made significant progress in this area in the Opole voivodship and nationally. The party's promotional actions toward equilibrium cannot, however, produce the required results, if the economic factors of supply and demand, especially wages, are ineffective. As yet the reform has proved ineffective, worse it has been harmful. Studies conducted by the voivodship committee in Kedzierzyn-Koziel of the relations of production to wages in 1983-85 confirm the improprieties. The basic conclusions are disturbing: first, wages have tended to level out without any correlation with results; second, there is no relationship between economic units' production and the average wage level; third, wages in consumer industries have risen more slowly than in producer-goods and supply industries. Only the size of the workforce shows a strong correlation with average wage levels. These examples illustrate how urgent the need for economic instruments to remove these irregularities are. The strengthening ideologically and organizationally of all of the PZPR units should promote economic intensification. We should be able to strengthen them during the reporting and election campaign leading up to the congress. Only a strong, effectively organized party can unlock the reserves in the economy. Society expects this from us, and in this light it will judge the party's accomplishments between congresses and in the future.

Jozef Obarowski, member of the Central Committee, retired foreman at the Polish State Railroad Locomotive Works Bydgoszcz-Eastern Station:

The low quality of supplies and raw materials in part causes production to be material-intensive. This leads to consumption of raw materials above norms, including energy, but it cannot explain poor quality. Studies in the Bydgoszcz voivodship show only 30 percent of the product faults result from the quality of supplies and raw materials. But the social costs of poor quality are growing. The market undersupplied in many items leads many producers of washing machines, refrigerators, home appliances, etc., to completely neglect quality control. Regardless of the future of those baubles the raw materials have been wasted. Poor quality must be combated, and here significant reserves are hiding. Given limited access to raw materials, supplies, and energy and a stagnant employment level, we must achieve no small economic task in the coming 5 years. It will require, given the exhaustion of simple reserves, tapping previously unused sources. During these years we must increase the rate of technical innovation in the enterprises. It is essential that we prevent the decapitalization of our fixed capital through modernization, automatization, and robotization. This is the most important area of investment.

The changes in the economic and financial methods should aim to prefer the development of enterprises operating in an intensive manner. We must cease supporting bad enterprises that operate inefficiently and at a loss with rate reductions, and exceptions. We should reduce the distribution of supplies and raw materials through commands. The creation of superenterprises covering whole branches of the economy also harms the reform and impairs the economy.

Kazimierz Stec, member of the Central Committee, officer of the Polish Army, Head of Wroclaw Military Headquarters:

At the Wroclaw Voivodship Committee plenum on 18 December 1985 the secretary said: "This December the factories and enterprises took 11 days off from work." At one of the Central Committee meetings someone noted that in 1984 enterprises took seven to nine days off. This repeats a poor page in our history and not just in Wroclaw. If we do not prevent it, we may see 13 to 14 days in 1986. I believe this approach is caused by a bad interpretation of the law or its performative regulations. I cannot believe the supervisors, directors, chairmen, or self-managements created comfortable regulations for themselves. Perhaps because they had fulfilled the plan, they felt they could take the time off.

I am convinced that our socialist state's needs must force resolution of this problem. The economy is after all based on issues and problems in various branches of industry, for example, mining, energy, semi-finished products, etc. Somewhere there is a gap--a loop hole in the regulations or law. It angers the workers of those factories that due to faults of others they cannot and will not fulfill their monthly and annual plans.

Jerzy Wilk, First Secretary of the Legnica Voivodship Committee:

In recent years a change in the views toward and methods of party work has occurred in range, forms, and methods of acting on the economy. In general there is agreement that the party should inspire, set goals, and control their achievement. Can the party restrict its economic role to these three basic functions as the radical reformers desire? Personally, I believe in our socioeconomic conditions we may not only be justified but forced to intrude in economic decisions and organizing society to complete them. If we consider the proven view that economics, ideology, and politics are one, the connection of the social and the economic, then it is unthinkable that some should deal with economic issues and others with political ones.

Our party, in order to fulfill its leading role must first know how to express the general interest and establish goals and second create a favorable environment for the achievement. As we know, this is not always the case. Some enterprises set their interests above society's. This shows the weakness of the leadership of the basic party organizations in these enterprises, which is incapable of defending society's interests. The reform cannot be a smoke screen for limiting the party's economic role. I believe the party-economy issue should be featured in the program for the 10th Congress and be the basis of a constructive discussion.

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CHANGES IN RURAL FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS NOTED

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[Article by Barbara Tryfan: "Democratization of Family Relationships in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] Postwar economic and political changes in Poland and their accompanying social and technical transformations also brought changes in rural family life. The process of cultural transformations in the farming communities got underway. This is changing the position of the rural woman and a more egalitarian model of marriage is appearing. But the changes in customs and culture did not occur rapidly or without conflict. The slower rate of change in the countryside, as compared with the urban areas, was attributed to the difference in the starting point--an entire epoch separated the countryside from the city during the period between the wars and in 1945. The direction of these changes was also set by fact that the small-scale commodity peasant production did not keep pace with the world expansion of agriculture. Material changes occurred more rapidly than changes in awareness, in viewpoints, customs, the entire complex psychosocial structure of women in the rural communities.

Nevertheless, it must be said that during 1945-1985 changes in the quality of family relations in the countryside occurred, and in the last 10 years this process intensified.

Jozef Chalasinski, who died several years ago, in his introduction to the first volume of "Diaries of Rural Youth," wrote as follows: If the countryside played a service and nonautonomous part at all in the old class structure, then historical and folk tradition defined the rural woman, even more than the man, as a nonautonomous being, a home being, whose life was to proceed down a blind alley, far from the big trail of the nation's history (1).

The ranking of prestige in the peasant farm's family group was traditionally established according to usefulness on the farm and to the title deed--ownership. Because the man always did what was regarded as the most important work, he was the official owner of the farm and the head of the family. He had a privileged position. Without his permission his wife could not sell any of the stock, even that which she brought with her as dowry. The inequality of social position was plain in social and ceremonial settings. Guests and neighbors, when entering the house, greeted the husband first. He received the best part of the meal. In some parts of the country there was even the custom that the wife ate separately. When the couple went to the market or to church, the husband usually walked ahead of his wife. The differences in the way the sexes were perceived by society appeared at the very moment of the child's birth. Before the christening ceremony the father threw money into the infant's first bath, the sum depending on the sex, thus a daughter received only half as much (2).

The establishment of egalitarian relations between spouses, and next between parents and their children, occurred first in the city. In the rural family this took place much later.

To better describe the problem of partnership in the rural family, we will cite some examples. The first of these is the manner in which marriages were entered into in those days.

Traditionally, peasant marriages took place, as a rule, after family, economic and community interests were considered (3). They were a kind of commercial transaction, in which practical considerations played the main role (4). The patriarchal peasant family did not resemble a free union of two individuals, based on common desires, interests, on emotional commitment, on conscious selection. And although these restrictions and limitations also applied to a large degree to men, in the traditional model of marriage the particularly painful and humiliating role fell to the woman. The socioeconomic changes taking place in our country made the effects of property factors less significant in rural family relationships. Thanks to closer contacts with the urban areas, nonfarming employment and the mass media, not only are the rural areas assuming an urban image, they are also taking on a new set of values, in which emotional factors play an important part (5).

The legal and social status of the rural woman entering into marriage has improved. This is shown, for example, by the choice of spouses, which is no longer based on the similarity of the size of the farms of both families. Parental compulsion no longer plays a part in marriages. The weakening of parental authority is shown in the fact that the age of many newlyweds is lower and that the age difference between spouses has decreased. When the parents chose the husband, they tried to select one who was established and of the old school. Male hegemony, so typical of patriarchal families, was thus replaced by cooperation and joint decisionmaking.

The next change apparent in family relations is in the procreational function of the family. In previous generations the Polish peasant family had a large number of progeny (6). This was one of the main causes of female misery--the extreme burden of maternal duties. In this respect, the situation during 1945-1985 gradually changed, thanks to changes in the social structure in the rural areas, improvement in economic conditions, and the law on abortion, but primarily as a result of the dissemination of information on birth control (7). The laws now give the woman the right to decide how many children she will have, a right which the rural women are also taking advantage of, although family planning, meaning the number of offspring and their spacing, is a relatively new phenomenon in the countryside (8).

Therefore, the evolution of the procreational function of the rural family is based on the introduction of birth control into the family. Rural women try to adapt the desired number of children to their own family circumstances (9).

The striving to limit the number of offspring is closely linked to the family's aspirations. The family wants to improve its standard of living and attaches great importance to educating its children. Today's rural family tries to provide its children with better living conditions. The following rule is now being applied: fewer children, but because of that, a better existence (10).

The tendency to limit the number of children together with a growth of affluence is a relatively new phenomenon in the Polish countryside. Before the war and during the first 10 years after the war there was a positive correlation between the size of the farm and the number of children born. This was the result of the need for more hands to work on the large farms, but it was also the result of earlier marriages among these families, hence a longer married life. With respect to the procreational function, this aspect differentiated the rural family from families in other communities, where the growth of affluence had a hampering effect on the birth rate (11).

We now see that the models of rural and urban life are becoming more and more alike. The decline in the birth rate in the rural areas is no longer being examined only in terms of the economy, but also in biological and moral terms. Such factors as the law on abortion, the availability of contraceptives, the preventive actions of medical clinics, and the educational role of the Society for Family Development, have played a large part. But most important are the deep socioeconomic transformations occurring in the Polish countryside. The striving to satisfy not just the elementary but the expanded and steadily growing needs is responsible for the fact that birth control is becoming more popular in the rural communities, and this is a clear sign that family life is becoming more democratic.

The drop in the number of children in rural families is not the same in all socio-occupational groups. It varies with sexual practices, with differing views on the function of a family, with the level of medical care, and with the constraints of philosophical factors.

In family planning, the differentiating factor is the age of the women. Differences in the fertility of rural and urban women in the youngest age group are insignificant, but above age 40 they are almost threefold.

The factor which most strongly differentiates the number of children born is education. Because urban women are still always better educated, the average number of live births per married woman in the city is lower. In the rural communities differences in number of children are also clearly related to the mother's level of education. The average birth rate for rural women who did not finish elementary school is 3.73, while the birth rate for those who had a higher education is only 1.43 (12).

The third area of family life in which the process of democratization is taking place is the upbringing function. In the traditional peasant family, this function was fulfilled simply to the extent that it satisfied the requirement of maintaining the farm, protecting its interest and its permanence. Farm and family unity shaped the upbringing model. The upbringing ideal was determined by the farm and by life in the local community. This, in a very unequivocal and consistent way, delineated the position of the family members. At the top of the hierarchy was the father, who was the owner of the farm and who handled the money. Next came the mother, and only then the children. This upbringing ideal was realized by preparation for the role as head (male or female) of the household, and as a member of the local community (13). The upbringing ideal, shaped with the thought that the continuity of generations must be maintained, was quite uniform; it embodied a set of attributes indispensable to the functioning of the patriarchal peasant family, united in joint work on the farm which was the source of income and security (14).

The influence of the mass media, industry, urbanization, migration to the city--all of which were conducive to cultural unification--broke the hierarchy of standards, customs, principles and social prestige. Ultimately it brought about democratization--more equal treatment of family members regardless of age.

The Polish Academy of Sciences Institute for Development of Rural Areas and Agriculture and the National Union of Farmers and Farm Circles and Organizations, in order to determine the views of women on the rural family's upbringing models, conducted a survey.

An inventory was made of children's traits, as reported by today's mothers, and they were ranked in three groups. Most of the rural women expressed the view that today's rural children, in comparison with children of the same age in previous generations, were less thrifty, diligent, obedient and religious (these are traits linked with the traditional model of a patriarchal family), and do not accept orders or prohibitions uncritically. On the other hand, there is more partnership dialogue in the upbringing process. The question of equal treatment of children in relation to other family members is worth noting. There is agreement that in most cases rural children are not treated any worse than anyone else in the family. This indicates a very important change in the attitude toward children. In rural workers' and two-job families, 15 percent of the mothers said that the children are treated even better than other members of the family. This has been confirmed by other studies, which indicates that today's family is concerned about the child's physical and mental development, and that the child has the same rights as anyone else in the family group (15).

A fourth, rather specific aspect of the democratization of family relations, is divorce. In comparison with other highly developed countries, Poland has a relatively low divorce rate. In the rural areas, just as in the cities, this rate is showing a rising tendency, but it is much lower. In 1980, there were 16 divorces per 1,000 people in the urban areas, compared with 4 in the countryside (16).

The farm family, despite all of the changes that are occurring, continues to show a greater unity than in other communities, because the life of a marriage is still dependent on property-ownership factors. Public opinion also plays a part in the indissolubility of marriages in the farm areas (17).

The divorce rate in and of itself is neither a positive nor a negative phenomenon. It must be examined within the entire complexity of conditions. It is true that it indicates a disintegration of the family and in this sense we can speak of its negative consequences. But at the same time, for many hopelessly troubled marriages and for marriages which for all purposes are dead, it is a good and desirable solution. Divorce in the rural areas may mean a release from the pressures of family ties and financial problems. The fact that both men and women (the latter more frequently) apply for divorce is particularly worthy of mention. Formerly the rural woman--submissive and surbordinated to the authority of her husband or father--passsively endured everything that fate had in store for her because she saw no other way out. She had to live wretchedly at the side of a partner often chosen for her by her parents. The fact that the rural woman can apply for a divorce, that she does not have to put up with a bad and humiliating situation, that she is able to live her own life, is something very new in customs and demonstrates that the position of husbands and wives is becoming similar.

The fifth aspect of the problem being examined is the division of authority in the family. Changes in this area stem from the taking of second jobs (nonfarming jobs) by the men and the development of vegetable-growing production, conducted mainly by the women. An increase in the authority of the women in the family thus occurs (18). This is not really the result of a change in attitudes and views, but the consequence of the economic situation. The woman, on the other hand, actually assumes the management of production in two-job households. The range of her authority and the decisions made by her becomes larger (19).

The principle of joint control in all matters, including matters of production, replaces the preferential authority of the husband, as has been the case up to now. The change from authority relations to more democratic and friendly relations occurs more easily in the urban and industrialized areas (20).

More and more often women are beginning to represent the family externally, signing contracts, and borrowing money. The growth of the woman's position is shown in the way the family's money is spent. Such decisions pertain to matters of work, rest, purchase of equipment and social life. Thus we can differentiate two "financial models" in the rural family. In families which support themselves entirely from farming, the money, as a rule, is held jointly. However, in peasant-worker families, the wife is more often the one who manages the money. And almost nowhere does the old custom prevail: the money being held by the oldest generation--the old father or mother--as was the case in patriarchal family arrangements.

The sixth area of assessment is household management. I want to devote a little more attention to it, making use of the results of a study conducted during 1976-1982 by the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute for Development of Rural Areas and Agriculture on the status of rural women in the social-change process.

In previous generations two worlds (the women's world, inside the home, and the men's world, outside the home), which represented two different systems of culture, separated the activities of the sexes. The woman took care of the yard and the house, and the husband, as a rule, did nothing in these two areas. The farm was the man's responsibility and the woman only helped. The care of the house is still the woman's domain today, but it must be said that men now perform many of the household tasks along with the wife, or even do some things themselves. Household tasks such as cooking, dishwashing, laundry, ironing, tidying-up, major housecleaning, and canning and preserving, are still done almost exclusively by women. The male participation here is completely sporadic. That is why the differences which occur between types of communities and types of households are very interesting. It seems that both in farm and nonfarm families husbands in rural areas which are close to the city perform more of these tasks. The differences here are two-, three- and even fourfold. Even greater differences are noted between types of families. In families which support themselves from nonfarm work, the participation of husbands in household tasks is several times greater than in farm families. Within this last group, the differentiation appears between purely farming households and two-job households. In analyzing the participation of husband and wife in household tasks, we would like to show how far the process of partnership relations in rural households has advanced. A division is appearing between tasks which are "typically " the woman's, and those which are "sooner" the man's. Women in rural households can, as a rule, check everything their husbands do.

Insofar as the participation of men in typically women's duties is concerned, the influence of the source of income and the distance from the city is very evident. In farm families the participation of hubands in these tasks is much smaller than in nonfarm families. The distance from the city is also a very strong differentiating factor in the participation of men in these tasks in nonfarm families, while it is weak or almost nonexistent in farm families. The highest partnership relationship exists in nonfarm families who live relatively close to the city, and the lowest is in families whose incomes are purely from farming. The distance from the city does not play a large part here. Laundry and ironing can be used as an example. In workers' households close to the city, 12 percent of the husbands help in these tasks, in workers' families far from the city, 3.1 percent, in farm families, 1.1 percent, and overall, 1.6 percent. The same observations apply to tidying-up, cooking and dishwashing.

The second group of tasks, such as major housecleaning, canning and preserving, and daily marketing, confirms this same tendency, expect that distance from the city makes a difference not only in workers' families but in farm families also.

The third group of tasks, those regarded as "sooner" masculine, shapes up differently. They include: bringing in water, chopping wood, small repairs, and redecorating. Distance from the city and nonfarming income have no effect on the division of these tasks. Only in redecorating does the distance from the city play a part. In both types of households, husbands in rural areas close to the city participate twice as often in these tasks as do those in the distant areas.

Although household management is mainly the domain of the women, in the light of the collected data it can be said that men also participate in many tasks, either jointly with the wife or they even perform certain tasks alone. Women predominate in such tasks as cooking (70.6 percent), dishwashing (59.8 percent), laundry and ironing (68.5 percent), tidying-up (55.4 percent), major housecleaning (52.6 percent), and canning and preserving (66.0 percent).

We see, therefore, that even in these traditional women's tasks the wife has lost the "monopoly" and in the other tasks she does not predominate. This applies to bringing in water (14.7 percent), chopping wood and tending the fire in the stove (13.6 percent), small repairs (9.0 percent), and redecorating the house (16.0 percent). The wife's participation in these tasks is small for two reasons. First, as the installation of utilities in the rural areas proceeds, some of these tasks are no longer necessary. This applies, for example, to bringing in water, which does not occur in 43.6 percent of the households polled because piping exists, or chopping wood and tending the fire in the stove (which does not occur in 13.8 percent of the households). Second, carrying water and wood applies to more than just the household and is connected also with the farm (caring for the livestock, preparing their feed). Although nonfarm jobs put a greater burden on the women, which is especially evident in farm households, they also bring about a new distribution of labor in the household and in the functioning of the family.

In studies conducted years ago it was determined that the employment of men outside the farm has a one-sided effect on the growth of the women's duties both on the farm and in the home. It now appears that this factor does not operate uniformly. The periodic effect of industry on the evolution of the rural family plays a part in this. In the first phase of industrialization, the rural women bear the burden of taking care of the farm. This is called feminization of the profession. They also bear the burden of looking after the home, taking on the tasks traditionally performed by the husband or the children. On the other hand, in the second phase of industrialization, when, as a result of mechanization and the enormous improvement in household equipment, women can take nonfarming jobs, the division of labor in the family gradually approaches a partnership basis.

The women polled were asked whether they are satisfied with the division of labor in the home. The large majority (76.1 percent) replied in the affirmative.

Proceeding further, we can divide the farms into two groups: those that are exclusively agricultural, and the two-job farms. In this way we can determine how much the outside-the-farm job affects the partnership division of labor in the home. We are also taking into account the people who do not own their own farm, dividing this group into those who live off their earnings in agriculture (in the public sector or in farm-servicing institutions) and those who live off the income from their nonfarm job.

The picture thus obtained allows us to say without any doubt that a weakening of ties with farming promotes a partnership relationship in the division of labor in the home. The participation of husbands in the performance of basic household tasks grows as ties with farming become looser. Purely farm, two-job households, living off farming but not owning a farm, and living off nonfarm incomes, represent successive stages in departure from the traditional model of attributing household tasks to women. This same tendency occurs in relation to the heaviest household taks, which ordinarily are attributed exclusively to men.

It has been determined that the source of family income and the distance from the city play an important part insofar as the husband's participation in the performance of typically women's taks is concerned. This participation is much greater in nonfarming families, and particularly those who live close to the city. The farm families do not react in the same degree to distance from an urban center. But insofar as the husband's participation in tasks not regarded as specifically women's is concerned, it is also greater in workers' families, and distance from the city is a differentiating factor in both types of families.

In general, as connections with family farming become more distant, the partnership division of labor in the home becomes greater. It is worth mentioning that as these connections become more distant, some household tasks disappear due to improvements in household facilities and equipment. The size of the farm owned also plays an indirect role. On the smaller farms, which are also often peasant-worker farms, husbands participate in household tasks more frequently.

The signs of a partnership division of labor in the home appear gradually in all types of families living in the countryside, and this has an influence on the woman's social status.

The attitudes of women on the participation of their husbands in household tasks are interesting. One of the questions in the poll asked: Are you satisfied with the division of labor in your home? Over 76 percent of the women said "yes", 16.9 percent expressed some doubt, and only 6.8 percent said they were definitely dissatisfied. The largest percentages of dissatisfied women were in the area that was most the industrialized and the one that was the most agricultural. It appears that totally different motivations operate in both of these areas. In the industrialized area, due to the operation of various factors, the level of women's aspirations is higher. There is, therefore, a large disparity between the stimulated needs of these women and the degree to which they are being satisfied. However, in the farm and conservation area, the objective reality does not provide a basis for dissatisfaction, and the burden on the women in the home is great.

The attitude of women to the husband's work in the home is shaped under the influence of industrialization and nonfarm income. In the industrialized areas a larger percentage of women want the husband to help out at home than in the farming areas, and half as many women believe that the husband should not concern himself with the home at all. Thus the loosening of ties with the family farm not only helps to establish a partnership relation in the division of household tasks between spouses, it also gives rise to partnership attitudes. We can thus speak of a conscious internalization of the norm.

Are there, in the opinion of the rural women, household tasks which a husband would be ashamed to perform? Of the respondents, 58 percent said that in their opinion there were no such tasks, 10 percent had no opinion, and 31.1 percent said that there were such tasks but did not define them. The fact that every third woman in all areas expresses the view that there are tasks which are reserved exclusively for women and which would make men look ridiculous, signals a problem in cultural determinants of rural-household models.

There is confirmation of the thesis that a loosening of ties with the family farm helps to shape positive attitudes towards partnership, an egalitarian division of duties in the home, and departure from the traditional principles of a strict division of tasks according to sex.

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In the second part of the article we would like to consider the position and role of the woman in the rural family in the future. We will precede this with a description of the actual legal status of the rural housewife, as established by the 1982 law on social security for private farmers, and its ramifications for the rural woman.

During the Decade for Women a number of laws were passed which advanced equal rights for rural women. The National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Clubs' and Organizations played a large role in this process by submitting not only postulates in behalf of the women involved in farm production, but also specific proposals for solutions.

The basic standardizing law is the 1982 law on social security for private farmers. In this law, women farmers were granted entitlement to maternity leaves, sick benefits, and above all, to retirement pensions. This last issue deserves special discussion because the procedure by which this benefit was established is an example of the influence of public opinion on the shaping of a legal standard. Furthermore, the granting of pension rights is closely tied to women's greater activity in politics, primarily women of postproduction age, which is specific to agriculture.

Aside from partial attempts at legislative solutions in 1968 , 1971 and 1974, in the form of standardization instruments dealing with the transfer of ownership of land in return for a pension, private farmers did not have pension rights until 1980. The 1977 law on retirement pensions for private farmers, which has been operative since 1980, granted them these rights. During the period between announcement of the draft of the law (February 1977) and passage of the law (October 1977), when consultations were being held with the farmers on the its final form, a public opinion poll was conducted by the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute for the Development of Rural Areas and Agriculture to determine the degree of readiness of the countryside to accept this legislation.

One of the problems which was sharply discussed during the consultative meetings, in the farm press and in interviews, was that of women's rights.

In the draft law it was envisaged that the owner of the farm will receive the pension. The title deed to the farm was in the name of the man, regardless of the amount of labor contributed by other members of the family. It was understood, therefore, that women would be excluded from the retirement system, with the exception of those who farm by themselves and are the legal owners of the farm. Yet women play a very important part in Polish agriculture, not only as an auxiliary labor force, but also as persons who are actively employed full-time on the farm. To ignore them in the draft assumptions was regarded as a serious fault.

The farmers' postulates had already been somewhat stated in the 1977 law. This law provided that both spouses are jointly entitled to a pension, even though only one of them may have reached retirement age. If one of the spouses during the last 5 years before the farm was transferred to an heir or the state had not worked on this farm and was not a joint member of the household, the other spouse was entitled to the full amount of the pension. It was provided also, that at the application of one of the spouses, the pension could be divided into two equal parts. The division rule was to apply also to a situation in which one of the spouses was entitled to an annuity on the basis of other regulations. In the case of death of one of the spouses, the full amount of the pension was paid to the other one. In the draft, however, it was envisaged that when one person was entitled to a pension, a lesser amount would be paid (70 percent of the entire sum). Nor was it provided in the draft that the pension could be divided into two equal parts. In the law, in accordance with the farmers' postulates, the rights of both spouses were taken into account. But was this a recognition of the partnership of women in the farming profession?

The fact that a woman who wanted to obtain the right to half of her husband's pension had to file an application and take a series of other steps constituted an enormous hindrance. This was finally corrected in the 1982 law on social security to private farmers. This law also recognized the equal rights of women, awarding the pension to a person and not a farm. Until then, the law provided for one pension per farm. Since 1982, however, each person who works on a private farm, if he meets all of the requirements of age, duration of service, makes his payments and transfers the farm to an heir, is entitled to a pension.

It may thus be assumed that the 1982 law will advance the process of democratization of family relations. The fact that women are treated on a par with men insofar as retirement pension and health insurance for private farmers is concerned, should help to define their professional legal status, and as a consequence, promote the growth of their position in the family. On the other hand, granting women-farmers maternity leave brings their living conditions closer to those of women working in other professions. The importance of this fact must be examined not only in economic terms, but in social terms also. This benefit willl help to shape egalitarian attitudes towards rural mothers, who not only have a duty to produce progeny, but also have a right to receive assistance in bringing up these progeny.

In light of the results of empirical studies and analysis of secondary scientific publications, it may be said that today's Polish family is approaching a partnership model. This same tendency occurs also in the rural community, although many social barriers impede the egalitarian process in family relations. Such issues as how marriages are entered into, divorces in the countryside, attitudes towards unmarried mothers, birth control, attitudes of the community towards women in government and socioeconomic organizations--these are only part of a long list of topics which deserve close examination.

Still in the past century, Ludwik Krzywicki wrote that woman gives life, in most cases even against her own will. Despite the fact that laws have made her equal from the standpoint of rights, and the systematically but slowly expanding system of welfare services, social institutions, and technical equipment is aimed at making her equal from the standpoint of duties, there is still a large gap between the law and its implementation, between the norm and how it functions.

It is true that the fate of the woman in the village no longer depends entirely on whether she finds a good husband. But no longer does she have to sell her emotions, loyalty and attachment in return for a an acre of land transferred in a notary's office. No longer does she have to lose her hopes, dreams and life's opportunities in return for an acre of land which her father cannot offer in dowry. But at the same time, free choice does not ensure success in marriage.

Twenty-five years ago L. Krzywicki, in writing about the rural woman, said that the center of gravity must be shifted away from matters foreign to her, from objective relations to her own personal development. Despite the profound and comprehensive changes which have taken place in Poland relative to the rural woman, the struggle for personal freedom, for the greatest abundance and diversity of personal impressions, for the freedom to have charge of her own feelings and person, for possession of her own assets which would make her independent of the will of others (22), has not yet been fully won, and Krzywicki's words are still valid today.

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Cultivation, Geographical Distribution of Vegetables
(Adam Galczynski; POSTEPY NAUK ROLNICZYCH, No 4, 1984).... 1

Briefs
Agricultural Cooperation With CEMA 12

ECONOMY

CZECHOLOSVAKIA

CSSR Views PRC Economic Reform
(Vladimir Divis; RUDE PRAVO, 11 Mar 86).................. 13

Raw Materials Strategy of National Economy and Metals Discussed
(J. Lichnovsky; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 7, 1985)...... 17

Market Research Deemed Inadequate in Study
(Karel Herman, et al.; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 41, 1985).. 37

Daily Deals With Currency Violations
(RUDE PRAVO, 3 Mar 86).................................. 52

'Tragic Shortage' of Modern Measuring Devices
(Boris Valnicek; RUDE PRAVO, 3 Mar 86)................... 55

Briefs
Robot Development 57
Federal Energy Commission 57
Economic Accord With Spain 57

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Economic Aspects of Biotechnology Application Evaluated
(Siegfried Heinz, Heidemarie-Lehne; LEBENSMITTELINDUSTRIE, No 1, Jan/Feb 86).. 58

Sintered Plastic Material Replaces Construction Steel
(Bernt Krueger, Edgar Dehler; BAUZEITUNG, No 2, Feb 86).... 71

POLAND

Briefs

Air Transport Agreement With PRC 76

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

April CSCE Meeting Previewed
(Zbigniew Boniecki; PAP, 28 Mar 86)........................ 77

BULGARIA

Significance of April 1956 Plenum Analyzed
(Mitko Mitkov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 19 Feb 86)................. 78

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR Deplores U.S. 'Malicious' Anti-UN Campaign
(Dusan Povensky; RUDE PRAVO, 11 Mar 86).................. 85

CSSR Spokesman Addresses Disarmament Conference
(Prague Domestic Service, 20 Mar 86)....................... 87

Brazil Congress Delegation Received by Alois Indra
(RUDE PRAVO, 18 Feb 86)..................................... 88

Radio, Television World Conference Ends
(PRAVDA, 24 Feb 86)... 91

POLAND

Grassroots View of PZPR Program
(Janusz Garbacz Interview; ZYCIE PARTII, 12 Mar 86)....... 94

Shevardnadze Interview on Poland Visit
(PAP, 19 Mar 86).. 96

Jaruzelski Meets Steel Plant Workers
(Warsaw Television Service, 26 Mar 86)................... 99

Briefs
Czyrek, GDR Leader Meet 100
Worker Attitudes Examined 100

YUGOSLAVIA

General Discusses Party Elections, Membership (Martinovic; BORBA, 25 Feb 86)............................ 101

Vatican Reports Bishop's Protests Over Attacks (Vatican City International Service, 6-7 Mar 85)......... 103

Crude, False, Claims Cited 103
Complaint Against Authorities 104

Man Sentenced for 'Hostile Propaganda' (TANJUG Domestic Service, 7 Mar 86)...................... 105

Briefs
Man Sentenced for Anti-SFRY Acts 106
Sentences for Damaging Country's Reputation 106
Albanian Separatists Sentenced in Macedonia 106

CULTIVATION, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLES

Warsaw POSTEPY NAUK ROLNICZYCH in Polish No 4, 1984 pp 29-39

[Article by Adam Galczynski of the Warsaw Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development: "Directions of Field Crop Cultivation in Poland"]

[Text] The cultivation of field crops [vegetables] in Poland has a tradition which goes back several hundred years. However, for a long period of time their significance was small and their range limited. They were cultivated almost exclusively near large noblemen's manor estates and monasteries.

In modern times, the science of nourishment has contributed substantially to the understanding of the value of nutrients contained in vegetables, e.g., vitamins, and to the explanation of their positive effect on the human body.

Such knowledge has resulted in increased public awareness and its conviction about the favorable effects of vegetable consumption. As a result, the demand for vegetables has increased so much that currently they are treated as an indispensable part of the daily diet.

Presently, vegetables as a whole occupy a considerable area of cultivated land. In 1981 (Ref 9), a total of 277,100 hectares were cultivated in the field and under protective covering. From this, a crop yield of 5,087,000 tons was obtained. A surface area of 274,500 hectares of field crops alone was sown, from which 4,880,300 tons of vegetables were obtained.

By comparison with 1980 and with the average annual area under cultivation from 1976 to 1980 (Table 1), a 6,500 and 20,900 respectively greater hectare area was sown [in 1981].

By comparison with the average area under field crop [vegetable] cultivation between 1976 and 1980, a marked increase in the area under cultivation of all the various types of field crops occurred in 1981.

This increase, with the exception of the remaining vegetables, is also evident by comparison with 1980. The largest absolute increase in the cultivated surface area during the 2 above mentioned years [1980 and 1981] occurred in the case of cabbage (2,700 hectares) and cucumbers (2,500 hectares); the smallest increase occurred in the case of cauliflower (0.300 hectares) as well as red beets and tomatoes with a 0.600 hectare increase each.

Table 1. Area of Field Crop Cultivation (in thousands of hectares)

(1) Wyszczególnienie	(2) Lata		
	1976–80	1980	1981
(3) Ogółem	255,5	270,5	277,1
(4) w tym: w gruncie	253,6	268,0	274,5
(5) Kapusta	60,1	60,3	63,0
(6) Kalafiory	10,3	10,6	10,9
(7) Cebula	24,6	26,1	26,8
(8) Marchew jadalna	26,4	26,1	26,8
(9) Buraki ćwikłowe	19,7	20,6	21,2
(10) Ogórki	31,4	32,0	34,5
(11) Pomidory	30,2	30,7	31,3
(12) Pozostałe	50,9	59,4	57,8

(13) Źródło: wg GUS, 1982.

Key:

1. Specification
2. Years
3. Altogether
4. Cultivated in the field
5. Cabbage
6. Cauliflower
7. Onions
8. Edible carrots
9. Red beets
10. Cucumbers
11. Tomatoes
12. Remaining vegetables
13. Source: according to GUS [Central Office of Statistics], 1982

Table 2. Field Crop Yields (in quintals per hectare)

(1) Wyszczególnienie	1980	1981	(2) Różnica
(3) Kapusta	225	258	33
(4) Kalafiory	135	150	15
(5) Cebula	115	158	43
(6) Marchew jadalna	194	221	27
(7) Buraki ćwikłowe	182	220	38
(8) Ogórki	74	148	74
(9) Pomidory	59	142	83
(10) Pozostałe	90	105	15

(11) Źródło: wg GUS, 1982.

Key:

1. Specification
2. Difference
3. Cabbage
4. Cauliflower
5. Onions
6. Edible carrots
7. Red beets
8. Cucumbers
9. Tomatoes
10. Remaining vegetables
11. Source: according to GUS, 1982

Table 3. Structure of the Area of Field Crops (in %)

(1) Wyszczególnienie	(2) Lata		
	1980	1981	różnica 1980—1981 (3)
(4) Kapusta	22,5	22,9	0,4
(5) Kalafiory	4,0	4,0	0,0
(6) Cebula	9,7	9,8	0,1
(7) Marchew jadalna	10,5	10,5	0,0
(8) Buraki ćwikłowe	7,7	7,7	0,0
(9) Ogórki	12,0	12,6	0,6
(10) Pomidory	11,5	11,4	-0,1
(11) Pozostałe	22,1	21,1	-1,0
(12) Razem	100,0	100,0	—

(13) Źródło: obliczenia własne na podstawie materiałów GUS, W-wa, 1982.

Key:

1. Specification
2. Years
3. Difference
4. Cabbage
5. Cauliflower
6. Onions
7. Edible carrots
8. Red beets
9. Cucumbers
10. Tomatoes
11. Remaining vegetables
12. Total
13. Source: Own computation on the basis of GUS material, Warsaw 1982

The increase in the area of field crops under cultivation went hand in hand with their yield increase. The yield obtained from some types of vegetables in particular provinces shaped itself somewhat differently. Among other things (Ref 9), cabbage yields were lower in the following provinces: Grozow, Katowice, Krakow, Legnica, Siedlce, Walbrzych and Zielona Gora.

This decrease should be considered temporary and is explained by the fact that in 1980, there were water shortages in many areas of the country caused by an insufficient amount of rainfall during the spring and summer months.

It follows from Table 3 that small changes occurred in the structure of the surface area under field crop cultivation in 1981 as compared with the previous year. The cultivated area of onions, cabbage and cucumbers increased by 1.1, 0.4 and 0.6 percentage points respectively and decreased in the production of tomatoes and remaining vegetables by 0.1 and 1.0 percentage points respectively.

The structure of the cultivation of field crops presented for Poland overall differs quite significantly in its particular regions and provinces. Familiarization with this differentiation and its presentation in aggregate form is made possible through the specification of the directions of vegetable cultivation in all the sectors combined.

The method of consecutive quotients presented by, among others, Kulikowski (Ref 5) in his work on defining the directions of total production in private farming was used for determining the geographical distribution of vegetables.

In general terms, this method is based on the division of values or the percentage share of individual elements, which enter into the composition of a studied structure, by consecutive natural numbers from 1 to n. Thus, using k elements (in this case, these are vegetable types), we receive--as the result of such a division--a set of numbers (k [times] n) and subsequently, from these numbers we select a quantity, assumed in advance, of the n highest numbers. In the case of this particular work, n represents the six highest numbers, so-called highest consecutive quotients.

In defining the directions of vegetable cultivation, the acreage of vegetable cultivation in hectares for agriculture as a whole was taken into account according to the data and classification adopted by GUS whereby vegetables are grouped as follows: cabbage, cauliflower, onions, edible carrots, red beets, cucumbers, tomatoes and remaining vegetables (parsley, leeks, celery, radishes, lettuce, green peas, string beans and others).

Table 4. Directions of Field Crop Cultivation (Legend for Figure 1)

Direction Name	Name of Province
1. Direction group with predominance of remaining vegetables.	
Marked predominance of remaining vegetables with a share of cabbage and tomatoes.	Leszno
Marked predominance of remaining vegetables with a share of cabbage and carrots.	Walbrzych
Marked predominance of remaining vegetables with cabbage, carrots and cucumbers.	Elblag, Torun
Remaining vegetables with cabbage, carrots and cucumbers.	Warsaw, Bydgoszcz
Remaining vegetables with cabbage, carrots, cucumbers and tomatoes.	Kalisz, Poznan Lodz [city of]
Remaining vegetables with cabbage, carrots, beets and cucumbers	Olsztyn
2. Direction group with a predominance of tomatoes.	
Predominantly tomatoes with cabbage, cucumbers and remaining vegetables.	Wloclawek
Predominantly tomatoes with cabbage and remaining vegetables.	Chelm
Tomatoes with a share of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and remaining vegetables.	Skierniewice
3. Direction Group with predominance of onions.	
Onions with a share of cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes and remaining vegetables	Plock
4. Direction group with predominance of cabbage and remaining vegetables.	
Cabbage, with remaining vegetables and cucumbers and tomatoes.	Gorzow, Radom, Rzeszow, Tarnow

Cabbage with remaining vegetables and onions and cucumbers.	Legnica, Wroclaw
Cabbage with remaining vegetables and carrots and cucumbers.	Bielsko-Biala, Katowice, Opole, Pila, Sieradz
5. Direction group with predominance of cabbage and tomatoes.	
Cabbage-tomato line with onions and cucumbers.	Tarnobrzeg
6. Direction group with predominance of cabbage and cucumbers.	
Cabbage-cucumber predominance with tomatoes and remaining vegetables.	Biala Podlaska
7. Direction group with predominance of cabbage.	
Cabbage with onions, cucumbers, tomatoes and remaining vegetables.	Bialystok, Konin Lublin
Cabbage with carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes and remaining vegetables.	Ciechanow, Kielce, Szczecin, Zielona-Gora
Cabbage with carrots, beets, cucumbers and remaining vegetables.	Kozalin, Lomza, Ostroleka, Suwalki
Cabbage with onions, carrots, cucumbers and remaining vegetables.	Krakow[city of], Przemysl, Zamosc
Cabbage with remaining vegetables and cucumbers.	Krosno
Cabbage with remaining vegetables and carrots.	Gdansk
Cabbage with beets, cucumbers and remaining vegetables.	Jelenia Gora, Nowy Sacz
Cabbage with carrots, cucumbers and remaining vegetables.	Czestochowa, Slupsk, Piotrkow Trybunalski

Source: Own work on the basis of GUS material, Warsaw 1982.

In 1981, there were a total of 22 directions of field crop cultivation in Poland (Table 4). Seven group directions (Figure 1) were singled out on the basis of the share of the particular vegetable types:

1. Direction group with a predominance of remaining vegetables.
2. Direction group with a predominance of tomatoes.
3. Direction group with a predominance of onions.
4. Direction group with a predominance of cabbage and remaining vegetables.
5. Direction group with a predominance of cabbage and tomatoes.
6. Direction group with a predominance of cabbage and cucumbers.
7. Direction group with a predominance of cabbage.

The direction of the first group occurred in 10 provinces (20.4 percent of the country's provinces as a whole). Six directions made up the group and are characterized in accordance with the principle of decreasing intensity of occurrence.

Direction 1.1 has a marked predominance of remaining vegetables with a share of cabbage and tomatoes and occurred in Leszno Province. Due to the large share of tomatoes and remaining vegetables in this direction, it belongs to the most intensive in Poland.

A second, nearly equal in terms of intensity, is direction 1.2 with a marked predominance of remaining vegetables along with a share of cabbage and carrots in Walbrzych Province.

Direction 1.3 was somewhat less intensive with a marked predominance of remaining vegetables along with cabbage, carrots and cucumbers in Elblag and Torun Provinces.

The remaining directions of the first group, which are also considered as intensive, were more differentiated outwardly because of the vegetable makeup. The vegetables of the remaining [vegetables] group constituted more than 30 percent of the share of vegetables whereby the remaining 60 to 70 percent were most frequently: cabbage, onions or tomatoes, cucumbers and carrots (Table 4). Two of them, i.e., remaining vegetables with a percentage share of carrots, cucumbers and tomatoes, and remaining vegetables with cabbage, onions, carrots and cucumbers occurred in the provinces of Kalisz, Lodz [city of], Poznan, and Warsaw and Bydgoszcz respectively.

In general, directions with a predominance of vegetables from the remaining group usually occurred in provinces with a long established tradition of vegetable growing. They represent vegetable farming on the highest agrotechnical and economic level in Poland. Their regions, as a rule, have good natural conditions and a high degree of mechanized field work. Olsztyn Province constitutes a certain departure from the rule in terms of good climate conditions. However, because of the overall good soil-moisture conditions and the large share of the socialized sector in managing the land, it appears that the activity according to plan of the agencies that control this sector results in that the significance of vegetables, including the remaining vegetables, cabbage and cucumbers, is properly understood. Moreover, a properly understood substitution of the live work force and traction force with mechanical power and technical reinforcement of all of agriculture is assured there.

The next group of intensive directions with a predominance of tomatoes was smaller (6.1 percent of the provinces as a whole). This group was made up of three directions: 2.1--largely tomatoes with a percentage share of cabbage, cucumbers and remaining vegetables in Wloclawek Province; 2.2--largely tomatoes with a percentage share of cabbage and remaining vegetables in Chelm Province as well as 2.3--tomatoes with a percentage share of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and remaining vegetables in Skierniewice. The first and third of the presented directions represent highly intensive vegetable farming situation on average soil. The group of directions with a predominance of onions in its structure also belongs to the group of intensive directions. Only one direction; i.e., 3.1 with a predominance of onions and a percentage share of cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes and remaining vegetables went into the makeup of this group occurring in Plock Province.

The directions mentioned up to this point represent farming and, particularly, vegetable growing with a high degree of agrotechnology. They encompassed the regions of central Poland, from Elblag Province on both sides of the Vistula River to Warsaw Province and also the western part of the following provinces: Poznan, Leszno and Kalisz as well as several provinces, such as Walbrzych, Biala Podlaska and Chelm.

The remaining groups of directions are considered less intensive, regardless of their production scale because of the greater percentage share of cabbage and root [row] crops in the structure.

The group of directions with a predominance of cabbage and remaining vegetables is included in the medium intensive category. Two directions appeared most often in this group; i.e., 4.3--predominance of cabbage with remaining vegetables and carrots and cucumbers in Bielsko-Biala, Katowice, Opole, Pila and Sieradz Provinces and 4.1--cabbage with remaining vegetables and cucumbers and tomatoes in the provinces of Gorzow, Radom, Rzeszow and Tarnow respectively. The third direction of the aforementioned group is 4.2--cabbage with remaining vegetables as well as onions and cucumbers which occurred only in the provinces of Legnica and Wroclaw.

The next two direction groups (5 and 6) with a predominance of cabbage and tomatoes as well as cabbage and cucumbers were each represented by only one direction.

The three groups of directions discussed (4, 5, 6) belong to the medium intensive category. In the structure of each of the above mentioned directions, cabbage always constituted more than 30 percent whereas vegetables of the remaining [vegetables] group as well as tomatoes, onions and cucumbers made up approximately 50 percent.

The aforementioned directions are characteristic for vegetable growing in industrialized regions and near large urban centers which produce vegetables for consumer markets in their closest proximity. A highly regionally differentiated method of production occurs there; i.e., from relatively simple technology based on traction horsepower (care and equipment) in the eastern, southeastern and southern parts of the country to more sophisticated forms which denote mechanized farming and vegetable growing in southwestern Poland (Opole, Wroclaw and Legnica Provinces) and the northwestern regions (Gorzow and Pila).

Together, these 3 groups of directions occurred in 13 provinces (26.5 percent of the provinces taken as a whole) mainly located in the southern and partly in the northwestern (Gorzow, Pila) and eastern (Biala Podlaska) parts of Poland (see illustration).

The last group of directions of vegetable cultivation with a predominance of cabbage occurred in agriculture overall in 1981 in as many as 22 provinces

(45 percent of the provinces as a whole). The percentage share of cabbage in the directions vacillated between 35 percent and more than 50 percent.

The discussed group of the so-called little intensive directions was represented by seven directions. Two of them: predominantly cabbage with carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes and remaining vegetables as well as cabbage with a percentage share of carrots, beets, cucumbers and remaining vegetables each occurred in four provinces; i.e., the provinces of Ciechanow, Kielce, Szczecin and Zielona Gora, and Koszalin, Lomza, Ostroleka and Suwalki respectively. The remaining directions, which contain approximately 33 percent cabbage and 17 percent to 34 percent root crops are as follows: predominantly cabbage line with percentage share of onions, cucumbers, tomatoes and remaining vegetables as well as cabbage with onions, carrots, cucumbers and remaining vegetables.

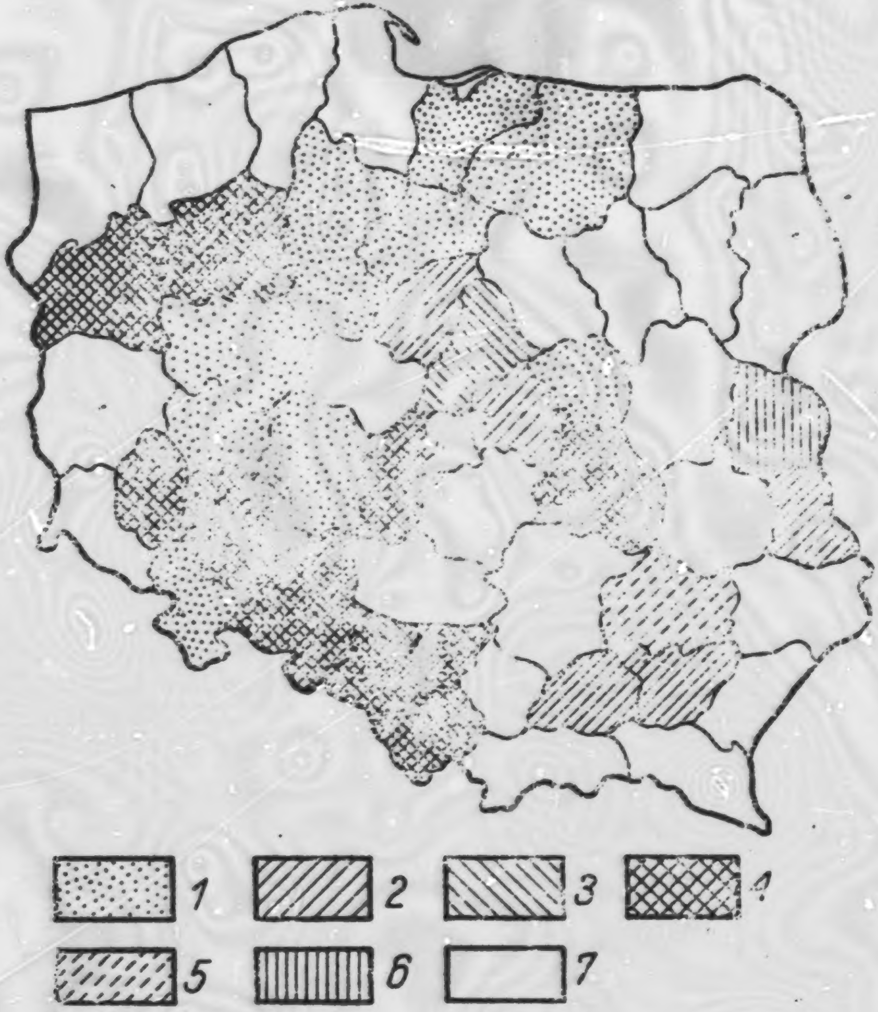

Figure 1. [Geographical Distribution of Vegetables in Poland]

The following include directions with a percentage share of more than 65 percent of ordinary vegetables (little intensive) in the structure of vegetable directions: cabbage with remaining vegetables and carrots in Gdansk Province; cabbage with remaining vegetables and cucumbers in Krosno Province and cabbage with beets, cucumbers and remaining vegetables in the provinces of Czestochowa, Piotrkow Trybunalski and Slupsk.

Vegetable lines belonging to those with a low level of intensiveness were characteristic for traditional vegetable farming geared mainly toward the production of ordinary vegetables not requiring a high expenditure of labor or at least considerably less than in the cultivation of vegetables from the groups of remaining vegetables and those intended for processing (cucumbers, tomatoes).

Moreover, in labor expenditure a large percentage share is occupied by the work performed by a farmer and his family and live motive power. The hiring of additional labor is used most often on farms with a larger degree of vegetable production and also on socialized farms. On a national scale, the largest percentage share of directions where cabbage was dominant occurred in northern Poland (provinces of Szczecin, Koszalin, Slupsk and Gdansk); in the northeastern part of the country (Suwalki, Bialystok, Lomza and Ostroleka Provinces); southeastern (Przemysl, Krosno, Nowy Sacz) and southern (Krakow, Kielce, Piotrkow Trybunalski and Czestochowa Provinces).

In vegetable farming represented by low intensive directions, there is a great deal of regional differentiation in the production methods. The previously mentioned system is repeated whereby in the southern and eastern parts of the country, with a predominance of private farming, there occurs the extensive method of farming based on live horsepower and live manpower on family farms. In turn, in the western and northern parts of the country, production methods based on a mechanical driving force are dominant and there also occurs a high degree of substitution of live manpower with technical methods.

Summation

It is difficult to choose one direction from the large number of directions of field crop cultivation occurring in Poland and consider it as a model for all the regions and provinces. The reason for this is, above all, the awareness that the optimal direction of field crop cultivation for a given region, province or gmina is in large part dependent upon economic factors such as: supply of manpower, distance from selling markets, supplies of production means, etc.

The observation made by Kos (Ref 3) is considered to be particularly useful whereby he demonstrates that the structure and changes in the structure of vegetable consumption in the province of the capital city of Warsaw best reflect the needs and potential of the public in this regard as compared with the remaining structures of vegetable consumption in other parts of the country. With obvious differences occurring in the realm of the professional structure of the populace of particular regions, the model of vegetable consumption in Warsaw Province may be considered a premise which should be taken into account in the planning of the production of vegetables in other parts of the country. In this model, the percentage share of cabbage is assumed to be at up to 20 percent; that of root crops and onions, up to 26 percent and that of vegetables from the group of remianing vegetables, tomatoes, cucumbers and cauliflower at above 50 percent.

In the case of the production of vegetables, the most appropriate for practical application would be the directions of vegetable cultivation belonging to the group of directions with a predominance of remaining vegetables and tomatoes. These directions, in the region of their occurrence, assure the possibility of the implementation of the assumed standard of vegetable consumption. Direction 1.4--remaining vegetables with cabbage, onions, carrots and cucumbers occurring in the province of the capital city of Warsaw and Bydgoszcz; direction 1.5--remaining vegetables with cabbage, carrots, cucumbers and tomatoes which was characteristic of vegetable growing in the province of Kalisz, Lodz, and Poznan as well as direction 1.6--remaining vegetables with cabbage, carrots, beets and cucumbers characteristic for vegetable growing in Olsztyn Province, could be particularly useful.

The topic discussed in this study appears to be quite timely in this day and age. The defining of the directions of vegetable cultivation by means of consecutive quotients enables the relatively quick and precise formulation of the structure of vegetable cultivation and the understanding of its internal differentiation. Moreover, making use of the standard values of labor intensiveness in the cultivation of the particular kinds of vegetables as worked out by Z. Baranska, makes it possible to group the separate directions according to the degree of manpower expenditure. The presented method may also be of use to planners in correcting the already existing vegetable production plans or in defining assumptions and prospective production directions.

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AGRICULTURE POLAND

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH CEMA--Warsaw, March 26--Poland has expanded agricultural cooperation with CEMA and other countries, especially in raising soil productivity and fertility, effective use of the means of production, and development of new breeds of high-crop plants. Concerning animal production, the cooperation focuses chiefly on industrial-scale production, and prevention and fighting farm animal diseases. Scientific and technological cooperation has also been widened on mechanization and automation of agricultural production processes. New comprehensive ways of growing barley, potatoes and sugar beet, and a comprehensive technology of production of slaughter pigs, developed by Polish experts in a drive to increase agricultural production in the community, are entering practice in Poland. The new technologies were applied on an area of 400,000 hectares last year and the results confirmed the earlier tests that the resultant average increase of wheat crop is 1,000 kg on a hectare, and barley--900 kg. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0925 GMT 26 Mar 86 LD] /9365

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CSSR VIEWS PRC ECONOMIC REFORM

AU181557 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Vladimir Divis: "Changes in Chinese Economic Policy; The Reform 1 Year Later"]

[Text] The reform of the PRC's economic system is lately a frequent topic in the commentaries of foreign experts dealing with the problems of the Far East. The resolution on this reform was adopted by the CPC Central Committee in October 1984. This document formulated the goal for the next decade--to build "socialism with Chinese face."

What is typical for this concept? Contrary to the preceding experiments like the "Great Leap Forward" (proclaimed in 1958) or the so-called Cultural Revolution (1966-76), it proceeds from a more realistic appraisal of the possibilities of Chinese economy. It does not strive to skip the individual phases of development and it is not setting exorbitant tasks.

The CPC leadership is attempting to draw conclusions from the society-wide chaos and the mistakes of the past, even though it is doing this inconsistently and in a most discrepant way.

20 Wasted Years

"The PRC has wasted 20 years because of the ultraleft-wing nonsense connected with Mao," this is how Hu Yaobang, the present CPC Central Committee general secretary, characterized Mao Zedong's political line.

The first basic decision which preceded the proclamation of the reform were changes in the organization of agricultural production, approved by the CPC Central Committee in December 1978. The concept of so-called open doors was adopted, and four "special economic zones" established within its framework. The model of the current reforms was to be practically tested there for 4 years.

China, with its more than 1 billion inhabitants, belongs even today among the poorest countries in the world, although it holds the eighth place in terms of its economic potential. In 1983 the national income per PRC citizen was about to $230; this pushes the PRC state into the second-hundred group of countries on our planet. On the lowest rung of the social ladder are people living mostly in remote parts of the country, where the per capita income in 1984 amounted to merely 159 yuan (that is $49), whereas a worker in Beijing earned about 100 yuan a month.

A lot can also be learned from the comparison of the earnings of different social groups. Since the proclamation of the reform in rural areas in 1978, the annual per capita incomes increased there from 134 to 355 yuan in 1984--on the other hand, among citizens living in cities they increased from originally 316 to 608 yuan per citizen.

At the same time, regardless of these encouraging figures and of a certain universal narrowing of the difference in the living standards between villagers and the inhabitants of cities, the reform soon helped to rapidly deepen the social differences in most strata of Chinese society. Until recently, the official press devoted extensive propaganda to the "entrepreneurship" of families with annual incomes of more than 10,000 yuan, because they had known how to make use of the mistakes of the past and filled the market need with private enterprise in the transportation of supplies of fresh vegetables and dairy produce to the cities, and so forth.

The Substance of the Reform

However, let us return to the substance of the new reform. Its principles include:

-- the gradual introduction of a certain form of cost accounting [khozraschet] in the management of state and cooperative enterprises;

-- the enhancement of the role played by economic tools, such as prices, taxes, bank credits, and so forth;

-- the expansion of enterprise independence in planning, production, sales, and pricing issues;

-- a gradual transition from planning to merely noncommittal recommendations to producers;

-- the increase of the impact made by the market demand on the production programs of enterprises, and particularly smaller units;

-- the decrease of the number of intermediary links between producer and consumer;

-- and the enhancement of the role played by cities as "natural economic centers," contrary to the former system of ministerial and territorial management.

In this connection all enterprises were divided into three groups. In the first key sphere--which includes all significant branches, such as the extraction of raw materials, the production of energy, the heavy and armament industries, the construction industry, and other spheres which represent a considerable part of economy--mandatory planning continues to apply.

In the second sphere, above all in the production of consumer goods, only skeleton orientation plans have been introduced, which are meant to make it possible to take the specifics of individual areas into account.

The third sphere includes agriculture, the production affiliated with it, and the services which will be exclusively directed by the demand on the market.

The results of the Sixth Quinquennium (1981-85) speak of enormous reserves in the Chinese economy, which are not yet being utilized. The gross national income in the country showed an averaged annual growth of 10 percent, primarily thanks to the elimination of most blatant disproportions and earlier management mistakes, as the paper CHINA DAILY [name given in English] stated, referring to Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the PRC's State Council. During the same period, 1981 to 1985, agricultural production increased by 10.8 percent, and industrial production by 10.6 percent. For comparison: up to the year 1979, the increment in agricultural production did not go beyond 3.5 percent.

The PRC's Foreign Deficit Encouraged Critics

Yet another fact, contained in Tian's speech, is worthy of attention. Last year, enterprises in social ownership produced 94 percent of the bulk of gross national income, whereas mixed firms, companies with a participation of foreign capital, and private operations produced only the remaining 6 percent. Currently 17 million Chinese (3.5 percent of the manpower) are working in the private sector; by 1990 their number is expected to reach as many as 50 million.

The calls for a new technology have inordinately stepped up interest in foreign-made machinery, and thus the pressure on import organizations. In consequence of a weakening central control, last year saw such paradoxes as, for instance, the parallel imports of similar lines for producing color television sets in several provinces.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade is claiming that the PRC's deficit last year amounted to a "mere" $7.6 billion. But the Chinese central customs administration, which has at its disposal the data on the direct trade of individual provinces with partners abroad, spoke of 13.7 billion. This has caused considerable confusion in China itself, and encouraged the numerous critics of economic reforms.

The growing arbitrariness, which is creating in Chinese economy suitable conditions for inflation and for rapid price increases, is also attested to by the articles appearing on the pages of the CPC Central Committee's press organ, RENMIN RIBAO.

Only last year, this paper was demanding that state interventions be curtailed and that a scope be established for market forces. At the beginning of this year, after an increasingly negative experience, the paper began calling more emphatically for a "stricter state control over the course of economy," underscoring its "key significance" for the harmonious development of the country's economy.

Exaggerated Optimism Replaced by Sobriety

From the recent speeches of Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and his deputies it follows that even the government itself is beginning to realize more clearly the growing danger of these negative accompanying phenomena of the proclaimed reform. On the one hand, there is the situation of hundreds of millions of villagers, which is not improving; and then there are the thousands of private business owners speculators, and middlemen, who are rapidly getting richer. The growing dissatisfaction with the constantly rising prices of services and foodstuffs is also seen among city inhabitants.

After the wave of optimism produced by the results of the first months of the reform, a more sober appraisal of its positive and negative aspects is gradually beginning to prevail, both in China, and abroad. In this respect the words of an article in the influential paper TING TI ZHPAO (ECONOMIC NEWSPAPER) are very characteristic; it said that "China will be able to buy only that amount of foreign technology for which it can pay by its own exports, and not more."

Recently such terms as "the year of stabilization," or "the need to digest," or "the second round of the reform in 1987," and so forth have been appearing in the Chinese press. They are signs of a certain puzzlement among those who had brought the reform to life.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RAW MATERIALS STRATEGY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY AND METALS DISCUSSED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 7, 1985 pp 55-69

[Article by J. Lichnovsky, State Planning Commission: "Raw Materials Strategy of the Czechoslovak National Economy and Metals"]

[Text] Practically until the end of the 1970s, a characteristic of the present development of human society was the continuous growth of the need for raw materials of all types, particularly minerals such as ores, nonore raw materials, fuels and other energy sources.

Of the documented and economically extractable sources of minerals in 1981, 33 percent were taken by the socialist countries, 31 percent by the nonsocialist countries, and 36 percent by the developing countries.

In case of individual metals, this breakdown is as follows (in percent):

	Socialist Countries	Nonsocialist Countries	Developing Countries
Copper	13	29	58
Lead	18	67	15
Zinc	15	73	12
Tin	26	8	66
Nickel	30	22	48
Iron	34	35	31
Manganese	38	53	9
Chromium	6	65	29
Bauxite	3	25	72

The raw materials output of the majority of the economically developed countries is not sufficient to cover their needs, making them increasingly dependent on imports. This is typical of the United States, where the country mines an average of 25 percent of its overall consumption of individual metals and raw materials (in the case of energy, the figure is approximately one-third). The United States is trying to secure all rich and accessible raw material sources for itself (for example, the deep ocean floor, etc.), while it is saving its own resources and using the strategic resources to try to influence raw materials markets and prices.

Tendency of Raw Materials Policies in the World

After the first and second "oil shocks," economic conditions in the entire world changed significantly. Not all countries reacted quickly to this. In the period from 1979 to 1985, there was an unusual increase in the indebtedness of the developing countries, from US$80 billion to approximately US$1,000 billion.

All the developed industrial countries are trying to orient their raw materials policies so as to maintain the lowest possible consumption of primary raw materials per production unit, with a maximum emphasis on products with a high usable value. This policy is reflected, however, in a deterioration in the economic situation, particularly in case of the developing countries, which to an overwhelming degree are producers of raw materials with a low degree of processing.

The era of "cheap raw materials" is over, in spite of the fact that the period from 1980 to 1984 was marked by price fluctuations, particularly decreases. A future increase in raw materials prices may be assumed, given that these prices predominantly oscillate around the costs of extraction, particularly in the case of metals.

All socialist and nonsocialist countries are re-evaluating the use of their raw materials; in their rationalization programs in this area, they are striving for a decrease, leveling off, or only a modest increase in consumption. Not even Czechoslovakia can stay outside of these efforts.

The Raw Materials Strategy of Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak raw materials policy is an inseparable part of the entire economic policy of a socialist country. It is formed within the framework of socialist production relationships and production forces and in close conjunction with the present system for the planned management of the national economy. The policy is based on the proceedings of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ, the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the focusing of our economic development on a long-term outlook.

As a part of the economic policy, the raw materials strategy represents a process of making decisions on managing and obtaining mineral raw materials resources, whether they are from a domestic raw material base, are imported, or come from other resources.

In addition to the basic goals of the raw materials policy, which must entail technically and economically justified and rational consumption and supplies of mineral raw materials that must fully meet the needs of effective development of the economy, the following issues must be addressed:

—the volume and structure of the demand for and possible supply of raw materials in a long-term outlook (particularly in cooperation with the socialist countries);

--the directions of scientific and technical progress in the process of mining, adapting, processing and consuming raw materials, as well as possible variants;

--evaluation of external and domestic conditions as they affect the obtaining of raw materials at home and abroad, and the necessary comparison of technical and economic conditions;

--the approach to secondary raw materials as they relate to effective substitution, ecology, etc.;

--the price policy for domestic as well as imported primary and secondary raw materials, including evaluation of price developments on the world market.

Addressing the complex long-term raw materials strategy of the Czechoslovak national economy will cover a vast range of problems that must be dealt with on the basis of a realistic evaluation of long-term developments.

The CSSR, with its advanced and broadly developed industry on the one hand and its not very complex raw material base and not very rich natural resources in raw materials on the other, is one of the countries that must import a significant volume of raw materials, fuels and energy. In 1983 alone, we imported raw materials valued at a total of Kcs 56.7 billion f.o.b. The structure of the Czechoslovak economy, which is focused on power-intensive fields (metallurgy, heavy industry, chemistry, building materials, etc.), has taken shape over decades and will continue to have a negative impact on the economy during the change from extensive to intensive development.

As a result, we have a relatively high quantitative level of production and consumption. We are among the countries that have high per capita consumptions of raw materials; we are currently first in the world in the per capita consumption of steel and other metallurgical products, in fourth place in fuels and energy (behind the United States, Canada, and the GDR) and in the production of cement (behind Spain, Italy and the GDR), and in the lead in the consumption of plastic materials together with the United States and other countries. This ought not always to be considered a positive factor, and cannot be said to be advantageous to society or economically beneficial. The inertial structure of the Czechoslovak economy makes high demands, particularly in terms of energy, metals, raw materials and inputs of all types. Decreasing present and future production consumption is the key to increasing the creation of national income and to accelerating the conversion from the extensive to the intensive development of the Czechoslovak national economy.

The 16th Congress of the CPCZ worked on the basis of the need to achieve dynamic growth of the Czechoslovak economy under the Seventh 5-Year Plan through wide-ranging intensification, productivity growth, lower energy and material consumption, as well as improving the balance of payments. Despite worsened external and internal conditions, this has in large measure been attained, though difficulties have been encountered in some cases.

The need for improvement in Czechoslovakia was made manifest by the developed industrial countries in the area of fuel, energy and metal management. In comparison, per unit of gross domestic product (GDP) (Footnote 1) (The following sources were used in constructing the information on GDP: Indicators of Economic Development Abroad, Prague, 1982; GDP figures were taken from a United Nations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: 1981 World Bank Atlas, Washington, World Bank, 1981. The data is based on adjusted currency exchange rates, inflation, prices, interest rates, etc., for the period from 1978 to 1980. GDP for the socialist countries is calculated in a complicated manner on the basis of their national incomes) we use approximately 50 percent more energy resources (except as compared to the USA and GDR), which is apparent from the consumption of primary energy per capita and per unit of GDP in 1980 in tons of standard fuel equivalent (tmp/per capita):

USA	Japan	FRG	Austria	GDR	CSSR
10.41	3.69	5.73	4.16	7.41	6.48

The consumption of primary energy in tons of standard fuel equivalent per US$1 million of gross domestic product (tmp/US$mil GDP) is as follows:

USA	Japan	FRG	Austria	GDR	CSSR
916	414	430	406	1,026	1,112

These figures are influenced by the structure of industry and national economies, by the composition of fuel and energy resources, and by energy management of all types, including other raw materials. However, they unanimously show a lower economic effect in Czechoslovakia than in other countries.

The situation is similar in the case of the apparent consumption of steel (Footnote 2) (The international definition of the apparent consumption of steel = steel production + steel imports - steel exports (metallurgical products calculated in steel equivalent.) where significant changes to our disadvantage occur in comparison not only with the developed capitalist countries but with the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) as well, as shown in the following overview for 1980 (GDP in U.S. dollars):

	USA	Japan	FRG	Austria	GDR	CSSR
GDP in US$ billions	2,587.1	1,039.98	819.12	76.38	120.94	89.26
Consumption of steel in millions of tons	115.6	73.44	33.78	2.66	9.75	11.15
Consumption of steel in tons per US$ million of GDP	45	71	41	35	81	125
Relationship of CSSR in percent	36	57	33	28	65	100
Steel production per capita in kilograms	447	954	696	616	437	974
Steel consumption per capita in kilograms	508	629	549	354	583	729
Price per kilogram of machinery imported to the EEC countries in U.S. dollars	23.31	8.03	7.85	7.84	3.13	2.70

The total relative economical level (and hence basically the technical level as well) is aggregated using the gross national product as the indicator. The problem is that the data from the socialist and nonsocialist countries are not altogether the same because of differences in the methods used in determining GDP in U.S. dollars, but they are used mainly for an approximate comparison and to indicate development tendencies. It is difficult to compare the relative efficiency of individual economies. Perhaps the most reliable indicators are the terms of trade--at what value does a country export each kilogram, piece, or other unit of its commodities. All indicators used as international comparisons have primarily an indicative significance.

In the case of the apparent per capita consumption of steel as well as other metallurgical products, we are first in the world--by approximately 50 percent over the other compared areas. The production and consumption of steel is stagnating even in the other CEMA countries, which in comparison to the EEC countries, according to the UN Economic Commission for Europe, have approximately 3.3 times greater demand for metal per unit of GDP.

At the same time, we are forced, for the most part, to import the primary raw materials used in metallurgical production. The comparison of the steel consumption per unit of GDP is even more significant, because except for the GDR, this indicator is three times higher in the CSSR than in the other countries compared. This fact shows our economy's high demand for ferrous metals as well as the low evaluation of metal substance, which becomes even more evident in the comparison of the attained prices per kilogram of machines exported to the EEC, as well as of metallurgical products, over a longer period of time:

	CSSR to EEC			EEC to World		
US$ per kilogram	1970	1980	Index	1970	1980	Index
Industrial products	1.15	2.70	235	2.11	7.42	352
Metallurgical products	0.13	0.35	269	0.18	0.53	294
Difference in US$	1.02	2.35		1.93	6.89	

The kilogram price of industrial (and other) output is not only a complex indicator of material demands, but above all the sum of technical and economic characteristics and commercial capabilities in foreign trade.

The coefficient of metallurgical to industrial products (in ratio terms) is as follows:

	CSSR to EEC		EEC to World	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
A multiple	8.8X	7.7X	11.7X	14X

In the case of machinery, in 1980, we attained only 36 percent of the EEC countries performance (in 1970 it was 55 percent). For each kilogram of machinery not exported, we must export about 8 kilograms of metallurgical products (approximately 12 kilograms of fuel equivalent). In addition, the differences between the CSSR and the developed industrial countries in the case of export ratios apparent from the deterioration in the terms of trade, which has gradually been occurring in recent years. This is shown by the following figures (the development of real terms of trade--1970 = 100):

	1981	1982	1983
Export prices	173.7	178.4	182.3
Import prices	221.0	234.6	253.4
Real terms of trade	78.6	76.0	71.9

Therefore, the effectiveness of the creation of national economic resources shows rather significant differences between the CSSR and other industrially developed countries.

Czechoslovakia is showing only gradual improvements in the apparent consumption of steel. In other countries, this development is much improved (kilograms per capita):

	USSR	USA	Japan	FRG	Austria	GDR	CSSR
1980	560	508	629	549	354	583	729
1981	—	565	561	503	301	561	735
1982	—	363	538	436	281	569	724
1983	—	404	504	486	263	—	719

World steel consumption has increased from 107 kg per capita in 1960 to 155 kg per capita in 1980.

International comparison of the consumption of nonferrous metals shows that we are among the countries with an average value. Developments in some industrially developed countries in 1980 were as follows (kilograms per capita):

	Al	Pb	Cu	Zn	Sn	Ni	Total
USA	19.6	4.8	8.2	3.9	0.2	0.6	37.3
Japan	14.1	3.4	9.9	6.5	0.3	1.0	35.2
FRG	17.0	5.4	12.2	6.6	0.3	1.0	42.6
France	11.2	4.0	8.1	6.2	0.2	0.7	30.4
Austria	13.7	7.1	4.1	3.6	0.1	0.7	29.3
CSSR	13.4	3.8	7.1	4.6	0.3	0.8	30.0

Source: Metal Statistics 1971-1981, Frankfurt am Main 1982.

The per capita consumption of the most important nonferrous metals individually as well as overall in the CSSR is in roughly the same range as in the compared developed countries. However, it has a lower economic effect. This situation is more apparent in the comparison of their consumption in tons per unit of gross national product in 1980 (tons per US$million of GDP):

	USA	Japan	FRG	France	Austria	CSSR
Nonferrous metals total	3.27	3.94	3.19	4.09	2.85	5.13
Ratio to CSSR in percent	64	77	62	80	56	100

The conclusion is the same as in the case of ferrous metals--a relatively high consumption with a low economic effect. The key to the solution is decreasing production consumption (in the CSSR it will amount to approximately Kcs 720 billion in 1985) as well as a high evaluation of nonferrous metals. In production consumption, in addition to the raw materials and other material inputs, cooperation is a significant component (internal as well as intermediate work shifts), and it is therefore difficult to determine the character and measure of savings. This is an area that has not been sufficiently worked out in economic theory.

The "energy barrier" and the "metal barrier" are relative as regards the high material and energy demands of the Czechoslovak economy in comparison with developed countries. The overcoming of raw material and particularly the energy barrier is especially topical. It is largely a question of how rapidly we will adapt the Czechoslovak economy to the changed conditions, how we will make effective structural changes, and above all how we will increase overall effectiveness and export capacity.

There are no absolute shortages of energy, metals and raw materials on the world market. It is a question of producing a sufficient amount of competitive export products in such a way to obtain the necessary volumes of imports.

At present and in the future, the national economy aspects of saving raw material resources, particularly by decreasing the energy and metal demands of the Czechoslovak economy by direct savings and rational management, have of course a strategic significance.

In the years from 1970 to 1980 in Czechoslovakia, the energy demands on the creation of gross national income have been decreasing by 1.9 to 2.9 percent annually. In 1980-1983, the consumption of primary energy resources was leveling off, and in 1984 consumption was actually some 0.7 million tons of fuel equivalent below the plan levels (cool weather, more dynamic economic development). For ferrous and nonferrous metals during the period 1970-1985, demand for the creation of gross national income was decreasing as follows (in percentages):

	1970	1975	1980	1985
Ferrous metals	--	1.7	1.9	2.9
Nonferrous metals	--	1.0	1.5	4.2

Of course, not by any means can all reserves be tapped easily, quickly and without cost. Sometimes, it is a long-term matter. For example, in each individual five-year plan, the costs of saving energy and fuel equivalents were evaluated as follows:

	Seventh 5-Year Plan	Eighth 5-Year Plan
Investment costs in Kcs billions	10-12	25
Savings in millions of tons of standard fuel equivalent	12	14

After the readily obtainable reserves of energy, metals and other raw materials are exhausted, the costs of the savings will increase.

The system-related measures assumed to be necessary are also not the final word on the issue. Optimizing the assortment of products made, effective international specialization and cooperation, investment to rationalize energy saving, the application of adequate financial and price policy instruments, and the actual system-related measures taken to help in this regard, should in all their complexity lead to more significant results than have been achieved so far.

On the other hand, there are also positive tendencies to be seen in the CSSR's halting the growth of absolute consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals as well as other raw materials:

	1980	1985	Ratio
Ferrous metals in thousands of tons	9,578	9,043	94.4
Nonferrous metals in thousands of tons	458.1	407.4	88.9

Note: In 1980, the consumption of ferrous metals, amounting to 9,578,000 tons also consisted of 8,428,000 tons of products from steel and 1,157,000 tons of castings from gray and malleable cast iron.

In machine and electrotechnical production, the task was to achieve an annual decrease in relative consumption of metal materials of 4.5 to 5 percent, a goal that was successfully reached. However, as yet it is impossible to reliably quantify the share of individual factors--price increases, substitutions, technology, cooperation, specialization and others--in the decrease in consumption.

The SCP 03 State Goal Program--"Rationalization of Metal Consumption"--plays an active part in the decrease in relative consumption, and as indicated by the preliminary figures shown below, the current results of the goals set by the Seventh 5-Year Plan are satisfactory:

	Seventh 5-Year Plan		Percent	Eighth 5-Year Plan
	Plan	Assumed fulfillment	Fulfillment	Proposal*
Ferrous metals in thousands of tons	1,982	2,342	118.1	2,350
Nonferrous metals in thousands of tons	56.4	72	127.6	68.4

* The total figure for savings of ferrous and nonferrous metals will be made more exact in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

In spite of these positive results, we continue to be first in the world in per capita steel consumption. This is partially influenced by the not very progressive distribution of the metallurgical products produced; for example, the share of flat products in the production of rolled material is 35.8 percent (worldwide it is 50-60 percent), the share of welded pipe in the production of steel pipe is 38.8 percent (worldwide approximately 60 percent). There is also a low proportion of progressive metallurgical technologies--continuous casting of steel (7.3 percent), the manufacture of steel in oxygen converters (41 percent)--in total steel production. In the world these values are around 40 to 50 percent. These are among the most progressive metallurgical technologies and their share is constantly increasing.

Accelerated application of scientific and technical progress should be reflected in a relative decrease in the consumption of metals, energy and other raw materials. It is necessary to prepare for a basic reorientation of the Czechoslovak economy to the modern structure of manufacturing industries and services. Otherwise, a vicious circle occurs--production for production--in which there is a constant and costly effort to increase energy and other raw material resources, undermining the ability of the economy to solve its raw materials, fuel and energy problems through innovation, structural change and modernization of its manufacturing industry as well as the entire national economy. This eases the pressure placed on the development of raw material deposits and on the generation of foreign exchange to pay for importing them.

The anticipated development of the Czechoslovak economy resulting from the "Fundamental Directions of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in the years 1986-1990 and up to 1995" is predicated on a more dynamic creation of national income after 1985.

There are basically two ways for this to be achieved:

--more rapid growth of the social product (the continuation of extensive development);

--more rapid decrease in production consumption by intensifying the economy.

It is apparent that a future high rate of development may not be assumed on the basis of other material inputs. For example, 1 percent growth of the national income in 1970 was Kcs 3.11 billion, while by 1980 it was already Kcs 5.05 billion and in 1990 it will be Kcs 6.65 billion; it is assumed that it will be Kcs billion in 2000. This shows how demanding the creation of gross national income is, as 1 percent growth in 2000 should equal approximately 3.2 percent growth in 1970.

One critical source of foreign exchange is and should continue to be our machine tool industry. In 1980, the volume of exports and imports in thousands of tons was:

	Machinery and equipment	Ferrous metals
Exports	1,456.7	3,440
Imports	661.4	693
Balance	795.3	2,747

In the form of machines and ferrous metals, we have exported over 7 million tons of fuel equivalent. In the future, the share of both of these groups should significantly decrease. It would be necessary to achieve significant improvements in quality in all export products (not just machine tools) in order to achieve significant decreases in the costs of energy, metals, raw materials and other inputs needed for their manufacture. It is much more effective for the Czechoslovak economy to concentrate on increasing the usable value of the exported output of the manufacturing industry in the course of a low rate of development, than to increase export volumes by a high rate of industrial production marked by a stagnation of quality.

Therefore, a decisive trait of the intensification of the entire production process proves to be the need to increase the quality of mass production while maintaining a broad application of the product and technological innovations. This is the path taken by Japan, which attained high technical and economic levels for its output and, aided by significant buying of licenses, also moved into second place in the world behind the FRG. It is apparent from this that the growth rate, of industry for example, is not decisive, but that what is decisive is a better evaluation of fuel, energy, metals and other raw materials used in production. This would allow us significantly to increase the average prices per kilogram in U.S. dollars on foreign markets.

External economic relations represent basically the sole measurement condition for the entire Czechoslovak economy and are therefore an unmerciful reflection of results in the economic and technical sphere. The risks of future development lie in the ability to adapt the manufacturing industry (mainly machine manufacturing) more rapidly to the more demanding conditions of foreign buyers and thereby sell these products; it also lies in ensuring sufficient supplies of energy and the raw materials needed for the presumed development, particularly after 1990.

Position of Metallurgy in the Czechoslovak Economy

Metallurgy holds a key position in the national economy as a material basis for further developing the machine manufacturing, construction and other fields. It is apparent that metals will continue to be a principal construction material until at least 2000 and that plastics and other materials can replace them only in a limited way. At the present time, the export of metallurgical production is not without its significance.

Because the main consumers of ferrous metals (approximately 65 percent) as well as nonferrous metals (approximately 90 percent) metals are the fields of machinery manufacture and the electrotechnical industry, the estimates of their prospective needs for metals is an outgrowth of the development of heavy and general machine engineering, and machine manufacturing, where the annual rate of production after 1985 could reach 4 to 6 percent, and in the case of electrotechnical industry 8 to 12 percent, which will be affected mainly by the development of electronics. The risks affecting the development of these fields lie in the economic utilization of their output and in the sales capacity on the world market in the face of a sharp innovative trend in the developed countries which we have not yet been able to counteract.

In 1980, the utilization of metals in machine manufacturing amounted to 79.5 percent, which is in the same range as for the GDR, USSR and other socialist countries. In developed capitalistic countries, it is approximately 85 percent (according to the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe).

Our machine manufacturing products are 10 to 60 percent heavier than those manufactured abroad. We have significant reserves in this area in terms of quality and parameters, as well as in the area of metallurgical products needed for such manufacturing (the share in the deterioration of consumption is approximately 10 percent for the assortment, quality, etc.).

In machine manufacturing, the influence of individual factors on savings of metals was evaluated as follows:

70 percent design engineering,
20 percent preproduction,
10 percent other influences.

Design engineers and technicians make up only 3.1 percent of the total number of workers in machine manufacturing. On the other hand, they influence the material costs by 70 to 80 percent, the top salaries by 60 percent, etc. From the standpoint of technology, forming accounts for 13 to 15 percent and machining 85 to 87 percent. In developed countries, progressive technology--forming--accounts for 25 to 30 percent and machining 70 to 75 percent, which decreases the consumption of metals.

The share of construction in the total consumption of ferrous metals is approximately 20 percent; in the case of nonferrous metals it is significantly smaller. Considering that construction is supposed to be growing by a maximum of 2 to 3 percent annually and the consumption of metals in other fields is relatively small, there should not be any growth, but rather a decrease. This is contingent on the growth rate of individual fields equalling at least the rate of savings of metals.

In connection with management of metals, the costs incurred by losses resulting from corrosion are not insignificant either. For example, in 1980 these losses amounted to Kcs 15 billion, while approximately Kcs 10 billion was spent for anticorrosion protection. Thus, we annually lose approximately 500,000 tons of metal. In the FRG, corrosion causes more than DM 40 billion of economic loss, and it is obvious that this is a serious problem the world over.

The Development of Ferrous Metallurgy in the World

There is a trend under way throughout the world toward saving fuel, energy, metals and other raw materials. This is also apparent from the development of world steel production since 1979, when the highest output to date was obtained:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Millions of tons	747	718	707	644	661	703

In 1984, the Soviet Union had the highest production--154 million tons.

As opposed to the original optimistic forecasts, which included calculations, for example, that steel production in 2000 would be around 2 billion tons. It is now possible to draw much more realistic conclusions for individual economic groupings. On the basis of current knowledge, possible steel production in the world is as follows (in millions of tons):

	1980	1990	2000
World overall	717.6	760-810	810-910
of which:			
CEMA	209.5	220-230	230-240
EEC	127.7	135	140
USA	101.7	105	110
Japan	111.4	115	120
Industrially developed countries	616.7	640-650	660-670
Developing countries	100.9	120-160	150-240

It may be assumed that steel production in the CEMA and EEC countries, the USA and Japan will be increasing only slightly or perhaps stagnating. This is consistent with the worldwide trend toward concentrating on quality, high usable value, as opposed to quantity of production.

In view of the ever growing debt problem and high power and investment demands of metallurgical production, it is improbable that steel production will develop more rapidly in the vast majority of developing countries. Another risk factor is the rate of price growth of fuel and energy, and possibly other raw materials. For the majority of raw materials and other materials (excluding fuel and energy), the price increases since 1972 to the present have been roughly equal to inflation in the developed industrial countries. It cannot be assumed that a possible revitalization of economic activities in the capitalistic countries will be followed by a more significant increase of consumption of metals, energy and other raw materials.

The Development of Czechoslovak Metallurgy

Considering current developments in metal consumption, the development of decisive fields and the need to intensify the Czechoslovak economy, we assume the following preliminary volume of metals (in thousands of tons):

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Ferrous metals (total)	9,578	9,043	8,900-9,000	8,600-8,800	8,200-8,600
Nonferrous metals (total) (Al, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, Ni)	458.1	407.4	410-420	410-420	410-430

One of the possible scenarios for the development of Czechoslovak metallurgy, based on 3.5 percent annual growth of gross national income and 4 percent after 1990, is as follows:

	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Consumption of ferrous metals	000 tons	9,578	9,043	8,900	8,700	8,400
Consumption of non-ferrous metals	000 tons	458.1	407.4	415	415	415
Gross national income	Ksc bil	505	560	665	809	984
Demands on national income for ferrous metals	t/Kcs bil	18,966	16,384	13,534	10,754	8,537
Average annual decrease in ferrous metals	Percent	2.2	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.5
Demands on national income for nonferrous metals	t/Kcs bil	907	728	624	513	422
Average annual decrease in nonferrous metals	Percent	1.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	3.8
Steel production	000 tons	15.2	15.0	14.1	13-14	12-13
Steel consumption	000 tons	11.2	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.4
In kilograms per capita	kg/per cap.	729	677	659	627	587

Even in this case, steel consumption in kilograms per capita in 2000 would be higher in Czechoslovakia than for example, in the USA, FRG, Austria, GDR and other countries in 1980.

Czechoslovak Resources of Primary Raw Materials

The situation of primary resources is contingent upon the metallurgical wealth of countries as well as upon the intensity of geological research activity. The CSSR does not have enough ore deposits (with the exception of uranium). Our country may be said to have mainly small and poor deposits.

The deposits of domestic iron ores are small and the iron content is low. The deposits cover only approximately 4 percent of the entire consumption of iron ore materials. The mining of manganese ore was halted because of low effectiveness. Similarly, the deposits of nonferrous metals are insufficient and have a low metal content. In comparison to the rest of the world, the technical and economic level of extracting and processing ores in the CSSR is characteristic not just of "small deposits" but of lower metal content of the ores as well. This is apparent from the overview of the base metal contents in extracted ore (in percent):

	CSSR	World
Copper	0.67	Over 1.00
Lead	1.25	2.21
Zinc	2.04	5.00
Antimony	1.43	3.65
Tin	0.17	0.53
Mercury	0.23	0.50

The economic level of ore extraction and processing is also influenced by relatively small plants, which extract annually approximately 2 million tons of iron ore, 800,000 tons of copper, 400,000 tons of SnW, and 800,000 tons of polymetallic ores, etc.

The expected life of the deposits of primary metals at 1980 consumption levels is as follows (in years):

Iron	554	Zinc	27
Nickel	1,422	Tin	42
Copper	59	Aluminum	298
Lead	32		

The situation worldwide is not so critical because there are a large number of insufficiently surveyed areas, for example the bottoms of deep seas, Siberia, Alaska, Canada, Austria and others. Acceleration of the growth of identified deposits in the world is higher than their depletion by mining.

There is a certain significance in the CSSR's deposits of tin tungstate ores, lithium and some other metals. In the future mining of ores, we must concentrate ourselves on the decisive deposits. The renaissance of ore mining must be understood to have as its goal focusing extraction on covering a higher proportion of the domestic raw material basis in order to decrease the demand for foreign exchange, not at any price, but for economically acceptable costs. Finding richer ores and larger deposits cannot be expected. Mining and processing, including the production of nonferrous and ferrous metals, demands the construction of extremely demanding equipment and difficult mining and metallurgical work, which is preceded by demanding geological surveying. Therefore, all these questions must be carefully evaluated from the standpoint of the national economy.

Importing of Primary Metallurgical Raw Materials

At the present time, we import more than Kcs 15 billion f.o.b. of ore raw materials, metals and metallurgical products. We manage to cover 80 percent of the needs for iron ore materials from the USSR, which also covers a large share as regards manganese and chromium ores and other metals. It will be more and more costly to maintain the present import levels, even from the socialist countries, or to give significant investment credit for some commodities which require the increasing use of raw materials. In the future, inefficient exporting of nonferrous metal concentrates will be eliminated and processing will be done domestically.

Prospectively, it is apparent that during a stagnation or a decrease in the consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals, there occurs an absolute decrease in imports with higher utilization of the domestic ore base, particularly the secondary sources of metals. Except in the case of the socialist countries and countries with a socialist orientation, joint ventures in obtaining metals are not expected, except for direct imports.

Secondary Raw Material Sources for Metals

In the 1970s, the whole world was re-evaluating its approach to secondary raw materials in light of the raw material and particularly the energy crisis, and the rapid price increases of energy and other materials. To observe and adapt to these trends is becoming a necessary part of state raw materials policy in industrially developed countries.

The emphasis placed on more exact evaluation of secondary metallic raw materials is an objective phenomenon caused by:

—limiting and decreasing the attainable natural resources, including the possibilities of exhausting some deposits of primary materials and energy;

—the growth of industrial production, and thus the resulting increase in the need for raw materials in the developed as well as developing countries;

—higher economic effectiveness in the utilization of secondary raw materials as compared to replaceable primary raw materials;

—decreasing foreign exchange demands, possibly by credit participation in the process of obtaining primary raw materials, and reducing the dependency on imports;

—efforts to decrease energy consumption in processing, which is significantly lower in case of using secondary raw materials;

—paying attention to the ecological side of the problem and environmental protection.

The above-stated factors have various degrees of influence on the industrially developed countries as well as nonsocialist countries. Practice proves that there is no country in the world that is rich enough to allow itself not to make optimum use of its secondary raw material resources.

In value terms, the most important item in the secondary raw materials in Czechoslovakia are metals with an approximate 60 percent content and which also have characteristics such that they can be fully regenerated and are fully comparable with primary metals, which cannot always be said about other secondary raw materials.

In terms of the national economy, it is desirable in the future to decrease the amount of waste to a technologically necessary level, and perhaps even to introduce waste-free or low waste technologies.

In addition to iron ore raw materials, the total steel and cast iron waste is a decisive raw material input in the production of steel (43 percent share) and castings (53 percent). On the basis of these productions, the introduction of progressive metallurgical technologies (continuous casting, oxygen converters, secondary metallurgy, etc.) and other influences, it is possible to determine the volume of production waste with a satisfactory degree of accuracy. In the future, it will be decreasing because of the decline in metallurgical production, as well as a better utilization of metals in the entire metallurgical cycle.

In the course of decreasing the consumption of ferrous metals and increasing the share of forming, improving the utilization of metals, etc., it is necessary to assume a decrease in the amount of processing waste.

The most complicated issue is the determination of the real volume of consumer waste (amortization) which results from public collection efforts, from repairs and liquidating consumer goods and liquidating machine/capital/fixed assets. The citizens' collection (from the population) will probably stagnate for a long time at the present level, which is 500,000-600,000 tons per year. The liquidating of machine capital assets should increase by approximately 30 percent in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and approximately 100 percent in the Ninth 5-Year Plan as compared to the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

From the growth of the metal assets and the turnover (exchange within a certain period of time) it is possible to determine the total volume of consumer iron waste in that the metal assets consist in all products made from steel and cast iron, i.e., machines and equipment, metal construction, transportation means, consumer goods, unfinished production, etc.

According to current knowledge, the following development of metal assets in the CSSR may be anticipated:

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Metal assets in millions of tons	98.75	112.46	123.9	131.97	136.9
Turnover of metal assets (in years)	26.8	27.7	28.0	26.7	26.0
Consumer waste (in thousands of tons)	2,100	2,280	2,480	2,840	3,120
Metal assets in kilograms	6,460	7,240	7,740	8,090	8,200

The turnover of metal assets is disproportionately long; in developed countries it is shorter by 10 years because of the more rapid turnover of machine capital assets. In the CSSR, the life expectancy of machines is lengthening in this way, with the resulting occurrence of physical and moral aging of capital assets with all the technical and economic consequences for the entire economy.

The metal assets in the CSSR are calculated using the so-called metal investment method of the CEMA. This means that for calculating growth only the production of raw iron (as well as steel) from natural ferrous oxides, i.e., from new metal, is considered. Excluded are:

--The production of raw iron from secondary Fe;

--Irretrievable losses in metallurgical production and during the manufacture of metallurgical products from steel and cast iron;

—The balance of export and import of metallurgical products, including raw iron, steel, iron scrap and machine products;

—Losses from corrosion and abrasion (0.9 to 1 percent of the metal stock of the CSSR);

—Inaccessible and partial collection of iron waste.

To a large degree, it is a matter of the structure and technical standards of the metal assets and their utilization in the national economy.

Using the methodology of the CEMA countries, world metal assets were calculated as follows:

	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983
Metal assets in millions of tons	4,788	6,061	7,301	7,518	7,708	7,895
Metal assets in kilograms per capita	1,320	1,510	1,650	1,670	1,680	1,690

In some nonsocialist countries, metal assets are calculated in a similar way, with the difference that the growth of metallurgical products is in general taken into account (instead of iron), which duplicitiously includes old metal as well.

Data on the metal assets for some countries as compared to the CSSR (available data from the UN's Economic Commission for Europe) are as follows:

	CSSR 1980	USSR 1977	USA 1977	France 1977	FRG 1977	Japan 1977	Great Britain 1977
Metal assets in millions of tons	98.8	1,262.5	2,566	305	599	559	362
Metal assets in kilograms per capita	6,460	4,860	11,800	5,800	9,040	4,900	6,500

It is assumed that saturation with metal occurs at 8,000 kilograms per capita.

From the total possible metallurgical production, the consumption of ferrous metals, citizen collection and the development of metal assets, the following incidence of steel and cast iron waste can be derived (in thousands of tons):

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Production waste	4,336	4,220	3,870	3,560	2,000
Manufacturing waste	1,492	1,440	1,430	1,390	1,340
Consumer waste	2,100	2,280	2,480	2,850	3,120
Total	7,928	7,940	7,780	7,800	7,660

There is a large reserve in the process of taking machines and equipment out of circulation (hundreds of thousands of tons annually of additional iron waste), thereby shortening the turnover of metal assets. For example, in 1967 our turnover of metal assets was 21 years, and since then it has been continuously increasing.

In the future, we must assume that secondary sources of metals must be fully utilized and, when used in the production of steel, could even have an edge over primary raw materials (raw iron). This condition could occur in the metallurgy of iron around the year 2000, and it will be necessary to use all progressive technologies in order fully to process the total waste of ferrous and nonferrous metals. The potential reserves for increased utilization of secondary metals are reasonably large in Czechoslovakia, particularly in the case of nonferrous metals, wastes of alloy steels, light ash, sludge, and quicker taking out of circulation and liquidation of machinery and equipment, etc. However, this is no simple matter, and is costly as well. On the other hand, the savings of fuel and energy, raw materials, foreign exchange and other resources uniformly point to the advantage of the maximum utilization of secondary sources of metals.

It is necessary to base the formulation of raw materials policy in the area of metals, in harmony with the strategic aims for the development of the Czechoslovak economy and its necessary intensification, on the following premises:

—In the future, the need for ferrous metals must be decreased. In the case of nonferrous metals, it could in the future either stagnate or slowly increase depending on individual metals;

--It is anticipated that by the end of the century those industrial fields which will need relatively small amounts of metals (electrotechnology, electronics, robotics) should be growing at the fastest rate. The main consumer for them will continue to be the machine and electrotechnical industry, and, to a lesser degree, construction;

—The stagnation of or decrease in the need for metals should prospectively manifest itself in a decrease in total metal imports while anticipating an increased utilization of the domestic raw material base for primary as well as secondary sources;

—Scientific and technical progress should manifest itself in a relative as well as absolute decrease in the consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals per unit of national income. On the basis of international comparisons, we have significant reserves in this regard;

—In future, there will be an absolute decrease in exports of ferrous metals, and exports of nonferrous metals are not anticipated. An extension of a mutual exchange of metallurgical products among the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is anticipated;

—The considered increase in the mining of ores from the domestic raw material base and the increase in their share in meeting the total needs for individual metals should manifest itself as a stabilizing factor in the Czechoslovak economy;

—There will be a continuous increase in the use of secondary sources of metals while focusing on the decrease of material costs and saving of energy and investments, savings of foreign exchange, and efforts to deal with the questions of the living environment;

—It will be more and more complicated to tap imported sources of metals and ores because of the possible decrease in quality as well as accessibility indicated by the costly and often necessary investment cooperation in order to maintain or even extend deliveries. Therefore, we cannot rely on extensive enterprising abroad, which furthermore will be limited mainly to the socialist countries.

In the Czechoslovak raw materials policy in the area of ferrous and nonferrous metals, the following priorities appear to be economically most effective on the basis of present knowledge, whether based on practical experience or economic research:

1. To focus the main efforts and savings of metals of all kinds on mining, processing and final rational utilization in products having a high usable value;

2. To pay full attention to the collection and processing of secondary ferrous and nonferrous metals as the least expensive domestic raw materials;

3. To develop in a useful way the domestic primary raw material base of metals and to concentrate on selected deposits;

4. To directly purchase metals on the basis of mutual suitability. To broaden cooperation with the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in barters, specialization and cooperation in metallurgical production;

5. When necessary, to buy metals from abroad using credit from the CEMA countries and other socialist countries.

The national economy aspects of the savings of raw material resources—particularly metals—must be based on the strategic intentions to decrease the share of production consumption (particularly the material components) in the social product more quickly than in the past. This is doubly true in case of the CSSR, a country with an uncomplicated raw materials base and a processing-oriented economy. This is one of the basic directions of converting the Czechoslovak economy from an extensive to an intensive development in harmony with the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ, focusing on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the directions of national economic growth after 1985.

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MARKET RESEARCH DEEMED INADEQUATE IN STUDY

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[Article by Docent Eng Karel Herman, Prague, Eng Dagmar Klikova, Eng Jaruse Vydrova, Institute of Technical Development and Information, Prague: "Market Research Study"]

[Text] Last year the Czechoslovak Commercial and Industrial Commission [CSOPK] conducted an extensive study of its membership through the working committee for market research. The study posed the following questions: Do you know enough about what consumers actually want? What they actually need? Do you have enough information to target exports effectively to the needs of foreign markets and to effectively meet domestic market demand? Our marketing experiences suggest that this may not always be the case. Shortages of appropriate goods on the shelves and for export are not always caused by a lack of production capacity. What is more often lacking are accurate estimates of the evolution of the demand structure. The authors of the study contacted 740 respondents (and achieved a return rate of 77.4 percent) from among production, commercial and R&D organizations. The study confirmed that economic organizations make little use of market research to improve their projections of customer demand.

Market research is again gaining in importance as a way to increase the efficiency of the capital replacement process. There is sometimes talk of the need to conduct research on consumer demand in domestic sales outlets, and at other times of research at test marketing outlets of production firms. Sometimes there is even mention of improving foreign market research. But what is actually meant by the term 'market research' or 'demand research' (the terminology is not uniform)?

The main objective of market research is of course to determine probably consumption levels. It should constitute the starting point for the conceptualization of an appropriate policy for the development of production, making innovations in the product mix, for the introduction of new products to the market, for distribution in the trade network, determining proper uses for products, etc. What, however, is the reality?

Let us take, for example, the ongoing problem of freezers, which has existed since they came on the market in 1969. Obviously no one spent the time to predict future sales potential or the possibilities for increasing potential sales through consumer education. For a long time this advanced product was difficult to sell, which led to restrictions on its production. Subsequently production schedules failed to catch the turnaround which then occurred in demand for these items. Now, for a change, there is a shortage of freezers because rapid changes in production technologies and material inputs are causing considerable difficulties. This is why even more attention should be paid to market research and the management of production and trade policy, so that such difficulties can be avoided. The market introduction of mixers in the early 1960's, for instance, was quite effective precisely because it had been preceded by research and the mixer design actually incorporated the research findings.

Marketing Problems

To the question of what the main problems in sales are 19 percent of the organizations responded that they have no problems in exporting to socialist countries, while 12 percent have no problems in exporting to nonsocialist countries. The remaining organizations meet with many difficulties which differ in nature depending on where their sales are targeted (see Table 1.)

Table 1. Seriousness of Problems by Market Area (in percent)

Problem	Domestic market	Socialist countries	Nonsocialist countries
Difficulties in satisfying the scope of demand	36.6	28.0	13.7
Difficulties in meeting product mix and quality standards	28.6	25.3	31.0
Problems in servicing and spare parts deliveries	8.0	10.7	8.3
Problems with delivery times	18.8	16.0	21.2
Pricing problems	8.0	20.0	25.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Materials of the CSOPK

In domestic sales (between socialist organizations and final consumers) the greatest problems are in satisfying the scope of demand; secondly, meeting requirements for quality; and, thirdly, keeping to scheduled delivery times. Overall, however, changes can be noted in the order of importance of these difficulties, especially in different sectors. In the consumer goods and food industries the greatest problems in domestic marketing are those related to consumer demands for product variety and quality, while in the general engineering and electrotechnical fields service and spare parts problems are the most important. The food industry is also bedeviled by pricing problems. Domestic trade--even though this contains the lowest percentage of organizations which allegedly have no problems with marketing (only 13 percent)--has, in addition to problems with product mix and product quality, also large problems with the level and regulation of prices and with compliance with delivery terms.

The seriousness of marketing problems likewise influences production objectives. For instance, consumer goods producers experience their greatest problems in assuring the requisite structure and quality of output (31 percent). Only 11 percent of the capital asset manufacturers find such difficulties to be part of their overall problems. Capital asset producers, on the other hand, have more serious problems with service and spare parts (16 percent reported this as a problem), while such problems do not greatly affect a consumer goods producer (3 percent).

The market focus of a producer, i.e. whether his primary orientation is towards the domestic market or towards exports, also has an impact on the seriousness of domestic marketing problems. Producers heavily involved in the fulfillment of export targets, and especially those which have a high quota of exports to nonsocialist countries, tend not to experience problems with the structure, level or scope of supply or with delivery schedules in their domestic deliveries. It seems that such enterprises are more demanding in what they do. On the other hand, organizations mainly oriented to the domestic market are more lax in dealing with organizational and production shortcomings.

This does not mean, however, that these producers do not experience any problems. As Table 1 shows, in exporting to nonsocialist countries almost one-third of all organizations experience problems with the product mix and technical sophistication of their products. Exporters also come up against price barriers more frequently, and have serious problems from a lack of discipline in meeting delivery schedules, (especially in the consumer goods industry). Exports of the chemical industry are somewhat exceptions to the rule in the sense that production facility limitations are more often the greatest obstacle.

Exports to socialist countries face approximately the same order of problems as those experienced in domestic marketing. On the whole there are fewer of these, with pricing problems the only ones that are increasing to any great extent.

The purpose of this research was not to analyze the reasons for the obstacles faced in the marketing of goods by producers and trade organizations which result either in the inadequate satisfaction of domestic demand or which block the development of efficient exports. The research was designed solely to determine to what extent economic organizations utilize market research with sufficient lead time.

Lack of Knowledge of Needs

We are all inclined to put a positive evaluation on our own work. For this reason the answers received to a simple questionnaire on the level of knowledge of economic organizations concerning the needs of domestic consumers and users and the requests of foreign consumers were relatively positive.

Table 2. Level of Market Knowledge by Market Area (in percent)

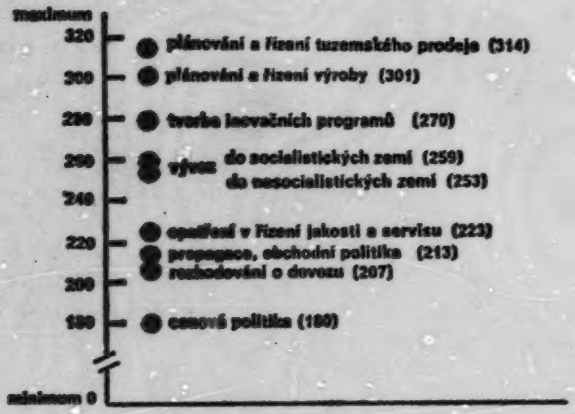
Level of market knowledge	Domestic market	Socialist countries	Nonsocialist countries
Very good	22.8	11.1	5.5
Good	62.9	46.0	40.6
Orientational	11.5	33.9	38.8
Inadequate	2.8	9.0	15.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0

More than 85 percent of the respondents felt either good or very good about their level of knowledge of the domestic market. In the internal trade sector the figure was even 100 percent, although only 13 percent of these respondents put their knowledge in the very good category. In comparison with these figures the level of market knowledge regarding the needs and demands of foreign consumers, above all those in production organizations, was substantially lower.

The main source of information concerning the needs of domestic consumers are direct discussions with these consumers. In this way management by request is being replaced by research on the needs and attitudes of final consumers. Because market research is still frequently understood as research concerning current demand, during discussions with internal trade organizations producers tend to rely too much on the information provided by these organizations and do not do much research on the extent to which these consumer demands reflect reality. The level of market knowledge of foreign trade organizations responsible for imports has also been shown to be unsatisfactory from this viewpoint.

The main source of information concerning foreign consumer demand are reports produced by foreign trade organizations. Most enterprises use these reports as their sole source of information. As a result producers lack a lot of important information, primarily of a predictive, production and pricing nature, that is essential in order to plan exports and to develop appropriate product mixes for different areas.

The answers to this questionnaire contain numerous requests for an expansion and increase in the quality of the work of foreign trade organizations in market research. It is noteworthy that economic organizations are less well informed concerning export potential to socialist countries than they are concerning the requirements for exporting the nonsocialist countries, even though the structure of our foreign trade would suggest just the opposite. The reason for this appears to be that commercial negotiations with socialist countries are for the most part concerned with the fulfillment of long term contracts for large, very important groups of goods. It also appears that efforts are concentrated on negotiating exports and imports for the current 5-year plan and, when conducted at the end of such a period, for the following 5-year plan. There is no supportive environment for either shorter term or longer term projections.



Graph No 1. Opinions on the Potential for Utilizing Market Research in Specific Areas of Managerial Activity

Key:

maximum

320
planning and management of domestic sales (314)

300
planning and management of production (301)

280
development of innovative programs (270)

260
to socialist countries (259)
exports to nonsocialist countries (253)

240
measures related to management of quality and service (223)

220
advertising, commercial policy (213)
decision making concerning imports (207)

200

180 pricing policy (180)

minimum 0

Note: resultant point scale from 5-degree scale, research among CZOPK members

In addition, trade organizations have not been taking sufficient initiative in expanding the sales of greater numbers and newer types of consumer goods which would mean, assuming that balance is achieved in terms of value and volume, a significant expansion in the mix of products available on the domestic market. However, the necessary information base, one based on market research and the delivery capabilities of individual partners, has yet to be created to support any cooperative production arrangements. The necessary steps should be taken to achieve this, based on the responses to our questionnaires.

There is no alternative but to state that the level of information available to organizations concerning consumer requirements only appears to be good, and that this relatively positive evaluation may be attributed to the pragmatic style of management that has predominated so far.

Trade or Production?

Under the law governing domestic trade, No 127/1981, Sbornik, trade and production agencies and their organizations share the responsibility for meeting citizen demand on the domestic market. Under this law trade organizations are responsible for researching the domestic market and its consumer demand and for channeling this demand to conform to the developmental needs of a socialist society. The above law does not more closely specify the responsibilities of production sectors; it instead directs them to develop the conditions for fulfilling their functions in domestic trade as a mediating link between production, distribution and consumption and in the satisfaction of citizen requirements.

These formulations have led certain production sectors and organizations to form the opinion that domestic trade enterprises are required to obtain all the necessary information concerning the current and future preferences of consumers. They frequently have no sense of what role they, as producers, should play in this research. The opinion is prevalent that the basis of this research lies in the activities of the research sales outlets. The function of these facilities in market research is important but only partial.

Production organizations require market research primarily for planning domestic sales, as well as for planning production, formulating or modifying innovational programs and, finally, to focus export activity. If one leaves aside for the moment the problems of the significant underestimation of the importance of a base of information to the management of trade policy and the relatively minimal weight accorded to market research in the management of pricing policy, it may be stated that our respondents thought that market research would best be utilized both in the management of domestic and foreign sales and in the management of both production and R&D programs. At the same time it must be realized that the objective of trade organizations in market research and in its integration with specific decision making processes is somewhat different from the information requirements of a producer.

Domestic trade organizations, in contrast to producers, have the potential for obtaining a picture of the evolution of consumer demand for all lines of consumer goods, for both domestic and imported products, which makes it possible for them to document all relationships and proportions in the overall demand on the domestic market. Retail trade employees are the closest people to customers for this purpose.

These advantages of trade organizations are irreplaceable for mapping the capacity of the domestic market. It should not be overlooked, however, that employees of domestic and foreign trade sectors naturally transfer these findings into demands on producers that correspond to their own group interests and motivation. The latter need not be (and often are not) identical with the interests of the final customer. Nor can they know when conducting research the specific conditions of production and the possibilities for adapting it to market requirements.

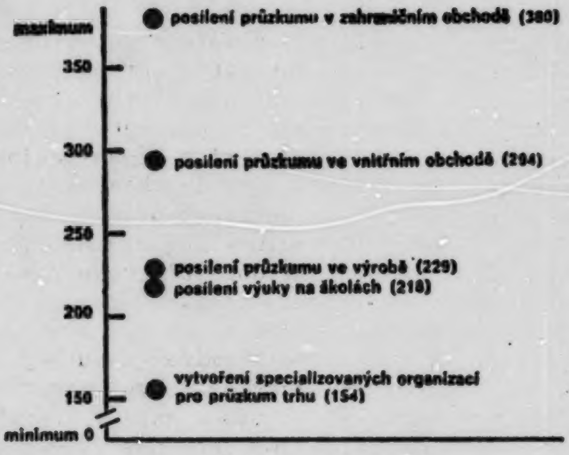
Production organizations are the closest to a product, to its creation, characteristics, and to the possibilities for improving it. These are, actually, relatively favorable preconditions for a production or innovations policy. In preparing a functionally different and new products for market it is necessary, for instance, to obtain suggestions for the new products, test the proposed new products, then prototypes, and finally produce new products that reflect domestic market requirements and export potential. Market research should be very closely tied in with these innovational activities so that it would be possible in later developmental phases to react immediately to any new findings. Concrete production research should therefore be implemented in production, even though in many instances the methodological and organizational preconditions may not have yet been developed in many instances.

Further questions of an appropriate division of labor relate to forecasting research. Domestic trade forecasts are designed to clarify the directions that may be taken by future purchasing power of the general public, and foreign trade projections for determining the overall proportions and balance of future exports and imports. The objective of production projections is mainly to clarify the interrelationships between evolving demand and technical progress, the development of production facilities, technologies, raw material and material resources, etc. Both perspectives should interact with each other, thereby overcoming a barrier that currently exists because of differences in the composition of the monitored components of commercial and production nomenclature.

For producers to make long term decisions regarding production priorities and the procurement of the requisite inputs they must know the projected capacity of the target market to absorb their product. They must determine the current and potential users of these items, the types of consumers which do not purchase their product and why, and what is and may be the position of competing products. In addition they must know what influence the properties of the product will have on its price, on the development of demand, or alternatively how the product should be designed so that it will correspond to the needs and purchasing power of the potential users, and how commercial policy should perhaps be directed to successfully introduce a new product.

Because production organizations do not have this information regarding both domestic and foreign markets, they tend to make conservative decisions concerning the size of production runs and introductory advertising. This leads to a situation where a new product either goes immediately into short supply or is introduced so unassertively to the market that sales develop more slowly than they might. There is no merit to the argument, then, that market research is not necessary because of an imbalanced situation in the market. On the contrary, a shortage of reliable information often contributes to this lack of balance.

Our study indicated clearly that market research is an essential aspect of production. Moreover, our respondents also view it as a major way to improve the performance of commercial sectors and, in view of the low level of knowledge of foreign markets, particularly for foreign trade organizations (Graph 2). The question of information flows and the ways this information is used are matters for agreement with producers.



Graph No. 2. Recommended Measures to Increase Sophistication of Market Research

Key:

maximum	improving research in foreign trade sector (380)
350	
300	improving research in domestic trade sector (294)
250	improving research on production (229) improving training in schools (218)
200	
150	setting up specialized market research organizations (154)
minimum 0	

Note: resultant point rankings of 5 alternatives

Current Practice

Despite a number of reservations it may nevertheless be stated that recently a general awareness has evolved of the importance of research on customer needs. The number of organizations and employees who actually or are reported to be engaged in this activity, is also relatively high.

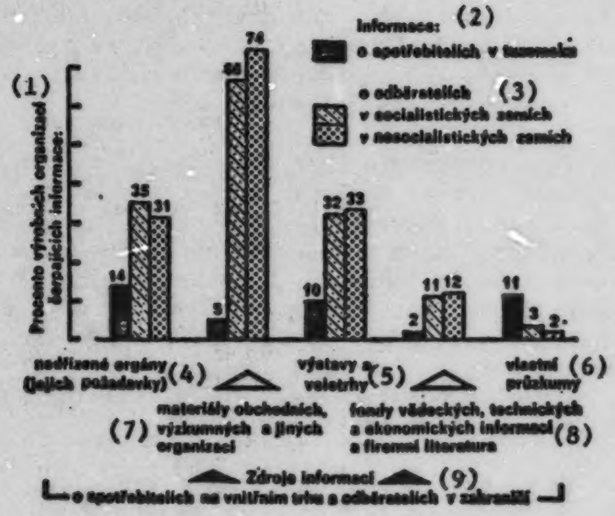
Of the organizations in our sample that are engaged to some extent in marketing 63 percent conduct some sort of domestic market research at least once a year, 17 percent less than once a year, while 20 percent engage in no research at all. Research is conducted most frequently by organizations engaged in domestic trade, the consumer goods industry, and the chemical industry. The largest percentage of organizations that conduct no domestic market research is in the food industry. This makes no sense in view of the problems that exist in supplying the domestic market with food products especially in terms of the product mix, quality and responsiveness. The distilling and canning industries are to some extent an exception to this.

We have found that in most organizations market research is combined with some further, most frequently commercial activity. Often both are parts of the same program. In domestic trade alone 56 percent of the organizations have full time employees for current research and 35 percent have full time employees for long range forecasting. Some engineering organizations are even imitating the chemical and consumer goods industries in their long range forecasting, but they still have a long way to go in terms of the sophistication of the projects. Fully 82 percent of all engineering organizations have no employees engaged in current research concerning domestic requirements, and 86 percent have no one engaged in long term forecasting.

The answers obtained from firms in the chemical industry indicated a systematic, plan oriented approach based on projects assigned by middle management. In the consumer goods industry specific enterprises engage in what is rather a number of smaller programs. For these programs they use either their own sales outlets or those of patron stores, or cooperate with department stores, etc. Their answers clearly indicate an awareness of the necessity of research for eliminating marketing problems. Methodologically, however, specific programs vary in their scope and intensity. In engineering and the electrotechnical industries there are numerous cases where negotiations related to supplier-consumer relations and even mere responses to product offerings are presented as market research.

If domestic market research cannot be considered to be fully satisfactory then the situation in foreign market research is even worse. The vast majority of polled enterprises have no employees who specialize in this activity. Even in foreign trade organizations current research is only a part time job in 45 percent of the organizations and long term forecasting in 25 percent of our sample. There is no full time employee for current market research on foreign customers in 81 percent of the foreign trade organizations, and 73 percent of these organizations have no full time person for long range forecasting.

Graph 3. Sources of Consumer Information



Key:

1. percentage of production organizations drawing on this information
2. information concerning domestic consumers
3. concerning users in socialist countries
   in nonsocialist countries
4. requests of supervisory organs
5. exhibitions and trade fairs
6. in-house research
7. materials from trade, research and other organizations
8. clearing houses for scientific, technical and economic information and enterprise literature
9. sources of information on consumers in the domestic market and foreign users

Production organizations obtain 91 percent of their information concerning domestic consumers from direct customer contact (with domestic trade organizations). Information on foreign customers is also obtained by direct contacts (without the involvement of foreign trade organizations) in 44 percent of the cases for socialist countries and in 37 percent of the cases where nonsocialist countries are concerned. Our questionnaire indicated that the firms in our sample base 36 percent of their domestic marketing on their own projections and 38 percent on their own qualitative opinions concerning market development.

Even though production organizations lack very important information about foreign markets, only 4 percent of them indicated that they were taking any steps to begin foreign market research. Only one enterprise organizes meetings for foreign representatives and service technicians, and this is done only once every two or three years. The others are content to cooperate with foreign trade organizations, which in practice means abandoning the market research to the foreign trade organizations and not getting involved in it.

Potential of Research

On the one hand, as our questionnaire confirmed, a number of production, trade and marketing organizations experience various marketing problems at the same time that they have a shortage of information concerning their customers and markets. On the other hand they conduct market research only rarely and most of the time replace it with management by request within the context of supplier-consumer relations.

Practice frequently blurs the great difference between a subjectively, experientially based opinion and information obtained objectively with the help of precise techniques and methods with a specific degree of probability. This type of activity has its own regulations, specific methods and techniques which qualify it as a bona fide discipline, as opposed to subjective estimates. The fact that the technical development of a product requires the work of a number of qualified employees and necessitates certain costs is doubted by no one today. But one rearely encounters well-documented economic justifications for innovations that includes a verification of the future marketability of a product. Part of the fault here lies with both economic and technical colleges.

Let us take as an example washing machines, market research for which can enable us to derive projections of future useage. The starting point is the current development of consumption, (i.e. the sales of new and the retirement from service of old washing machines) which is not linear and therefore cannot be applied automatically to the future. Data obtained by the Trade Research Institute in Prague yields the development of the presence in households of automatic washing machines, traditional washing machines, and centrifuges only. This data also indicates the age structure of automatic washing machines.

More detailed analysis yields the following characteristics: the age of the households equipped with specific types of washing machines, the character of the place of residence, employment and income groups, the type of housing available to these households, etc. Further research then helps in answering questions concerning the reasons which motivated the purchase of an automatic washing machine, to determine the length of time before an automatic washing machine is replaced, to determine the conditions under which an owner of a traditional machine decides to purchase an automatic unit, and what the attitudes are to specific types of washing machines, their quality, appearance, price, etc.

Information concerning the views and attitudes of consumers often reflect, however, a momentary situation; with their assistance a view can be gained only a short time into the future, for about 1-2 years. To obtain longer range forecasts of sales it is necessary to work with longer time series that capture the past development of sales, deliveries, and numbers in the field and to distill this information into basic developmental trends which may be extrapolated using mathematical and statistical techniques.

Sources of Findings

The starting point for solving every problem such as estimating the future marketability of a new product or searching for the reasons for poor sales of an existing product, is its precise specification, the so-called breaking down of the problem into simple and precise questions to which research may yield an answer. Underestimating the importance of this stage can result in a time consuming research project that provides unnecessary information.

During stage two the methods and techniques must be chosen that will be used to collect and analyze the necessary information and decisions, and the decision made as to whether the task can be handled with in-house resources or in cooperation with another organization. This decision is based on the equipment available to personnel, their qualifications and labor discipline, the time necessary to solve the problem and, last but not least, the costs necessary to conduct the research.

It is not always necessary, moreover, to collect new information. It is often sufficient, at least in the early stages, to use data which has already been processed for other purposes and which may be available within or outside the enterprise.

It is possible, for instance, to make use of time series concerning the production and sales of goods, concerning sales on domestic and foreign markets, data concerning returned goods, and concerning the development of average sale prices. For consumer goods the important data includes the presence of a given type of good in households, family budgets, the development of incomes and expenditures of the general public, as well as data concerning the development of consumption and prices abroad in given areas. Also necessary are technical data related to a specific product, especially data on previously produced, comparable products both at home and abroad.

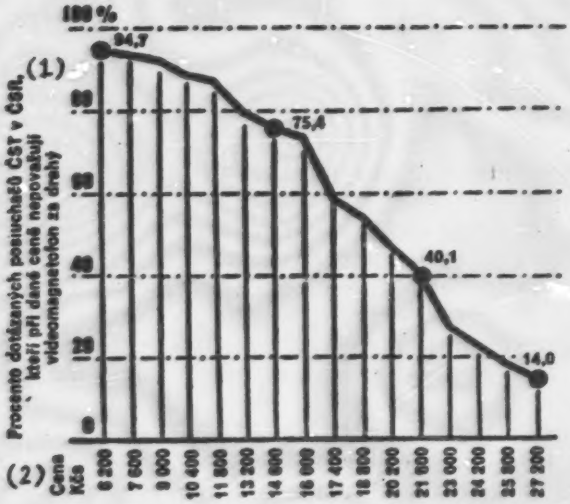
Secondary information gathered over several years can serve as the basis not only for the rapid analysis of situations within a given product line, but also for analysis of consumption trends, marketing and sales patterns, and for the processing of solid forecasts. Writing a computer program to utilize trend curves is not a difficult problem today. What is more complicated is the correct and proper interpretation of the results of this analysis.

When secondary information is not sufficient to answer problems in the development of new products or sales steps must be taken to obtain primary information. This is usually a more complicated undertaking. The most usual technique is the use of a questionnaire. The practical application of market research often boils down to this alone.

This is actually a relatively inexpensive and simple technique that suits the purpose of short term market research of the type most often conducted at the enterprise level. The simplicity and ease of implementation, however, does hold some danger: if the preparatory steps of this type of research are underestimated or the research is conducted sloppily, or if the information potential of the questionnaire is over-estimated, the use of a questionnaire can yield inadequate or imprecise results which breed a distrust of research generally. Proper preparations require that attention be paid to the questionnaire, the questions to be asked at an interview, and that the sample of individuals to be questioned by chosen so that the research will yield representative results.

Product testing is an interesting technique. A specific product (sample, prototype, a product from a test series or, in an extreme case, a drawing or photograph) is shown to a selected group of consumers accompanied by a thorough explanation and the detailed questioning of the tested individuals. Usually a small sample of 40-60 people is tested, but because of the nature of the data sought (attitudes, opinions, evaluations as well as purchase intentions in relation to the declared attitudes) and because of the possibilities for applying various statistical techniques to the testing of determined differences, even such small samples can yield reliable results. The key to success is proper methodological and organizational preparation and the precise adherence to methodological approaches to the selection and evaluation of tests. In the Institute of Technical Development and Information in recent years production enterprises have cooperated in the testing of almost all models of electrical appliances for households including consumer electronic appliances; experiences with the results that have been obtained have been very positive.

Graph 4. Interest in a Videorecorder in Relation to Price



Key:

1. percentage of questioned viewers of Czechoslovak Television in the CSR that does not consider listed price for a videorecorder to be expensive
2. price in korunas

Source: CSOPK materials and author analysis

In addition to observing the functional and technical properties of new products independent research can be conducted on the attitudes to the design and price levels of given products. The relation of prices to the functional and esthetic properties of products is becoming more important as a component of purchasing decisions of the general public. This is increasing the importance of pricing research. The so-called price sensitivity test can with great reliability determine, for a newly introduced product, a curve that relates the interest of potential buyers to various prices for the product. In 1984 the Institute for Technical Development and Information, in cooperation with Czechoslovak Television, conducted price tests for the Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry (within the context of work on the development of a line of consumer electronic items) for color television receivers and videorecorders that had been introduced on our market.

International product comparisons can also yield interesting information concerning the appropriateness of established pricing relationships for the technical and functional parameters of new products. The Korter method has been chosen from among a number of comparison techniques recently for a number of products. This technique is based on the determination of a correlation between technical and functional parameters and the prices that have been obtained for comparable groups of our own and foreign products. More detailed information about this technique was contained in an article in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY No 18/1985.

Another relatively widely used technique recently--especially for long range forecasting where insufficiently long time series of past developments are available--is the delf questionnaire which is a professional technique, and is based on the evaluation and modification of forecast information obtained from a collective of experts.

The answers of the respondents to the CSOPK questionnaire also contained numerous cases of hand wringing. Certain organizations, it seems, have conducted a number of valuable and methodologically sound research projects the results of which have remained for the most part unnoticed in some desk drawer. Some employees, it turns out, have an interesting attitude to market research. If its results do not bear out their own opinions they do not trust the research. To the extent that the research confirms their views they consider it to be unnecessary. Obstacles to the use of market research are, however, often more serious.

The main area in which respondents indicated that research utilization could be improved was in its role in central management, its incorporation into the planning system and the conduct of macroeconomic research on national economic requirements. It should be admitted that the objectives outlined in this area by the Principles for Conducting Market Research Related to Planned National Economic Management, which was published by the State Planning Commission on 31 March 1976, have not been attained to a significant extent at all management levels. In some sectors they have been forgotten and some guidelines related to market research have even been rescinded.

Our respondents pointed mainly to economic barriers to the broader application of market research. They pleaded, for instance, for an increase in enterprise and individual incentives for the effective sale of goods, and for changes in plan indicators that would increase the need for knowledge concerning customer needs and requirements.

9276/7358
CSO: 2400/41

DAILY DEALS WITH CURRENCY VIOLATIONS

AU071006 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word Karel Walter report on a roundtable discussion, entitled "Talk With the Staff Members of the Federal Criminal Central; How to Crack Down on 'Moneychangers'." The participants in the discussion on the "antisocial activities of 'moneychangers'," called in the [derogatory] vernacular "vekslaci," are Major Pavel Rydlo, doctor of socialist sciences and deputy chief of the Federal Criminal Central (FKU) attached to the Federal Administration of Public Security; and Major Pavel Zeman and Major Zdenek Lesak, chiefs of FKU divisions and doctors of law.

Asked whether the "so-called 'veksl,' which means speculation with foreign mediums of payment and TUZEX vouchers" for shops selling goods in short supply for hard currency, is really such a problem, Rydlo points out: "The simpler equation 'foreign currency purchased equals exchanges for TUZEX vouchers equals sales and profit' has become, particularly in the last few years, far more complicated and sophisticated, but also more profitable. The foreign currency bought by speculators from foreigners is illegally carried out back over the border and such goods as automobiles, videorecorders, and so forth are then sent to our country in return as 'presents.' And these goods are then sold for considerable profit."

Zeman then lists the law violations involved in these transactions: purchase of foreign currency from foreigners, which illegally provides them with Czechoslovak currency; nonfulfillment of the duty to offer foreign currency to the bank; illegal export, false data in importing "presents"--all of which, Zeman says, "violates the state's foreign currency monopoly, the monopoly of foreign trade, and the functioning of domestic trade." This, he says, constitutes the felonies of "threat to foreign currency transactions, violation of regulations on the goods trade in contacts with abroad, speculation, and corresponding misdemeanors."

The organization of "trade between speculators and foreigners" is then described by Lesak: It is carried out in "international hotels, places attractive to tourists, spas, parking places, and taxis. Some speculators work in collusion with the drivers of foreign buses and with foreign guides, arranged in advance." Lesak adds that one can see signs of a "certain organization," that the "vekslaci" mostly work in groups, "have their protectors," and have lines to taxi drivers and the hotel staff.

Zeman underscores that the "vekslaci" are next to the worst types of criminals and can resort to acts of violence and acts against property; they are often employed "in otherwise honest and needed jobs, which either enable them to move around uncontrolled or in which they come into contact with foreigners. They form a colorful palette: stokers, janitors, nightwatchmen, technicians of musical groups (but not of the most prominent ones), restaurant personnel, receptionists, gasoline station attendants, taxi drivers, and so forth."

Rydlo adds to this that recently in Bratislava a middleman who travelled all over the CSSR and whose speculations ran into millions was apprehended, and that "a group of seven people now stand accused in Prague: an emigre from the CSSR; a janitor in the restaurants-and-cafeterias enterprise and a janitor in the city district housing economic enterprise unit; an automobile painter; a mechanic; a taxi driver; and a maintenance worker. We are showing that the main culprit's profit from speculation was more than Kcs 700,000."

Zeman points out that speculators can achieve a profit of several hundred percent by making use of some people's wish to show-off with foreign-made goods. Lesak mentions that, frequently, people are sold junk in such underhand transactions, and that recently several shell-game operators were sentenced in court for seducing people to lose large sums.

Asked about the counterfeit banknotes recently discovered in the CSSR, Lesak states: "All counterfeits found during the last 10 years are of foreign origin. They distributors try to turn them into money precisely through the 'vekslaci.' But our system of [bad] currency detection is so good that these attempts are usually very quickly discovered. Last spring, for instance, we apprehended a gang which tried to sell 30 counterfeit hundred dollar banknotes." He mentions that a women from Litomerice lost Kcs 30,000 in this way, and that a man bought 11 counterfeit $100 banknotes before Christmas. According to Rydlo, the security corps was able to uncover about 1,000 cases of foreign currency offenses, cases of speculation, or smuggling, annually; and offenders have been punished, particularly during the last 2 years, in all regions of the country.

The next topic deals with the citizens' view that it is not uncommon to see youngsters and women selling TUZEX vouchers on the street. In this context Zeman says: "I do not agree with the view that we are passively looking on; however, as I have already indicated, the so-called street 'veksl' is merely the tip of the iceberg. In these instances the responsible staff of financial institutions, of shops selling for TUZEX vouchers, of hotels, taxi services, and so forth, should also be more interested in what is happening around them. Surely they are the ones responsible for the proper, legal operation of their workplaces--they should not be indifferent to what is happening. The security corps is not renouncing its responsibility in this way; but it must concentrate primarily on more serious law violations. Some people erroneously believe that everything can be resolved by large-scale actions, by raids. Naturally we are not waiving this, either, but for us the most important issue is their effectiveness."

Lesak adds to this: "Far more important than reprisals is the elimination of causes and conditions leading to this kind of antisocial behavior."

Rydlo then points out that one such cause is the wish of some people to "take one or two more foreign currency banknotes with them on their vacation," or to be able to "show-off with TUZEX goods." Zeman wonders at the indifference toward frequent absences from work and the way young people spend their leisure time, and says: "We must act against specific individuals for whom moneychanging has become a means of enrichment without work, in the ultimate consequences; we must report them to national committees, to their workplace, to their school, and--self-evidently--to the security corps." Public order inspection officials and also public security officers should more frequently inspect the places where moneychanging occurs, he says.

In conclusion, Rydlo points out that, after the compulsory registration of foreign currency imported to the CSSR by foreigners was discontinued in 1966, it has become impossible to check whether a person is taking out more foreign currency than brought into the CSSR. The illegal "presents" to CSSR citizens in 1981-84 included several thousand passenger cars, videorecorders, computers, musical goods, and so forth, he says; the "speculators made a good profit from them, and their 'commercial' partners abroad--mostly emigres--also got their share. I think that by suitably interlinking the corresponding legal, power, control, moral, and other instruments, we should be able to ward off these illegal activities far more efficiently than to date."

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CSO: 2400/234

'TRAGIC SHORTAGE' OF MODERN MEASURING DEVICES

AU102228 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 March 1986 on page 5 carries a 1,100-word article by Boris Valnicek, doctor of natural sciences, entitled "Electronics Is More Than Just Computers." The article deals with the "almost tragic" shortage of electronic measuring devices in Czechoslovakia.

Valnicek opens the article by deploring the excessive emphasis placed by the electronics industry on the production of computers. He says that although the "usual upswing" in the production of computer technology is a positive fact, the 70 [seventy] different types of computers Czechoslovakia produces are far too many. He suggests that some of the facilities involved in computer production be used to develop and produce networks of terminals, which are indispensable for the large-scale utilization of computers, and to produce modern measuring technology. According to Valnicek, "for a long time now, this has been the greatest weakness of our electronics industry."

Valnicek goes on to say that "standard modern measuring technology"--digital multimeters, service oscilloscopes coupled with a multimeter, or digital counters--such as are used daily in every electronics laboratory, "are virtually nonexistent in our country." Whereas Western electronics companies have been producing such equipment for years, only the first attempts at such production are being made in Czechoslovakia. Yet these attempts are restricted to small producers, within the framework of the ancillary production of united agricultural cooperatives or SVAZARM [Union for Cooperation With the Army] organizations. Valnicek reveals that "at a time when in many countries digital multimeters are a matter of routine even in the amateur workshops, our development laboratories have to be equipped with analog type multimeters, the quality of which does not even come up to that of the Avomet apparatus, which the Metra Blansko enterprise used to produce 30 years ago."

Vlanicek continues: "As far as more complicated measuring technology is concerned, the situation is almost tragic: A digital storage oscilloscope simply does not exist. Some 3 years ago the Research Institute of Communications Technology developed a logic analyzer and promised its introduction to production--there is no trace of it. Because modern electronics cannot develop without such devices--they are simply indispensable for space research or any computer technology, for example--hard currency must be spent to import them from nonsocialist countries. Research work cannot be postponed until these devices are available from the "Research Service" agency, which rents out such equipment, nor is it possible to go and carry out the measurements elsewhere. The equipment must be available in the laboratory because at certain times they are needed every day.

"Here is the root of the problem. This lag in electronics has become a limiting factor in a number of areas, especially in budget-funded organizations, that is, at workplaces involved in basic research and at institutions of higher learning. Thanks to export deliveries, industrial organizations are able to help themselves to a certain extent. However, this does not solve the problem of top-level research institutions, which are in the area of budget-funded organizations. It is from this viewpoint, that we must critically assess the state of our industry in the area of measuring technology. It seems to me that the setting up of a production research enterprise in the 9th 5-Year Plan, an idea that has been aired by the technical director of the Tesla Brno economic production unit, is not the only possible solution. It might be more efficient to start the production of modern technology at once, by purchasing suitable licenses."

Valnicek concludes the article by saying: "At any rate, there exists enough food for thought in this area for the Ministry of Electrical Engineering Industry and for economic production unit enterprises. It is necessary to realize that without modern measuring technology there will be neither good consumer electronics nor good computers, to say nothing of the education of new specialists."

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BRIEFS

ROBOT DEVELOPMENT--Bratislava, 19 Mar (CTK)--Czechoslovakia will have saved 10,000 workers and brought down production costs by 1,600 million crowns in 1990 by putting into operation some 7,000 robots in 3,758 automatic lines over the next 5 years. Moreover, Czechoslovakia will export robots and automatic lines worth 1,350 million crowns in the same period. Responsible for the research and development of robotization in Czechoslovakia is the metal industry research institute in Presov, East Slovakia, which cooperates with institutes in Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, Romania, and especially the Soviet Union through the international scientific-technological association ROBOT. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1008 GMT 19 Mar 86 LD] /9599

FEDERAL ENERGY COMMISSION--The federal government energy commission met in Prague today. It assessed the results in supplying the national economy and the population with fuels and power in the past period and assessed the prospects in regard to deliveries for the second quarter of this year. It noted that the tasks in supplies of liquid and gaseous fuels, as well as electric power, are being fulfilled. The commission also assessed the proposals for increasing international cooperation in the development of equipment using nontraditional fuel sources. It also discussed measures in the electronics industry which aim to safeguard production of high quality condensers for the needs of semiconductor technology. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 20 Mar 86] /9599

ECONOMIC ACCORD WITH SPAIN--Prague, 21 Mar (CTK)--A long-term agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Spain was signed here today. The 5-year agreement gives a new shape to bilateral economic relations following Spain's entry into the European Economic Community and replaces the 1977 agreement on trade and economic and industrial cooperation. The new agreement envisages greater activity of Czechoslovak and Spanish enterprises and joint ventures at third markets. Czechoslovak exports to Spain include textile and printing machinery, machine tools, tractors, cars, electric motors, chemical products, furniture, textiles, glass, and food products while traditional commodities imported from Spain are citrus fruits and food products. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1330 GMT 21 Mar 86 LD] /9599

CSO: 2400/234

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY APPLICATION EVALUATED

Leipzig LEBENSMITTELINDUSTRIE in German Vol 33 No 1 Jan/Feb 1986 pp 5-9

[Article by Prof Dr sc Siegfried Heinz and Dozent Dr sc Heidemarie-Lehne, Humboldt University in Berlin, Department of Nutrition and Food Technology (Director of the Department: Prof Dr sc G. Westphal)]

[Text] Summary

Biotechnology can only take its place as key technology if processes are realized which are to be valued economically better than traditional ones. In the article, the authors describe how economy can give specific directions for biotechnological research and can value processes extensively.

The intensification of our national economy demands the development of technologies and their transfer into production methods, especially those which promise high efficiency with great reliability, whose cost-benefit ratio is more favorable than with traditional comparable methods. In achieving this objective, a key role is to be ascribed to biotechnology in the present and foreseeable developmental period.

The definitions and characteristics of the term biotechnology are manifold. Thus Ringpfeil describes biotechnology very appropriately as "... the application of biological processes in industrial production and industrially organized services" /19/. The following premises are common to nearly all published opinions, discussions, and definitions:

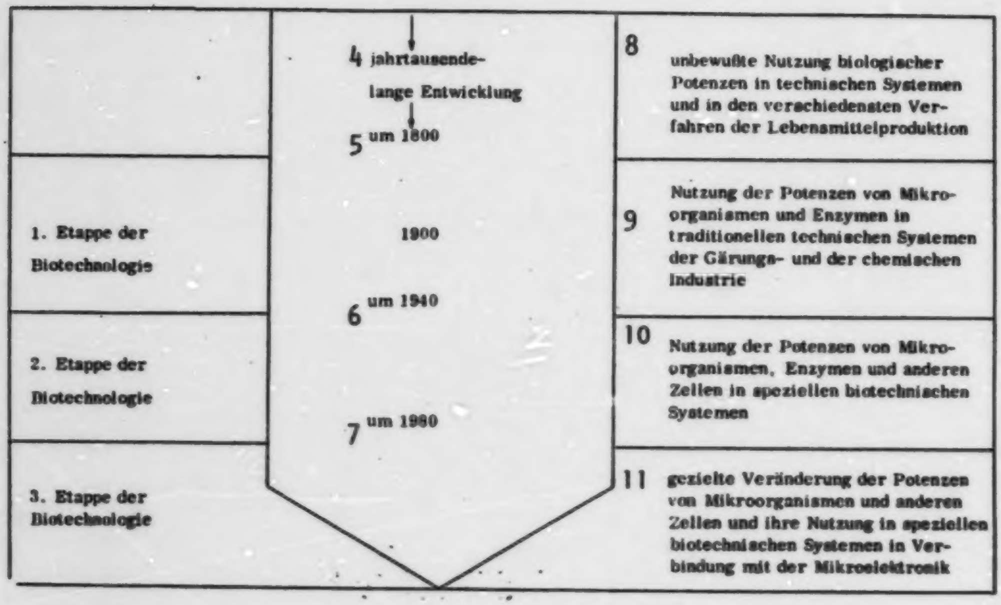
Biotechnology is based on the utilization of biological, microbiological, and biochemical action principles.

These action principles become biotechnology by being transferred into an industrial or large scale, that is a technical (major technical) engineering conversion of these often genetically-based biological-biochemical processes is undertaken.

In correspondence with the manifold nature of the processes, biotechnology demands interdisciplinary work, especially among all the sciences that are concerned with materials production and conversion, starting with basic research up to the transfer of scientific knowledge into production.

In recognition of these premises, one must agree with Mueke /16/ who specifies the birth of biotechnology to be the development of the brewing industry, the first use of biological relationships on an industrial scale. The stages formulated by Jung /14/ are also ordered within this time frame (Figure 1).

A series of authors place the birth of biotechnology in prehistoric times. For thousands of years, people have used biological relationships unconsciously in order to bake bread, ferment wine, brew beer or distill ethanol. These processes form a foundation for the modern foodstuff industry, which currently, in terms of its scope, is still the most significant branch of biotechnology. But they become technology only by being transferred to an industrial scale.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1. Etappe der Biotechnologie
2. Etappe der Biotechnologie
3. Etappe der Biotechnologie
8 unbewußte Nutzung biologischer Potenzen in technischen Systemen und in den verschiedensten Verfahren der Lebensmittelproduktion
9 Nutzung der Potenzen von Mikroorganismen und Enzymen in traditionellen technischen Systemen der Gärungs- und der chemischen Industrie
10 Nutzung der Potenzen von Mikroorganismen, Enzymen und anderen Zellen in speziellen biotechnischen Systemen
11 gezielte Veränderung der Potenzen von Mikroorganismen und anderen Zellen und ihre Nutzung in speziellen biotechnischen Systemen in Verbindung mit der Mikroelektronik

Figure 1. The development of biotechnology and its characteristics (according to /14/)

1 first stage of biotechnology
2 second stage of biotechnology
3 third stage of biotechnology
4 thousands of years of development
5 about 1800
6 about 1940
7 about 1980
8 unconscious use of biological potentialities in technical systems and in the most various processes of foodstuff production
9 the use of the potentialities of microorganisms and enzymes in traditional

technical systems of the fermentation and chemical industries
10 the use of the potentialities of microorganisms, enzymes, and other cells in special biotechnological systems
11 targeted modification of the potentialities of microorganisms and other cells and their use in special biotechnical systems in combination with microelectronics

Starting from the definition of biotechnology, one can also answer the question concerning its foundation. Naturally, these are the biosciences, especially those which are concerned with the material starting basis. Their biotechnological processing requires the opening up of technical and economic disciplines.

The large-scale engineering implementation of biological processes is based on process engineering, demands modern control and regulation mechanisms, and the application of process computer technology for controlling and optimizing the processes. And it presupposes the economic establishment and valuation of these processes. The economic evaluation of biotechnological processes must take place before they are transferred into a large scale so that an increase of production efficiency will be assured by their application. Only that biotechnological process is fruitful for the future whose overall efficiency is superior in a comparable economic evaluation of the initial situation. For this evaluation, all directly quantifiable factors without restriction must be made into an evaluation criterion, and not directly quantifiable factors must be drawn upon as decision aids.

The opportunities and directions of biotechnology are manifold and various. From this multiplicity, the actual implication possibilities must be selected, especially under economic aspects, since in principle the starting point must be that the solutions which are created are economically determined. This connection is still insufficiently considered in the national and international literature on biotechnology. Although the literature on biotechnology is extraordinarily rich, economic aspects are still only treated by few authors and then only by way of assumptions. Especially the given relationship between modern biotechnological processes and the implementation of the economic strategy of the SED provides a challenge to permeate economically the scientific and engineering processes.

In connection with the planning and large-scale design of biotechnological processes, the following main directions must be considered in terms of economics:

1. Determination of economically based necessities, possibilities, and directions of the development of the biotechnological industry and the biotechnological penetration of industrial branches.

Starting from questions such as

increasing the yield of raw materials, especially from regenerative raw material sources, simultaneously their suitable and thrifty use, including specific measures for the reprocessing and reuse of waste products;

optimization of the distribution of production locations both on the basis of the energy economy and the environment;

determination of production criteria for the optimal dimensioning of production capacities;

designing the production processes by utilizing the advanced state of science and technology as well as the organization of productive powers and other economically definable decision premises.

The complex penetration of these and other problems also entails new orientations for basic economic research. These are to be found in a profound economic analysis of production processes, the establishment of objective evaluation criteria for quantifiable and not-directly quantifiable factors of the production processes, as well as in the area of computer-supported design and monitoring of the business reproduction process and increasingly also of the economic reproduction process. Modern biotechnology must be planned and formed from the very beginning with consideration of such premises.

2. Economic analysis and evaluation of accomplished or possible biotechnological processes with consideration of the relationships cited under 1.

The economic analysis of existing processes makes it possible to uncover weak points and thus provides important pointers for further research and process design. Possible or planned processes should build thereon and ought to be evaluated in comparison to similarly situated actualized processes or according to established methods (among others /12/) in the form of variants as decision aids. Here, one starts from the necessary complexity of the economic evaluation by including all quantifiable and essential not-directly quantifiable factors. With strict consideration of the objective and of the reliability of the information, it is also true for economic evaluation that all the necessary but not all the possible criteria must be drawn upon. A decision concerning this is to be derived from the above-mentioned economic main directions and must always be subsumed in economic relevance.

This type of complex economic evaluation of biotechnological processes must be a component of every research task. It is a presupposition for large-scale implementation.

The economists in particular must answer the following questions:

How large is the product-specific overall expenditure, e.g. in comparison with conventionally used products?

In which process steps do weak points occur (comparatively excessive costs, high losses, etc.)?

Are deviations from the program based on the process, the raw material, or on subjective factors?

What overall evaluation of the new process is obtained if one includes not-directly quantifiable factors?

Is the introduction economically well founded at the time or at what time?

The following explanations should give reference points and should clarify features of biotechnological processes that require economic consideration.

The calculation of the product-specific expenditure can be made according to the following formula:

a_G	total expenditure for the production of a product unit
k_{prop}	proportional unit costs
k^{up}	less than proportional unit costs
d^{up}	degression coefficient
k_{Up}	more than proportional unit costs
p^{Up}	progression coefficient
n	number of product units produced per year[1]
k_{fix}	fixed costs per year[1]
k_{ab}	specific costs for the removal of waste products (cost/product unit of the main product)
e_{kop}	specific yields for by-products (yield per product unit of the main product)
I	one-time (investment) expenditure
NK	utility coefficient (reciprocal of the back-flow time)

[1] In place of the year, another time period can also be chosen, e.g. a month; the formula will then change in the last term as follows:

$$\frac{....+(1/12)\ NK}{n}$$

The one-time expenditure is necessarily included in the calculation and this is done through the normalized utility coefficient. For the national economy, this is set at 0.5, but it cannot be thus accepted for a precise process evaluation. Taking into account the revision of the normative utility claim of basic means, the utility coefficient must be determined in adaptation to real conditions. Thus, for biogas systems in agriculture, the coefficient will be 0.045. This corresponds to an average normative use time of 22.5 years.

The capacity-cost problem is especially important for biotechnological processes. In general, it is true for every process that the unit cost of the product are all the lower the more the available capacity is utilized (under the presupposition that the over-proportional costs do not grow faster than the product-specific fixed costs which fall as a result of larger distribution).

However, in the processes of the foodstuff and nutrition business, the ratio of fixed to variable costs is about 10:90, and generally it is shifted still further towards the variable costs. This is due to the high proportion of basic material costs (after the agrarian price reform in various branches greater than 90 percent).

With biotechnological processes, another ratio should generally prevail. Two special features must be taken into account here:

The raw materials for biotechnological processes often are by-products or waste products whose price is low, even with the addition of transport costs (an important advantage of biotechnological processes!);

the equipment for biotechnological processes embodies a high value which will rise still further with the industrial price reform effective January 1, 1986.

The result of this is that the capacity utilization obtains a much higher weight for economic efficiency than was the case for conventional processes of foodstuff or feed production. The ratio of fixed to variable costs (and here the proportional costs) shifts towards the fixed costs, until the above-mentioned ratio has been reversed.

Neglecting the over-proportional and under-proportional costs as well as the proportional overall expenditure, this relationship will be clarified by way of a model.

As a basis we assume for a conventional process an average capacity workload of 70 percent, and a ratio of proportional to fixed costs of 90:10, but with a biological process a ratio of 20:80. Shut-down and waiting times as well as inadequate capacity utilization are incomparably more serious economically for a biotechnological process than with a process whose expenditure is determined largely by the raw material costs. These relationships are directly quantifiable and thus must be taken into account in a precalculation of the economic utility.

Besides considering this quantifiable total expenditure per product unit, non-quantifiable factors, or factors which cannot be expressed in monetary units, must be included in the evaluation and in the comparison of the processes. Such a feature is product quality (KQ-value).

The advantages and the future of biotechnological processes frequently reside not only in a direct production and efficiency increase but in an economically not quantifiable area. Among these belong the following criteria, among others:

improvement of working and living conditions,
avoidance of environmental pollution,
the opening up of regenerable energy sources,
the increased refinement of raw materials and
better consideration of nutritional-physiological requirements.

The selection and conjunction of these heterogeneous variables, which differ in their quantifiability, is a further task of process evaluation.

In a first step, the various criteria that are regarded as relevant for the process are associated with the overall objective (= increase of efficiency) and are classified as much as possible.

The object criteria are weighted, for one thing with reference to reaching the partial objective, and for another thing with reference to reaching the overall objective.

The disadvantage of this first step consists in the fact that subjective influences regarding object criteria evaluation can be eliminated only by a large number of expert estimates and statistical processing. According to our opinion and experience, the total expenditure per product unit as a partial objective should enter the total evaluation at least with a weight of 0.7.

In a second step, the variants are entered into a matrix and then are compared with one another.

To avoid another subjective influence in the distribution of the points, we propose to use a point scale of 0...10, which has proven itself.

With all criteria that can be dealt with in value units, the points are assigned corresponding to the exact percentage ratio of the variants to one another divided by 10 (e.g. variant with the highest expenditure/product unit = 100 percent/10 = 10 points).

Comparison variant: 96.5 percent = 9.65 points.

With all variables that cannot be dealt with in value units, but which are directly quantifiable, a conversion is made to the point scale (e.g. KQ value of 0.86 = 8.6 points or achieved points in the quality evaluation

16.7 = 16.7/2 = 8.35 points).

All non-quantifiable factors are organized to such an extent that a simple quality evaluation, i.e. an answer to basic questions with yes or no, is possible. For this purpose, auxiliary tables are set up.

The points which are determined directly through calculation or through auxiliary tables, are entered into the point matrix. Multiplied by the weight of the criterion (g_{zll}), they yield the utility value, which is entered into the utility-value matrix.

The different signs are to be noted. If the total expenditure, as the most important variable, is entered as a positive quantity, such criteria as an increase of the nutritional-physiological value or a quality increase must receive a negative sign. The variant with the lowest number of points is then the preferred variant. The inverse is possible just as well.

In terms of this evaluation scheme, the first statement is the response to the question concerning the variant that is most favorable in terms of expenditures. To this is added a second statement, about a question concerning the best variant, taking into account all relationships and factors.

As a last step of economic process evaluation, the reference points for the perfectability of the process must be determined. A basic condition for this is their organization into elements. Up to now, only the inputs and outputs have been evaluated, the process itself has been considered as a black box.

We deem it sensible to organize the process into process steps for a more profound analysis, following the technological flow chart. Now the product-specific expenditures are determinad for each process step. For this purpose, one determines the labor requirement, the capacity, the losses, and other variables. Thus over and under capacities (bottlenecks) and comparatively unjustified high expenditures can be uncovered. These weak points form the reference point for the further upgrading of the process by technicians, biochemists, and engineers.

3. Application of Information Science in Biotechnological Research and Practice

By applying statistical experimental plans and their computerized processing in the stage of biotechnological basic research, the number of experiments can be reduced and the experimental program can be optimized.

The creation of foundations for computer-supported production and management provide the presuppositions for a future rational biotechnological industry.

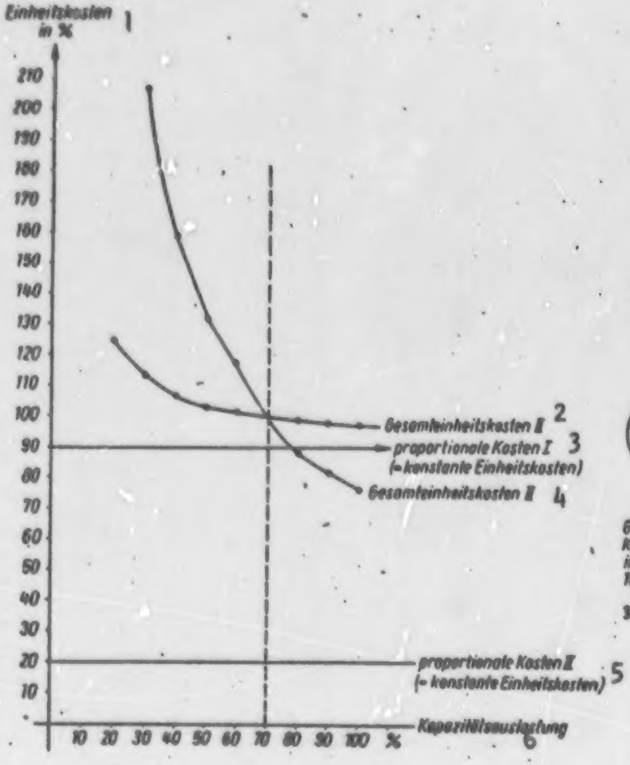
Modern process engineering, such as is achieved in biotechnology, includes computer-supported process control and optimization. It is the task of information science, building on the automated material transformation processes and on theoretical values for process parameters which have been worked out in basic research (e.g. pressure, temperature, pH value, CSB load, content of TS and OTS), to work out computer programs which combine process optimization with optimal information output for management. This information makes possible an exact estimate of material expenditures and of the results of production, a comparison between production collectives (shift collectives), and especially the solution of strategic problems (raw materials basis, waste product strategy, product maintenance, and development of new products).

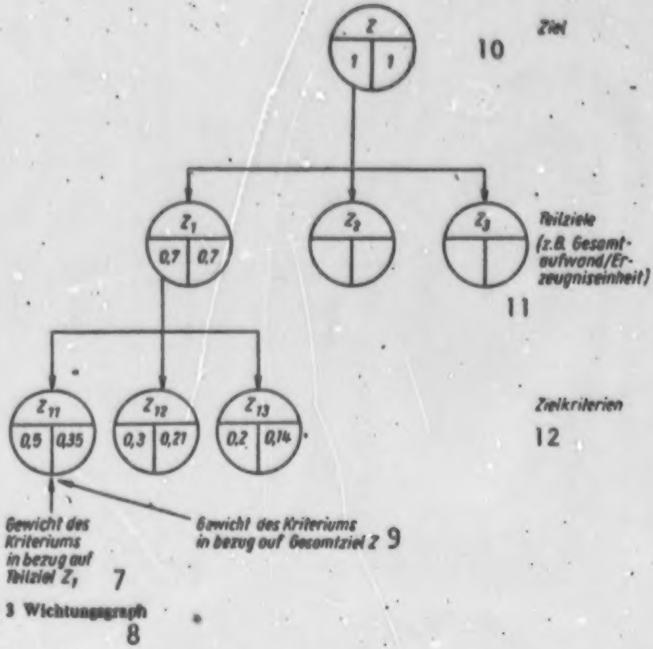
If one considers the time factor, it also becomes clear that an informative form of complex process evaluation can be found only with the utilization of information-theoretical principles in computer-supported programs. Accordingly, the scientific disciplines of biotechnology and information science combine to form two pillars of future process design in the nutrition and foodstuff industry. But they build on proven basic disciplines and on their own further development. Economic evaluation provides an important bracket for this, to achieve the required production growth with economically favorable expenditures.

4. Conclusions

The main economic directions we have presented clearly show that modern biotechnology in the final analysis can be designed only in conjunction with and with strict consideration of economic criteria. The reference points are given in manifold fashion, e.g. by the possible high growth rates in cell multiplication, the exploitation of previously unused protein sources, or the unburdening of the environment while simultaneously exploiting urgently needed energy sources (biogas production from animal wastes or from wastes of the food industry and the communal area).

Figure 2.




Z
1 1
10 Ziel
Z_1
0,7 0,7
Z_2
Z_3
Teilziele (z.B. Gesamtaufwand/Erzeugniseinheit)
11
Z_{11}
0,5 0,35
Z_{12}
0,3 0,21
Z_{13}
0,2 0,14
Zielkriterien
12
Gewicht des Kriteriums in bezug auf Teilziel Z_1 7
Gewicht des Kriteriums in bezug auf Gesamtziel Z 9

3 Wichtungsgraph
8

Figure 2. Model of unit-cost change with different capacity workload

1 unit cost in percent
2 total unit cost II
3 proportional cost I (= constant unit cost)
4 total unit cost II
5 proportional cost II (= constant unit cost)
6 capacity workload
7 weight of the criterion relative to component objective Z_1
8 Figure 3 Weighting graph
9 weight of the criterion with reference to the total objective Z
10 objective
11 component objectives (e.g. total expenditure per product unit)
12 objective criteria

1	Punktematrix 2				Nutzwertmatrix 3			
Zielkriterium/Teilziel	V_1	V_2	V_n	g_{ni}	V_1	V_2	V_n	Anmerkung 4
Z_{11}	10	8,4	0,35		3,5	2,94		Punkte · Gewicht = Nutzwert 5
Z_{12}			0,21					
Z_{13}			0,14					
Z_1			0,7					
Z_{21}								
.								
.								
.								
Z_{mn}								
			Σ					

Table 1 Point and utility-value matrix

1 objective criteria/partial objective
2 point matrix
3 utility value matrix
4 remark
5 points x weight = utility value

	V_1	V_2	V_3
1 Frage 1	1	1	0
2 Frage 2	1	0	0
3 Frage 3	0	1	0
Frage 4 4	1	0	1
$\frac{Vi}{n}$	$\frac{3}{4} = 0{,}75$	$\frac{2}{4} = 0{,}5$	$\frac{1}{4} = 0{,}25$
Punkte $\frac{Vi}{n} \cdot 10$ 5	7,5	5,0	2,5

Table 2. Example of an auxiliary table

1	question 1
2	question 2
3	question 3
4	question 4
5	points

For the foodstuff industry, it is to be expected that biotechnology will be able to manage the increase in supply tasks without significant growth in the area of materials utilization.

The utilization of the biocatalytic capabilities of cells and enzymes in connection with metabolism facilitates higher material yields in many branches (for instance, fermentation, baking, dairy industry). Considering that the proportion of material costs within the total costs is as much as 95 percent, this is a key question.

Other economic effects in the supply efficiency are to be expected from increases in quality - including in a nutritional-physiological perspective, from the stabilization of durability, as well as from improved appearance of the products. These are effects which affect business directly, but which also are important from the perspective of nutritional economics.

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8348
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SINTERED PLASTIC MATERIAL REPLACES CONSTRUCTION STEEL

East Berlin BAUZEITUNG in German Vol 40 No 2 Feb 86 pp 60-62

[Article by Dipl Eng Bernt Krueger, Dr Eng Edgar Dehler, Construction Academy of the GDR, Institute for Building Materials at Weimar]

[Excerpts] Multi-layer tiles have already been used for some time in industrial and residential construction in the GDR, in addition to single-layer tiles made of lightweight aggregate concrete or gas-silicate concrete. They have been used as heat-insulating exterior walls.

The installation of such prefabricated elements has emphasized certain problems which did not occur with conventional building designs. On the one hand this holds for the proper formation and secure sealing of the joints between the exterior wall elements and, on the other hand, for the joining of the elements among one another. The element junctions are generally guaranteed by appropriate reinforcement layout and concrete casting. Corrosion protection of the bonding agent is here permanently secured, if the covering is adequate and if the reinforcement is dimensioned, so that no crack-prone deformations can result at the junction points.

Quite different circumstances prevail in the element cross-section of the heavy triple-layer external wall elements of the residential building series 70 (WBS 70). As a result of stresses and of the expectations for the structure, the state building supervision of the GDR, in its directive 50/76 /1/ has prescribed to all manufacturers of triple-layer exterior-wall elements, the quality requirements and the actual layer structure.

Accordingly, the weather-protection layer consists of 60 mm thick concrete of grade BK 20 with an inserted reinforcement mat made of St B-IV; the support layer consists of 150 mm thick concrete of grade BK 20 or BK 25 with inserted reinforcement made of St A-I and St A-II. These two concrete layers are separated by the heat insulating layer (50 mm polystyrol or 50 mm mineral wool). Various bonding elements are used to hold the two concrete layers together. These bonding elements must dissipate the forces which attack the weather-protection layer and the inherent load of the support layer. These forces may be:

forces caused by transport and assembly
wind pressure and wind suction

length changes or bucklings of the weather-protection layer as a consequence of temperature changes.

In the above-mentioned directive, two types of bonding agents are distinguished, specifically support anchors and anchoring needles.

Because of the element design, the anchorings are exposed not only to the mechanical stresses but especially also to airborne contaminations that are damaging to building materials, for instance sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and sometimes also concrete additives and chemicals in insulating materials, especially chlorides and sulfates.

In this connection, corrosion protection is of special significance for the bonding elements.

The directive 50/76 prescribes austenitic chromium-nickel-steels X8 Cr Ni Ti 18.11 or X8 Cr Ni Ti 18.10 with diameter 8 mm for the support anchors, and steel type X5 Cr Ni Mo 18.11 or X5 Cr Ni 18.10 with diameter 4 mm or 3 mm for the manufacture of anchoring needles.

A highly alkaline environment with a pH greater than 12 guarantees, in pollutant-free, that is mainly chloride and sulfate-free, cement concretes, reliable protection of the steel reinforcement as well as of the bonding elements within the weather-protection layer and the support layer. Naturally, it is presupposed that the steel reinforcement and bonding means are protected against the access of moisture and oxygen. This means that the weather-protection layer must be manufactured free of cracks, and the concrete covering must correspond to directives. The requirement to adhere to the concrete quality is prescribed in compulsory fashion by the TGL 37817 /2/.

Every violation of this directive includes the possibility that contact corrosion can occur in the weather-protection layer as a result of an electrical voltage drop when using the above-mentioned different metals or alloys.

In the heat-insulating layer of polystyrol or mineral wool, moisture resulting from water vapor that has diffused from condensation, as well as oxygen and pollutant gases in the air have free access. The bonding elements in this area are especially at risk as a result of corrosion. Precisely for these reasons, the high grade austenitic chromium nickel steels are used as bonding agents. For the GDR economy, special steel is a high-cost material, especially because its alloying components are imported. In the middle of the 70's, the Institute for Construction Materials performed experiments to replace the previously used bonding elements by a concrete steel coated with a duplex corrosion protection system. Accordingly, polyethylene powder is applied on a tinned substrate by whirl sintering. These active corrosion-protection coatings act cathodically. For instance, zinc coatings on steel are quite effective in providing corrosion protection. When moisture attacks corrosively, zinc goes into solution anodically as a cation. As long as the steel is still covered by metallic zinc, it will not rust. The passive zinc corrosion products offer additional protection, such as oxide and hydroxide compounds, which have lower solubility than the iron corrosion products.

Another extension of the protection time is achieved by coating with zinc. The protective coating of polyethylene prevents or reduces especially the dangerous formation of zinc sulfate. The corrosion products of zinc furthermore occupy only about one quarter of the volume of the zinc itself. In comparison to this, the volume of iron rust is more than twice as great as that of iron. As a result, there is no rust migration with zinc as there is with iron.

Furthermore, in this case, rust pressure on the plastic layer is significantly lower than in the case of construction steel without a zinc coating.

The so-called "synergistic principle" is the basis for this duplex system, i.e. the duration of the protective action of the component combination is greater than the sum of the durations of the protective action of the individual components (tinning and coating). This synergistic effect is explained by the fact that the coating protects the zinc layer until the coating film has been degraded entirely.

There are various methods for tinning; most frequently fire tinning and electroplating are used. The two GDR standards TGL 18 733/01 corrosion protection, fire-metallic protection coatings, technical requirements, tests, and TGL 18 733/03 corrosion protection, surface treatment, classification and determination of roughness, prescribe the quality of the tinning.

As a substitute material for bonding elements made of Cr-Ni steel, the following steels are used:

anchoring needles with 200 mm length made of concrete steel St B-IV with a diameter of 4 mm

support anchors of concrete steel St A-I with a cut length of about 1200 mm and a diameter of 8 mm.

The plastic coating of already tinned bonding elements is applied by whirl sintering, a method which was introduced into actual practice about 30 years ago.

By whirl sintering is generally understood a surface protection process, in which a coating melts on by immersing heated work pieces into a whirled plastic powder.

If there is only a single sintering process, uniform, pore-free, smooth, and seamless protective coatings with layer thicknesses between 0.2 and 1.5 mm can be fabricated. The plastic powder material is processed without adding any solvents, so that environmental pollution or health injury to the operating personnel are excluded. The process is extremely economical, since practically no material losses occur. The pretreatment of the workpiece being coated is very important, and the sintered-on layer must be tested (Figure 4). The plastic coating is applied to the tinned substrate by whirl sintering and its optimal layer thickness is about 300 μm. It proved stable under the following load conditions:

alternating immersion process according to TGL 18 754/02 /3/ with three percent NaCl solution,

aerosol test according to TGL 18 754/03 /3/ with sodium bisulfate (this test approaches most closely to natural use conditions),

behavior relative to dry heat,

behavior relative to boiling water,

stability relative to alkalis and acids.

The use of anchoring needles is determined by their adhesion to the concrete of the support layer.

With a penetration depth of at least 100 mm, and depending on the concrete quality, they are required to take up a tensile force of 1 to 2 KN.

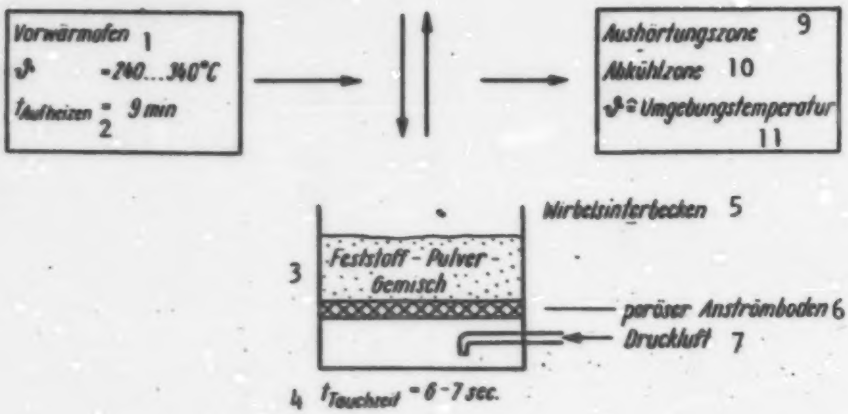
Vorwärmofen 1
ϑ = 240...340°C
t_Aufheizen = 9 min
2
Aushärtungszone 9
Abkühlzone 10
ϑ ≙ Umgebungstemperatur
11
Wirbelsinterbecken 5
3
Feststoff - Pulver - Gemisch
poröser Anströmboden 6
Druckluft 7
4 t_Tauchzeit = 6 - 7 sec.

Figure 4 Process sketch for whirl sintering

1 preheating furnace
2 heatup
3 solid powder mixture
4 immersion time
5 whirl sintering bath
6 porous inflow bottom
7 compressed air
9 hardening zone
10 cooling zone
11 ambient temperature

The adhesion strength between anchoring needles of concrete steel St B-IV, feuzn 60, pe 300, and concrete is about 90 Pa. Some needles were placed in tubes of concrete, and were exposed to about 6000 bending alternations at a slow speed, varying amplitude, at a test temperature of 40° C and a relative humidity of 95 percent. The coatings remained intact without visually detectable damage.

Long-term studies extending over five years with whirl-sintered anchoring needles were concluded with the result that macroscopically and microscopically no damage of the PE layer and of the zinc layer could be observed.

With the substitution of high-grade special steel by tinned and plastic-coated concrete steels, the construction business of the GDR has available an approved method (approval number 178/82), which effects a reduction of original cost by about 60 percent and which especially represents an equally valuable variant to special steel.

At the present time, the Institute for Construction Materials is working out process-engineering and material solutions whose objective is to optimize the process with respect to energy saving and with respect to reducing the use of coating materials.

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2 TGL 37817 "Wall elements of concrete, multi-layer exterior wall tiles for residential buildings and social buildings"

3 TGL 18754 "Tests of corrosion resistance". Sheet 02: Alternating immersion tests. Sheet 03: Stress in a neutral salt mist.

4 Guideline R 20-80 "Test of use value of plastic coatings for the protection and refinement of metal surfaces". Central Agency for Corrosion Protection.

8348
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BRIEFS

AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH PRC--Beijing, March 20--Poland's Civil Aviation General Authority and the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) signed an air transport agreement here today, signed on behalf of the Polish and Chinese Governments by Director-General Jozef Sobieraj and CAAC's Director Hu Yizhou. The Polish delegation was received by China's Vice Premier Li Peng. In the course of talks preceding the signing of the document, the sides discussed all legal, financial, and commercial aspects of cooperation between the two carriers--the Polish airlines LDT and the Chinese airlines CAAC. Both sides emphasized their willingness to open two-way air links on the shortest route and as quick as possible. [By Jerzy Bajer] [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2259 GMT 20 Mar 86] /9365

CSO: 2020/107

APRIL CSCE MEETING PREVIEWED

LD282231 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Article by Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, March 28--A meeting of experts from the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) member states concerning contacts between people, institutions, and organizations is due to open in April in Bern. The meeting will be an important stage of preparations for the Vienna meeting, which should bring a substantial contribution to the sanitation of the political climate and restore the detente in Europe and the world, into the adoption of new, serious steps aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation between European states.

Poland invariably comes out in favor of unbroken continuation and deepening of CSCE processes, and anything that consolidates the elements of security in politics, military affairs, economy, and human rights.

There still remains much to be done in this last field. According to a communique issued by the meeting of Warsaw Treaty member states' foreign ministers, held in Warsaw nearly two weeks ago, the socialist states will consistently come out for full guarantee, with respect to the sovereignty of states, of human rights in all fields, and especially of the right to live in conditions of peace and freedom.

Western states made repeated attempts to use this aspect of the CSCE Final Act as a weapon against the socialist states. It is known, however, that the freedom to travel for personal or professional reasons, the improvement of tourist conditions, sports contacts, and hence the development of various contacts between persons and organizations, or cultural cooperation is being severely impaired by Western measures. It is evidenced by thousands of refusals to issue visas to Polish citizens who plan to visit major capitalist states. There is much to be complained about from the CSCE point of view as far as the issue of treatment of foreign citizens by Western authorities is concerned. Some of these states also imposed limits on the number of foreign language lecturers exchanged.

Before the Bern meeting, the last one of the series (following last year's Ottawa meeting on human rights and the Budapest cultural forum), hopes should be expressed that a spirit of restraint and constructive cooperation will dominate the spring forum. It does not suit the interest of any nation in the world to freeze the CSCE spirit and process. Bern might contribute to extending cooperation in Europe by a new dimension--the dimension of humanitarian cooperation.

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CSO: 2020/108

SIGNIFICANCE OF APRIL 1956 PLENUM ANALYZED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army: "Dashing Forward to the Future"]

[Text] Three decades have passed since that month of April when the BCP Central Committee held its plenum, which has remained engraved forever in the memory of the Bulgarian people. In terms of the daring of its resolutions, scale of influence on all areas of social life and the revolutionary role they played in the all-round development of the party and the country, the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum is an event of permanent historical value.

Its remarkable contribution is that it rejected the cult of personality, alien to Marxism-Leninism, restored the Leninist principles and norms of social and party life and laid the beginning of a new stage in building socialism. Today, 30 years later, we are fully justified in saying that the decisions of the April Plenum created the necessary conditions, prerequisites and guarantees for the implementation of profound quantitative and qualitative changes in the overall life of our society. Above all, the role of the Central Committee as the collective leader of the party and the country was firmly enhanced; a deep change was made in the style and methods of party and state leadership. The party promptly directed its forces to resolving the new crucial problems of our development. Its leading role was enhanced and its ties with the working people strengthened. Our heroic and industrious people rallied even more closely around the Communist Party and their constructive energy, enthusiasm and creative inspiration were released.

The principal merit of the April 1956 Central Committee Plenum was the formulation of the party's April line. This is a creative line, a line which expresses the interests of the people and is based on their forces and possibilities; it is a line of construction and of steady social renovation.

The April line is the direct continuation and fruitful development and enrichment of the most valuable traditions and features of the party dating from the Blagoev and Dimitrov periods. At the same time, it is a Leninist line. It represents the creative interpretation and development of the tremendous positive experience of the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties and the entire international communist workers movement. That is why its development and application is a valuable contribution made by our party to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

The most accurate characterization of the April line is found in the resolution of the 12th BCP Congress on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum. It states the following: "The April line of the BCP is Marxism-Leninism in action under the specific conditions of our country, the live unity and interaction between creatively developing theory of scientific socialism and the specific sociohistorical practice of the working class and the broad popular masses in the struggle for building and developing socialism in our country."

The line drafted at the April Plenum was enriched and improved with every subsequent plenum and congress and in the daily activities of the party and the state. In the past decades it established itself as the Leninist April general line of the Bulgarian Communist Party. As pointed out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, "the April line is a strategy for leadership and action. It earmarks the high road to building mature socialism and a gradual transition to communism in Bulgaria."

The April line is the result of the collective mind and will of the entire party and the constructive activities of the Bulgarian people. However, it is an unquestionable truth that its elaboration and practical implementation in building socialism in the past 30 years has been directly related to the comprehensive political, theoretical and organizational activities of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the NRB [Bulgarian People's Republic] State Council. His political creativity and innovativeness enriched the theory and practice of mature socialism, making him the architect and creator of the Leninist party line and the universally acknowledged political leader of the BCP and Bulgarian people, noted Marxist-Leninist and outstanding and respected leader in the international communist movement.

The April path which we have covered convincingly proves the strength and vitality of the April party line which, displaying Leninist wisdom and maturity and a creative approach and insight into the future, is leading the country to new peaks of social progress.

The main historical results of the implementation of the party's April line is the current socioeconomic, political and spiritual aspect of the homeland. April Bulgaria is today a country with a powerful economy, blossoming culture, science and education, a country enjoying high international prestige. It is an active member of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

An important gain of the April strategy was making Bulgaria a developed industrial state and establishing and maintaining high and stable rates of socioeconomic growth. We are proud of the fact that previously poor and backward bourgeois Bulgaria is today exporting electric cars and hoists, metal cutting machines and computer equipment and developing contemporary sectors bearers of technical progress, such as machine building, the chemical industry, electronics, instrument manufacturing and the nuclear power industry.

The economic balance of the past 30 years is a joyful and optimistic one. Since 1956 capital assets in the national economy have increased about tenfold and basic production assets by a factor of almost 14. Industry has become a leading national economic sector. In 30 years its output has increased by a factor of 14. Our socialist agriculture is successfully developing as well. Within the same period of time agricultural output increased by a factor of 2.5.

The dimensions of the April social policy are impressive. Essentially this policy is one of steadily satisfying the growing material and spiritual needs of the people and the systematic implementation of the principle "Everything in the Name of Man and Everything for the Good of Man." Concern for the people and their well-being found its concentrated manifestation in the party's December 1972 program of upgrading the living standard. Despite the difficulties triggered by poor weather conditions in recent years, this program is being successfully implemented. This is confirmed by the following figures: between 1956 and 1985 the country's national income increased eightfold in comparable prices. On the basis of this universally synthesizing economic indicator, Bulgaria is in one of the leading positions in the world. Per capita consumption has increased by a factor of 4.5 and real income by a factor of more than 4.4. Social consumption funds are developing particularly dynamically. From 48 leva in 1956 they will reach 915 leva per capita in 1986, i.e., they will have increased by a factor of 19.

The development of a streamlined structure of the socialist political system in our country is a major accomplishment of the April party line. In the past 30 years the leading role of the BCP has reached a qualitatively new level. It has developed as a party of creative Marxism-Leninism, a revolutionizing and transforming force and a tried and wise political leader of the Bulgarian people in the struggle for building socialism and communism.

At the same time, the sociopolitical functions of the socialist state as the power body of the working class, allied with all detachments of the working people, were enriched and gained new content. Our Bulgarian contribution to the political theory and practice of mature socialism is the sociostate and state-social principle in the management and development of a number of social areas and processes.

As a result of the systematic implementation of the April party line, its militant alliance with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union has strengthened; the role of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol and the other mass sociopolitical organizations was enhanced.

Socialist democracy reached a new level after the April Plenum. Real conditions and guarantees were created for expanding the participation of the broad popular masses in the administration of social activities and their conversion into the subject of social management. The role of the primary units was enhanced and the working person became the main content of the improvement of our political system. Thanks to the scientific April party policy in the realm of social relations, the ideological, sociopolitical and national unity of the entire society became stronger and healthier. Today the Bulgarian nation is a single, cohesive and united socialist nation.

The April party line played a particularly fruitful role in the development of the spiritual area and in social activities. The April cultural policy became the unshakable ideological and political foundation on which the unity of the Bulgarian socialist intelligentsia is building and strengthening systematically and on a principled basis. The organic combination of the ideals and principles of socialism with the ever fuller expansion of the creative forces and capabilities of the people and their involvement with the durable values of art and culture was a major gain of the April line in the spiritual area. As a result of this policy our country achieved remarkable successes in science, artistic culture and public education. The transforming power of the Leninist April general line of the BCP has had an exceptionally beneficial influence on strengthening the defense capabilities of the homeland. Thanks to this, in the period since the April plenum and, particularly, after the October 1958 BCP Central Plenum, the Bulgarian People's army developed as a reliable armed force of the country and a reliable defender of the socialist gains and peaceful toil of the people. Very well armed and trained, with an unshakable moral spirit, it is steadily enhancing its combat readiness in accordance with the requirements of the party and the steadily worsening international situation, caused by imperialism, making its contribution to the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact.

The main conclusion drawn at the 12th BCP Congress was that the April line is the right line, confirmed by life and by the party's historical experience. What are the main sources of its transforming power? What are the prime sources of its vitality? What is the secret of its fruitful durability?

Above all, the fact that the April line is the true line, scientifically substantiated and consistent with the basic needs of our social development, is of determining significance. One of the sources of the vital strength of the April line is the party's ability and skill creatively to apply the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of building socialism in accordance with the specific features of Bulgarian reality and to seek and find scientific solutions of tremendous practical significance. The party's comprehensive theoretical and applied efforts during the April stage found their impressive manifestation in the BCP program for building a developed socialist society in our country, which was adopted at the 10th Party Congress.

The party's theoretical work has been particularly fruitful after the 12th Congress. Under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership, applying an April spirit and innovativeness, concepts, approaches and views were developed by the party, which are of strategic significance in our further development.

The April line is strong and vital because it expresses the interests of the people. It offers extensive opportunities for the practical manifestation of the initiative and constructive power of the masses, of millions of people. It is a line of and for the people but also a line which is implemented through and together with the people.

The April line is an innovative revolutionary theory and practice, a line of combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist social system. Based on the latest achievements of science and technology, it daringly formulated new guidelines which are blazing paths in the country's socioeconomic development for decades into the future. The resolutions of the February 1985 and January 1986 BCP Central Committee plenums are imbued with the Leninist April spirit. They provided a scientific program of action for the political, state, economic and social bodies and organizations, for the systematic utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The April line armed the party with a new historical experience. It awakened new forces and capabilities within it. At the same time, it relies on the rich international experience in building socialism in the fraternal socialist countries and, above all, draws richly on the inexhaustible experience of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The priceless gain of the deeply international Leninist line, in terms of spirit and nature, is the enhancement of relations between the NRB and the Soviet Union, between the BCP and the CPSU. These are relations of fraternal cooperation and comprehensive rapprochement and a true example of socialist internationalism in action.

The crystally pure Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is the great motive force of our socialist upsurge. It is our deeply felt personal matter, our destiny and a prerequisite for new victories in our common struggle for communism.

The strength and vitality of the April line are also found in the ability of our party to have a self-critical attitude toward its work and its ability to lead the entire people, the entire society in an irreconcilable struggle against weaknesses and shortcomings. The socialist society cannot renovate itself without self-criticism. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasizes, "We can advance only by getting rid of what weighs on us, that which hinders our way." The new broad tasks to be implemented require the decisive restructuring of the style and methods of work and management, high-level organization, order and discipline and an uncompromising struggle for uprooting all negative phenomena in our life.

A distinguishing feature of the April line is its combativeness, its irreconcilable attitude toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology and its permanent struggle for the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The April party line is a line of decisive and firm actions in support of peace, for the conversion of the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and for establishing neighborly relations and cooperation among Balkan countries. Our party, our entire people welcome and fully support the new Soviet program for rescuing mankind from the nuclear threat, contained in the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, made at the beginning of this year. An earth free of weapons and threats during the third millennium of mankind and peace and cooperation among nations is our ideal.

However, the world continues to live under the ghost of thermonuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are continuing to draw plans for the militarization of space, in the vain hope of establishing military strategic superiority over socialism. All of this demands of us always to keep our "powder dry," not to slacken our vigilance even for a moment and steadily to strengthen the country's defense and to increase our contribution to enhancing the combat defensive power of the Warsaw Pact armed forces.

Such are some of the sources of the strength and vitality of the Leninist April general party line.

The 13th BCP Congress will open in less than two months, on 2 April 1986. It will provide a new revolutionary impetus to the development of society. On that same day, 30 years ago, the creative April Plenum began its proceedings. This coincidence is a symbol of the historical continuity between these two events, of the readiness of the party to continue to develop and enrich the April line as a decisive prerequisite for the socialist upsurge of the homeland. Life confirmed clearly and impressively the unquestionable truth that the line earmarked by the April Plenum has become firmly rooted in the life of the people and it is organically related to Bulgaria's present and future. That is why we can say with full justification that in terms of its strength and vitality it is aspiring forward, to the future.

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CSO: 2200/82

CSSR DEPLORES U.S. 'MALICIOUS' ANTI-UN CAMPAIGN

AU181343 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 86 p 7

[Commentary by Dusan Rovensky in the "Notes" column: "Campaign Against the United Nations Organization"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State has submitted the demand that the number of diplomats working in the permanent representations of the USSR and the Ukrainian and Belorussian SSRS attached to the United Nations be cut down by 40 percent as of 1 April 1988. This contradicts the UN Charter and the commitments undertaken by the United States as the host country. It is a step which impairs American-Soviet relations in a particularly important phase--at a time when it is most necessary to back up with deeds the declarations about the need of international detente, contained inter alia also in the concluding document of the Geneva meeting.

This is no isolated step. In reality we have here the next stage of attack against the entire UN system and against its charter on the part of the United States.

A few years ago, a strategy of the fight against the United Nations organization was worked out in Washington's Heritage Foundation, a rightist research institute dealing with political issues. The Heritage Foundation was founded by Adoph Coors, a Colorado millionaire and one of President Reagan's closest friends. A substantial part of the $100-million budget of this organization is being generously supplied by large U.S. capital.

The conclusions at which the Heritage Foundation has arrived were received with great attention in the White House. In keeping with the conclusions, one started escalating attacks against the United Nations. Even the members of the Reagan cabinet--former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Kirkpatrick; Alexander Haig; and others--took part in the insidious attacks against this significant international organization. Likewise, President Reagan's statements, which are hostile to the United Nations, are also known.

In April 1984, the Heritage Foundation published the book "The World Without the UNO." It is an instruction on how to make impossible the activities of the United Nations, of UNESCO, and of other international organizations which evade American influence. We can also find in the book that: If the United Nations will not work according to our interests, then it is necessary to leave it.

According to this script, divisive actions were initiated against UNESCO. On 1 September 1985, the U.S. Government introduced a curtailment of movement for those UN Secretariat staff members who are citizens of Afghanistan, Iran, Cuba, Libya, the USSR, and Vietnam. This January, Washington restricted the movements of diplomats from other countries accredited to the United Nations, and of the UN Secretariat staff who are citizens of the CSSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, and the GDR. Now, and there is no doubt that this is not its last step, it has come out with the unprecedented demand that the number of Soviet diplomats be cut down.

The malicious U.S. campaign against the United Nations impairs the international atmosphere, and damages and restricts the United Nations organization which has accomplished such significant work for peace and for international cooperation.

This is a "cold war" campaign and it must be most emphatically condemned.

[Editorial note: Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 11 March carries on page 7 a 500-word Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column, entitled "Provocation Against Detente." Pointing out that, since 10 March, the world knows that the U.S. Government does not worry about international law, or even about its own commitments as the host country of the United Nations, Loerincz says that the U.S. authorities are treating the diplomats of many UN states as "serfs of the White House." He then cites the U.S. press on the latest U.S. demands for a 40-percent cut in the USSR's UN staff and states: "The voicing of this demand transcends the authority of the U.S. Government; and, with regard to the United Nations, it is interference in the sovereignty of the organization's member-countries and has a clearly confrontational character." After noting the justified "resolute condemnation and high degree of indignation" produced by it among "realistic political circles," Loerincz speaks about recent U.S. restrictions on the movements of many, also CSSR, diplomats in New York and elsewhere in the United States, and about the "scope for a terrorist campaign against the representatives of socialist and developing countries" ignored by U.S. authorities for many years. He says: "It is thus not surprising that the question again crops up: Is New York, and U.S. territory, at all the correct place for the UN seat?

"The current, unequivocally anti-Soviet provocation was obviously born in those U.S. circles which are not pleased by the detente in Soviet-American relations and in the overall international situation, the possibility of which began to emerge after last year's meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. It is typical that, in American Government circles, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was the one to back most resolutely the American Government's step; although he has nothing in common with American diplomacy, he belongs among the leading representatives of the military-industrial complex in the United States. This gentlemen cannot but know," concludes Loerincs, "that this step can adversely influence East-West relations and, as the LONDON TIMES wrote, that it is a demand which threatens the American-Soviet summit planned for this year."]

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CSO: 2400/235

CSSR SPOKESMAN ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD201716 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Switzerland: A speech was given today at the Geneva Disarmament Conference by Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, head of the CSSR delegation, on banning nuclear weapons tests. He stated that this is a problem whose solution is growing increasingly urgent, because a number of other disarmament issues are connected with it. The decision of the Soviet Union, expressed in the letter by Mikhail Gorbachev to representatives of six countries, that the Soviet Union will not test any nuclear weapons even after the moratorium on all nuclear explosions has expired--as long as the United States does not carry out any tests either--was universally well received. A ban on nuclear weapons tests would contribute to reducing these weapons.

On the issue of verification, Ambassador Milos Vejovda stated that the socialist community countries have demonstrated on many occasions their willingness to accept the kind of verification measures which would ensure the necessary confidence. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that matters of verification, including international on-site inspection, do not pose any problems as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

It is regrettable, noted Milos Vejovda, that through the fault of the Western delegations--and especially the U.S. delegation--the conference has still not been able to set up a committee for detailed negotiations on banning tests.

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CSO: 2400/235

BRAZIL CONGRESS DELEGATION RECEIVED BY ALOIS INDRA

AU122104 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Sufficient Points of Contact Between the CSSR and Brazil"]

[Text] Prague--The delegation of Brazil's Congress, led by its chairman Jose Fragelli, on Monday [17 February] paid tribute to the memory of the Unknown Soldier. To the sounds of the funeral march and with military honors, the delegation laid a wreath at his tomb in the National Monument in Zizkov Hill in Prague.

The act of reverence in which the delegation was accompanied by Dalibor Hanes, CSSR Federal Assembly deputy chairman and chairman of the Chamber of Nations, concluded with the state anthems of the two countries.

The guests then inspected the National Monument and signed the guest book.

The Brazilian deputies were then received by Alois Indra, CSSR Federal Assembly chairman. The reception was attended by CSSR Federal Assembly deputy chairmen Jan Marko, Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, and Michal Zakovic; and by other representatives of our supreme body of representatives.

Manuel Antonio de Pimentel Brandao, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Brazil in the CSSR, was also present.

At the beginning of the friendly talk, Alois Indra briefed the guests on the results achieved in building socialism in Czechoslovakia during the past 40 years, and on the development of working initiative prior to the approaching 17th CPCZ Congress and the elections to legislative bodies. He also pointed out the main current tasks, above all the need to intensify the national economy, accelerate the utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in production practice, and enhance the citizens' participation in management and in the administration of society.

He then expounded the CSSR's principled stands on certain international political problems, at the same time stressing that our country is striving to consolidate peace and to resolve controversial issues by negotiations. He underscored the Soviet Union's principled peace policy and the significance of the comprehensive proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, the realization of which would rid our planet of nuclear arms in the immediate future. The resources made available in this way could be used to resolve mankind's dragged-out global problems. He further mentioned the situation in Europe, in Central America, and in other parts of the world.

The CSSR Federal Assembly chairman called the Czechoslovak-Brazilian relations traditionally constructive and friendly, relations with predominant economic cooperation. As shown by the recent contacts on ministerial level, as well as by the negotiations of the mutual economic commission, this cooperation can be developed further and more intensely. In conclusion, Alois Indra expressed the conviction that the delegation's visit to our country will contribute toward further strengthening contacts between Brazil and Czechoslovakia in all spheres.

Dalibor Hanes, chairman of the Chamber of Nations, expounded on the status and other tasks of the Federal Assembly to the Brazil deputies.

Jose Fragelli, chairman of Brazil's Congress, expressed thanks for the cordial reception accorded to the delegation's members in Czechoslovakia; and then spoke about the situation in his country where, after many years, a civilian government has taken over power. He also spoke about the preparations for elections to the new parliament, which should also work out a new constitution. He stated that Brazil now stands on the threshold of deep sociopolitical transformations; it is actively promoting the consolidation of peace, and supporting the nations' right to self-determination and the principle of resolving all conflicts via negotiations.

Even though we can have different opinions, he said, at the same time there exist sufficient points of contact between us, on the basis of which we can develop efficient, mutually advantageous cooperation. Good prerequisites exist for deepening it further, particularly in the economic sphere. Like our visit to Czechoslovakia, such cooperation significantly contributes toward mutual understanding and the strengthening of trust.

Other Brazilian senators also spoke in the discussion, dealing with the economic, financial, and other problems of their country. They also spoke against the U.S. plans for militarizing space, against meddling in the internal affairs of the Central American states, and against armed actions against Nicaragua. In this connection they supported the initiative of the Contadora countries.

In conclusion, the guests inspected the premises of the Federal Assembly and signed the guest book.

In the afternoon the Brazilian delegation was received by Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council.

In their talk--attended by deputy chairmen of the Czech National Council, Hmarie Jarosova, Zbynek Zalman, and Cestmir Adam--Josef Kempny stated that, despite differing social systems and the size of our countries, a bilateral willingness exists to develop political, economic, trade, and cultural contacts in the interests of the people of Czechoslovakia and of Brazil, as well as in the interests of a lasting peace. He then briefed the guests on the principles of the state's federal organization, on the position of the Czech National Council in our political system, and on its structure and tasks. He concentrated on the principles of the legislative, control, and initiatory activities of the Czech National Council, and on the preparation of plenary sessions and the committee agenda. In this he stressed the deputies' activities in their electorates, and the organization of group and individual polls.

Jose Fragelli, head of the Brazilian delegation, appraised the successes achieved by our country in building socialism and stated that a lot of our knowledge and experience could be used expediently in the Federal Republic of Brazil. This applies, for instance, to resolving the relationship of local and all-social interests in the activities of lower legislative bodies--a grave problem in Brazil. He underscored that both our countries can contribute to averting the threat of a nuclear war and to ensuring peace; and in this connection he assessed the new Soviet peace proposals positively.

The representatives of the Czech National Council then replied to the numerous questions of the Brazilian senators.

The same day Alois Indra gave a festive dinner in Prague in honor of the Brazilian delegation, led by Jose Fragelli.

It was attended by deputy chairmen of the CSSR Federal Assembly Jan Marko, Vaclav Davis, Dalibor Hanes, and Michal Zakovic; by deputy chairmen of the chambers of parliament Alois Hula and Vladimir Vedra; by Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier; by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; by Marie Jarosova, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council; and by other representatives of our political and public life.

Ambassador Manuel Antonio de Pimentel Brandao was also present.

The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 2400/235

RADIO, TELEVISION WORLD CONFERENCE ENDS

AU122131 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Feb 86 p 2

[CTK report: "The Conference of Radio and Television Unions Closed; International Cooperation in Broadcasts"]

[Text] Prague--The Fifth World Conference of International Radio and Television Unions which closed yesterday [23 February] in Prague was devoted to mutual international cooperation in the exchange of television and radio programs. The conference was attended by more than 170 representatives of nine international unions, which rally almost all radio and television stations in the world.

The organizer of this year's significant meeting of radio and television experts, which was held for the first time in the capital of a socialist country, was the OIRT (International Radio and Television Organization), which is based in Prague, together with Czechoslovak Television and Czechoslovak Radio.

From 18-23 February the participants in the Prague conference deliberated in four working commissions. As Achim Becker, OIRT Executive Council chairman, stated at yesterday's concluding press conference--at the beginning of which he thanked the CSSR government and the Prague citizens for their hospitable reception--the deliberations of experts from all over the world took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation.

The chairmen and raporteurs of the individual commissions then acquainted the journalists with the final agreements and recommendations for resolving the individual issues.

The radio commission dealt, inter alia, with the commercialization of sports events and with the constant increase in charges for broadcasting rights. The representatives of all nine international unions stressed their disapproval at the need to pay for broadcasting sports relays by radio; they agreed for a uniform course on this issue. One of the other steps in the dialogue bewteen radio and television stations and the organizers of sports competitions will be a joint letter of participants in the Prague conference to the International Olympic Committee chairman, in which he will be asked to help in resolving broadcasting rights.

Recordings of popular and folklore music from the individual countries, which all participating organizations will be mutually exchanging at least once a year, will also contribute to international culture exchange.

Problems connected with sports broadcasts were also discussed by members of the television commission, which primarily concentrated its attention on expanding the every day exchange of topical news reports. The education and expert training of television and radio staff in the developing countries was jointly discussed.

Other working discussions concerned legislative developments in the sphere of authors' rights; the protection of television organizations and of their broadcasts; digital relays and recordings of pictures; satellite transmissions; and other legal and technical problems.

A CTK reporter asked Gennadij Codr, OIRT secretary general, for a final appraisal of the Fifth World Conference of International Radio and Television Unions which was yesterday concluded in Prague.

Television and radio today are influencing not only public opinion, they are also responsible for establishing a favorable atmosphere for international cooperation. That is why cooperation between the radio and television unions, which rally the companies from all over the world, is both necessary and essential, he stated, among other things.

"The usefulness of conferences, which are held every 3 years and which are the foundation for further cooperation, lies primarily in the fact that the representatives of television and radio companies from practically all over the world can meet and jointly seek spheres in which cooperation is possible. Our conference, which has just ended, was the fifth in succession; but it was the first held in a socialist country. We have endeavored to create the most favorable atmosphere for its deliberations.

"Most delegates have come to Czechoslovakia for the first time; and for a number of them this was their very first visit to a socialist country. They came here with totally distorted notions about socialism; and what they saw here in Prague, the everyday reality of socialist Czechoslovakia, has affected many of them very strongly. The gold atmosphere has also influenced the very course taken by the conference deliberations."

CTK: Will the conclusions of the conference be specifically reflected in OIRT broadcasts?

Codr: The OIRT is one of the unions with the largest share in the international exchange of programs. And the conclusions of the conference are sure to be reflected in the work of its member organizations. In the first place, this will happen in the sphere of news reports. So far we have had a daily exchange with Eurovision, but we are also interested in expanding this exchange to other parts of the world. In the shortest time possible we would like to begin, at least experimentally, a daily television exchange of news reports with other unions.

We will already begin this exchange on an experimental basis with the ASBU union (Arab States Broadcasting Union) [expansion of acronym published in English] on 1 March.

Cooperation will also become closer in the sphere of sports broadcasts. Together with most unions, we will conduct negotiations, for instance, with FIFA (International Football Association) on conditions for buying broadcasting rights for further world championships after Mexico, that means for Rome in 1990, and so forth. By following a common course with regard to FIFA we want to achieve acceptable financial conditions, because FIFA's demands and those of other international federations and organizers of big international sports competitions are truly untenable, and exorbitantly high."

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CSO: 2400/235

GRASSROOTS VIEW OF PZPR PROGRAM

AU202113 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 12 Mar 86 p 15

[Interview with Janusz Garbacz, party lecturer in Ostrow Wielkopolski, by Leonarda Tykocka: "Discussing the PZPR Draft Program Uncompromising Attitudes Vis-a-Vis Distortions"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Tykocka] What kind of party meetings do you attend to discuss the PZPR draft program?

[Garbacz] So far I have attended eight meetings of the primary party organizations. One of them was attended by state administrative employees and the rest by workers of large industrial enterprises such as the rolling stock repair plant, the general construction enterprise in Ostrow, and so on. The first meeting I attended was organized for secretaries of plant committees and primary party organizations.

[Tykocka] You have been a lecturer of the PZPR voivodship committee for the past 25 years. What are the differences between the present precongress discussion and the previous ones? What is the mood of meetings?

[Garbacz] Briefly: Candor, frankness, objectivity, and uncompromising attitudes vis-a-vis wrongdoing and all kinds of distortions in the economy and in social ethics. The fact that party meetings continue to be attended by many nonparty people who air their views about the PZPR draft program also has its significance. The discussion is lively and committed. People are interested in the party program, analyze it, compare it with reality and feasibility, and occasionally criticize it.

[Tykocka] You participate primarily in the meetings held by workers communities. What about the views of Ostrow workers about the party program?

[Garbacz] The Ostrow workers class is dominated by first-generation workers, that is, by the people who are still attached to the villages and so have developed a special mentality. Before the war Ostrow was primarily a township of railroadmen. Today it is an industrial center, and the work force of the railroad repair plant has increased to over 5,000. The town numbers about 70,000 inhabitants, including some 35,000 workers, 11,000 of whom are commuters.

One can be surprised to notice at party meetings that workers from villages do not discuss farm production in any way because what interests them as town dwellers is to buy plentiful varieties of food at the lowest possible prices. On the other hand, their fathers and brothers farming in villages want just the opposite: to sell milk, meat, and vegetables as dearly as possible. If a farmer's son works in the Ursus plant or in some other plant turning out products for farming and the rural population, he may be told by his father rather unpleasant remarks about his work in industry in view of the fact that the workers continue to suffer from shortages of machines and products.

The young workers I have mentioned prefer to keep mum on the subject of agriculture until both sides realize that the community of interests of workers and peasants is based on honest efforts at their respective jobs and that it is only through such efforts that it is possible to produce enough industrial goods and enough food. This is what makes the role of the precongress discussion attended by an experienced lecturer so important: He is able to direct the thinking of participants toward their own share in implementing the party program.

[Tykocka] How do people evaluate the party program?

[Garbacz] People air general and detailed views, but most of them say that the party program is too extensive. They say that the party should formulate three or four main goals and leave the elaboration of them to the government. The size of the party program is swollen by the first chapter, which is a too extensive treatment of obvious issues. It is true that we have scored achievements in many areas of our life and that the enumeration of postwar successes has a meaning for those who remember prewar unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, and workers' slums, but the younger generation views these successes against the background of our present difficulties and responds with impatience.

In the circumstances it is natural that people show the greatest interest in the third chapter of the program on the goals and tasks of our socioeconomic development. However, they have aired much criticism in this regard as well. They are above all concerned that the party commits old errors by assuming too much responsibility for details and thus creating a plan instead of a party program. But it is the government that should be responsible for plans of housing construction, better living conditions, increased consumption, higher incomes, larger farm production, and so on.

These are my own impressions based on the first few precongress meetings. What is more valuable in this connection is that people discuss the party program with commitment and that nonparty people who attend our meetings share this commitment. This produces not only party but also civic and social views, and this is very significant.

/9365
CSO: 2600/339

SHEVARDNADZE INTERVIEW ON POLAND VISIT

LD192241 Warsaw PAP in English 2156 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 19--Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze, granted an interview to the Polish press agency PAP.

[Question] One of the most crucial problems of the world today is to liquidate indebtedness. In this connection Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski put forth the known proposal on the forum of the United Nations General Assembly. How does the Soviet Union evaluate this problem?

[Answer] I remember well the address made by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski from the rostrum of the United Nations. It was listened to and received with great interest.

His direct and clear-cut approach to the problem of foreign indebtedness of states was highly convergent with the opinions and stances of the majority of delegations, especially of the developing countries. The description of the existing situation by Comrade Jaruzelski as financial neocolonialism precisely presents the essence of the problem.

That is true, imperialism is incessantly seeking ways to retain its economic domination over individual countries. From a wicked plunder of nations the imperialist powers finance their military programs, sustain their economic prosperity.

Comrade Jaruzelski was quite right when he reduced the problems of the development and of indebtedness to a common denominator.

As a result of the arms race unleashed by imperialism, the process of pauperization of states and nations is growing. The following data were quoted at our congress: There is a direct link between the thousand billion indebtedness of the developing countries and more than 1,000 billion rise in military spendings in the U.S. Over 200,000 million dollars are squeezed every year out of the developing countries. And the U.S. military budget has practically equaled this sum in recent years.

The channeling of means from the sphere of military production to the peaceful economy, a transfer of means released from the military sphere in order to allocate them for civil development would make it possible to solve all the principal economic and social problems of the Third World, a world in which the number of the starving people may grow to reach the 1,000 million mark by the end of this century, in which it is difficult for half of the infants to live to be 1 year, in which only every third child is vaccinated against killer infectious diseases.

But is it so that only the developing countries are at stake? In Western Europe, which boasts of high living standards, a reduction of military budgets would bring a saving to the tune of some 300,000 million dollars.

We hold the view that one should seek a solution also to these problems through a discontinuation of the arms race, through disarmament, a radical restructuring of the international economic relations on the basis of justice and equal-footing. We attach particular importance in this context to the promotion of the concept of international economic security--an integral part of the universal system of international security, submitted at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union, as it was put by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, comes out in favor of convening a world congress on this issue.

In this sense, the stances by the Soviet Union and by the Polish People's Republic follow in the same current.

[LD192325] [Question] Comrade minister, how do you assess the outcome of your current visit to Poland and what are, in your view, the main directions of developing relations between our two countries?

[Answer] Our visit was passing in an especially warm and cordial atmosphere. During the talk with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and in the talks with my counterpart Minister Marian Orzechowski which were a continuation of the dialogue initiated in Moscow in December 1985, we discussed a very broad scope of issues and problems. They were examined in the spirit of principal decisions made during the recent meeting in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

We have all reasons for satisfaction with the work we have done. Our cooperation is being expanded, enriched, and deepened. This is being realized on the basis of equality, respect for mutual experiences. Mutual assistance is based on reciprocal--I would say--on vital interest in the successes of socialist development of our countries. The better off you are, the more accomplishments you score in the economy, in social and cultural development, the better your friends from the countries of socialism feel. And the other way around--their achievements are your assets.

Poland's alliance with the USSR and also with other countries of the community is a safeguard of national sovereignty and independence, of a strong and developing Poland.

This is where we see a principal characteristic, a principal feature of mutual relations of socialist countries.

As for the main directions of the development of relations between Poland and the USSR, they were shaped long ago. They are defined by the unity of the sociopolitical system in our countries, the unity of our world outlook. This will continue to be a cooperation in the international arena in the struggle for peace, against the nuclear threat and danger of war, for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation of all countries.

We were highly impressed by the preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress which will undoubtedly have a great influence on the course of socialism building in Poland.

Comrade Jaruzelski has presented to us an impressive panorama of preparations by the party and the country for this crucial forum of Polish communists.

We, Soviet communists, wish it much success.

Apart from the official results of the visit, written down in the documents, there are also others. I am for the first time in Warsaw. We are impressed by the honest signs of cordiality, shown to us by various [Warsaw inhabitants] in the streets and squares of this heroic city. I was very interested in getting acquainted with the life of Warsaw and of the great citizens of the fraternal country. I was deeply moved while visiting sites sacred to our nations--the monuments of brotherhood in arms of Soviet and Polish soldiers who had sacrificed their lives for freedom and independence of the homeland.

What is impressive is the protection of historic monuments, the great mastery of the reconstruction of the monuments of history and culture.

During these spring days we saw a generous sun in the Polish art. We are proud to have such friends and to erect together the great building of the Soviet-Polish friendship.

I would like to cordially thank the PUWP Central Committee, the Polish Government and personally Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski for his attention and hospitality.

I would like to convey most cordial greetings and best wishes to the residents of beautiful Warsaw and to all the citizens of fraternal Poland.

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CSO: 2600/339

JARUZELSKI MEETS STEEL PLANT WORKERS

LD272013 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Mar 86

[No video available]

[Text] The campaign preceding the 10th PZPR Congress is in progress. Individual discussions with party members are being conducted within basic party organizations. Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in such discussions at the Warsaw steel plant today. Other participants were: Stefan Jablonski, a merited steelworker who, after leaving the Silesian Batory steel plant for the Warsaw steel plant--which was being founded at the time--was promoted to the position of foreman following a period of a dozen or so years as a worker; Ryszard Opara, an electrician with highly valued qualifications; Kazimierz Miezejewski, an experienced foreman; Anatoliusz Derucki, who held a number of positions in a dozen or so years of exemplary work before becoming a foreman more than 5 years ago; and Ryszard Klysz, a fitter and member of the former Solidarity, whose friends chose him for the current leadership of the plant's youth organization. The exchange of views, which lasted many hours, was characterized by complete openness and great honesty. Wojciech Jaruzelski, together with members of the executives of basic party organizations, gave his views on the assessments and opinions expressed. He thanked the interlocutors for the many valuable reflections and proposals, which will be utilized in preparations for the 10th congress. One of the threads of pre-congress discussions and talks conducted within the party concerns economic affairs-thrift, work organization, advanced technological solutions, and export.

/9365
CSO: 2600/339

BRIEFS

CZYREK, GDR LEADER MEET--Jozef Czyrek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Ernst Mecklemburg in the PZPR Central Committee building. Roman Malinowski took part in the meeting. Horst Neubauer, the ambassador of the GDR was present. The leaders of the GDR Peasant Party and the United Peasant Party signed a new structural program of cooperation until 1990 and approved a protocol for this year. The documents concern, among other things, an exchange of experience in agriculture, press contacts, and the intensification of information exchange. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86] /9365

WORKER ATTITUDES EXAMINED--Last year the voivodship party control commissions examined 1,172 cases concerning improper attitudes on the part of party members. Appropriate party sanctions were levied on the guilty parties. At today's meeting of the party Central Control Commission Presidium an improvement in the standard of the adjudicating activity of the Voivodship Commissions last year was ascertained. A draft report on the activity of the party Central Control Commission after the Ninth Special PZPR Congress, which will be submitted for final acceptance at the next commission plenum and subsequently presented to the delegates to the 10th party congress, was also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Mar 86] /9365

CSO: 2600/339

GENERAL DISCUSSES PARTY ELECTIONS, MEMBERSHIP

AU031529 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 86 p 4

[Report by Dj. Martinovic]

[Excerpts] There are 4 more months until the 13th LCY Congress. How are the communists in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] preparing for the forthcoming LCY Congress, whom are they electing and how many candidates are they proposing for the party leaderships, what are the reasons that even some people in uniform (and when they take it off) are returning their party cards, and how are the army party ranks being rejuvenated?

VECERNJE NOVOSTI interviewed Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the YPA, about these questions, and we carry most of that interview.

The president of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the YPA frankly presented very full data showing that on the average, up to three times as many candidates as have to be elected to party leaderships in the army have been registered as possible candidates. The experiences with more candidates in the YPA has been assessed as positive. Those who will not be elected to full-time party functions will remain on military duty in their units, and the fact that they were put on the lists of candidates is considered a recognition of their overall work in the LC.

The number of communists in the army is changing so to speak from day to day, which is particularly characteristic of the past few years.

The causes of this situation lie above all in the new Law on Service in the YPA which has come into force and which provides that youths of 18 and 19 come to perform military service, and they include only 4.5 percent LCY members, General Juvicic added. According to last year's data, the LCY Organization in the YPA numbers about 93,000 members. Admitting members to the CY constitutes a considerable part of the overall activities of our party organization. Because of the changes in the composition of soldiers who constitute 90 percent of the admissions basis, the number of newly admitted is constantly decreasing. Thus, for instance, 28,000 were admitted in 1980, and only 12,400 new members 4 years later. Among other categories, the number of newly admitted members is fairly even, and among civilians employed in the YPA and cadets, it is increasing slightly.

The army party ranks also change because of expulsions from the LC and because of resignations. Our interview is frank and presents facts in this respect, too. One-half of those expelled from the LC, Jovicic said, are from the regular personnel, but the number of soldiers expelled from the LCY was reduced from 38 percent in 1980 to 20 percent in 1984. The causes that are most frequently mentioned are "irresponsible behavior," "violating the respect [word indistinct] to an LC member," and "passivity in carrying out the obligations of an LC member." The most frequent reasons for members returning their party cards are some unresolved personal status questions such as position, rank, an apartment, and others.

We remind General Jovicic of tales that a number of officers hand in their party cards when they take off their uniforms and retire.

We have no exact data on how many retired military officers returned their party cards and became passive, because they have left the LCY organization in the YPA, General Jovicic says. However, according to what we know, we are very satisfied with the political beliefs and activities of retired officers.

General Jovicic said that the criteria for the admission of young people to the LCY in the YPA need not be changed. He admits that after the 13th LCY Central Committee session it was requested that the criteria be heightened everywhere, including the YPA, but this was unnecessary in the army because they have always been "high" there.

We come to the paradox that the prestige of the army is constantly increasing, unemployment of young people is on the increase, but the interest (in some communities) in YPA schools is decreasing.

It is a fact that applications by candidates to military schools were decreasing all through 1981, General Jovicic said. Since then this trend has not only been stopped but has been reversed. The applications by candidates in 1985 increased as much as 60 percent in comparison with 1981. As regards the representation of the republics and provinces and national representation among candidates, the situation is also somewhat more favorable than it used to be, although the differences are still significant, especially regarding Croatia, Slovenia, and Kosovo. Despite the fact that the prestige of the army in society is very high, one must bear in mind that the military calling is very difficult. Officers must serve in garrisons all over the country, their working days is almost unlimited, and much time is spent in the field.

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CSO: 2800/201

POLITICS **YUGOSLAVIA**

VATICAN REPORTS BISHOP'S PROTESTS OVER ATTACKS

Crude, False, Claims Cited

LD062312 Vatican City International Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Kotor Bishop Ivo Gugic has officially and publicly spoken about some unjust attacks and acts against the church in his bishopric. On 15 February Bishop Gugic sent a statement to the municipal commission for religious questions and the republican commission for relations with religious communities of the Montenagrin Executive Council in Totograd, and also to the Bishops Conference of Yugoslavia in Zagreb, the Metropolitan Bishops' Conference in Split, the mission of the Holy See in Belgrade and civilian and church organs of public information media in Titograd, Belgrade and Zagreb. Bishop Gugic's statement refers to the latest attacks in political bodies of Tivat, as well as to daily press commentaries which appeared in this connection. Bishop Gugic says:

Articles carry crude and false claims about the activity of the priests of the Kotor Bishopric on the territory of the Tivat municipality. I wish to stress above all that the so-called last summer's incident on the island of Sveta Gospa od Milosti near Tivat was given a provisional legal judgment as early as 8 October 1985 by a Montenengrin Supreme Court verdict, which declared null and void the verdicts by municipal and public magistrates against Franjo Ereis and Mate Vlahovic. They have been up to now and are both legally and morally correct and unconvicted citizens of this country and as honest members of the Society of Jesus, enjoy the complete confidence of the Kotor Bishopric. The entire malicious campaign in political bodies and mass media was based on false and unconfirmed facts, crude assessements and malicious interpretations, thus seriously harming the personality and dignity not only of the accused but the dignity of this bishopric, and also of the Roman Catholic Church as a whole. All our sincere efforts to halt this hasty campaign have not only failed to attract attention, but also, the Tivat League of Communists Municipal Committee continues to create a political case out of an annulled sentence, says Bishop Ivo Gugic in his statement addressed to various social organs and church bodies.

Complaint Against Authorities

LD072307 Vatican City International Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] As we announced yesterday, the Kotor Bishop, Ivo Gugic, sent a statement to the competent social organs, a copy of which was also sent to various church institutions, in connection with the unjust proceedings against church officials and believers in the Kotor Bishopric. In his statement, Bishop Gugic emphasizes that the Supreme Court of Montenegro, as early as 8 October, quashed the sentence imposed by the lower courts on two Croatian Jesuits and that impermissible political manipulation is still being applied in connection with the completely quashed sentences.

Talking afterwards about this trial and about the fact that the committee in Tivat declares that catholic priests have strengthened their activity in carrying out their regular religious duties and warns about the need for action to reduce such enthusiasm on the part of our priests, Bishop Gugic continues: This sincerely frightens us because we see no legal way that these counteractions may be carried out. We are no less frightened by the concern of the Tivat municipal committee because of the attendance of young people at church, concern because of their stated zeal in liturgical chanting, reading the religious press and taking of courses in religious instruction. Surely these are the guaranteed rights and freedoms of all believers, old and young, rights which are guaranteed in the constitution, the law and a protocol between the government of the SFRY and the Holy See, signed international documents and the often stressed political platform--in a word, everything that makes our country recognized as democratic and humanitarian.

And now this is bothering someone in Tivat, says Bishop Gugic, who continues: Why should anyone be worried about a believer feeling himself or herself to be a believer and this in a way which is allowed? We completely agree with the municipal committee of the Tivat LC that the abuse of religion for political purposes is dangerous and that it must be overcome, but we hope that it is no less important to stress that the abuse of politics for antireligious purposes is equally dangerous because it leads to the forced politicization of religion and religious deeds and activities and this is a long way from what the church and our sociopolitical community want, says the Kotor Bishop, Gugic.

In his statement he goes on to mention the [word indistinct] of the church because the church by itself renovated its buildings which were damaged in the 1979 earthquake, with the necessary construction permit, whereas the social community itself did virtually nothing in order to repair and preserve the same buildings.

The above statement of the Kotor Bishop, Ivo Gugic, is published in the latest edition of GLAS KONCILA [word indistinct] of 9 March on the whole of the third page.

/9274
CSO: 2800/201

MAN SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

LD071845 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tuzla, 7 Mar (TANJUG)--The council of the district court in Tuzla, presided over by Judge Tomislav Ljubic, has sentenced Marko Sokcevic, 23, from Orlovo Polje near Gradacac, to 3 years and 10 months imprisonment for hostile propaganda and the harming of the prestige of the SFRY.

Marko Sokcevic has maintained contact with hostile emigrants from September 1983 to December last year when he was detained. In this period in Munich as was proved at the court, Sokcevic came in direct contact with members of the Ustasha emigrants belonging to the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood, one of whose members is the well-known extremist and terrorist Ljubomir Dragoje.

After contacting Dragoje, Sokcevic accepted an offer to carry out hostile activities in Yugoslavia and distribute hostile leaflets for a reward of Dm 500. According to an agreement with the emigrants in the FRG he, along with several other collaborators, was supposed to commit sabotage on railway stations in our country, on passenger trains, pipelines and religious and other objectives. He also tried to involve some of his acquaintances in his activities, but they refused.

/9274
CSO: 2800/201

POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

MAN SENTENCED FOR ANTI-SFRY ACTS--Vranje, 21 Mar (TANJUG)--The Council of Five Judges of Vranje District Court today sentenced Zumberi Sacip, 36, from the village of Breznice near Bujanovac, to 6 years in prison for the criminal act of counterrevolutionary threats against Yugoslavia's social system. Explaining the verdict the presiding judge said that while living in Switzerland Zumberi Sacip organized and took part in anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Basel, Geneva and Zurich and was a member of the "Preparimi" [Progress] cultural society which was engaged in anti-Yugoslav propaganda from the positions of greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 21 Mar 86 LD] /9274

SENTENCES FOR DAMAGING COUNTRY'S REPUTATION--Tuzla, 21 Mar (TANJUG)--The Council of the Tuzla District Court today sentenced Obren Jobic, retired arts teacher from Zvornik, to 5 and 1/2 years and Jovan Nikolic, dental technician, also from Zvornik, to 5 years in prison for crimes which fall under Articles 133 and 157 of the SFRY Criminal Law, i.e., calling for the destruction of the brotherhood and unity and quality of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities; malicious presentation of the socio-political and economic situation in the country; and offending and damaging the reputation of the SFRY, its top leadership and the personality and work of Comrade Tito. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 21 Mar 86 LD] /9274

ALBANIAN SEPARATISTS SENTENCED IN MACEDONIA--Bitola, 19 Mar (TANJUG)--The district court in Bitola, Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, today sentenced a five-member group of Albanian separatists to prison terms for associating for the purpose of hostile activity. Tahir Hani, 25, was sentenced to 13 years, Gzim Kaleciwn, 24, to seven years, Mirsim Helmani, 25, to six years, Garip Kabi, 22, to five years and Sulejman Kami, 25,tto three years in prison. The court found that the defendants' chauvinist and separatist activity was aimed at falsely presenting the position of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and changing the country's federal system by force. Their objective was a "Republic of Kosovo" enlarged with parts of the republics of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro, which would then secede to Albania. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 19 Mar 86 LD] /9274

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END

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16 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report

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JPRS-EER-86-059

16 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

ROMANIA

New Technologies for Increasing Agricultural Products
(Mihaella Manoilescu; HORTICULTURA, Oct 85) 1

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

Waste of Power, Raw Materials, Economic Weaknesses Examined
(Delcho Atupov; POGLED, 11 Nov 85) 4

POLAND

East-West Trade Deals Reported
(RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, Nos 11-12, 17-18, various dates) 15

January Report 15
February Report 16

Failing Metalworks Plant Faces Merger on Bankruptcy
(Andrzej Zmuda; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 14 Feb 86) 18

Wozniak Interviewed on Attitudes Toward Reform
(Marian Wozniak Interview; ZYCIE WARZAWY, 22-23 Mar 86) 23

Economic Situation Debated in Catholic Press
(Stefan Malecki-Tepicht; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY,
No 6, 9 Feb 86) 25

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Intensive Political Work in Armed Forces Urged
(NARODNA ARMIYA, 21 Jan 86) 28

Border Guards, Military Recruits Give Oath of Allegiance
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Nov) 32

Report on Graduation of State Security Recruits
(NARODEN STRAZH, 9 Oct 85) 34

Agence France Presse Accused of Disinformation
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Nov 85) 36

Editorial Criticizes Lax Discipline in Schools
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 9 Nov 85) 37

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Party's Social Policies Reviewed
(Miloslav Boda; NOVA MYSL, No 2, 1985) 40

Government Reemphasizes Document Against Social Evils
(RUDE PRAVO, 12 Feb 86) 47

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Toxic Waste Dump Seen as Ecological Time Bomb
(DER SPIEGEL, No 8, 17 Feb 86) 49

POLAND

Increased Soviet-Polish Cultural Cooperation
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 6 Feb 86) 53

Government Personnel Changes Examined, Praised
(Witold Pawlowski; POLITYKA, No 47, 23 Nov 85) 55

Bednarski on Party Believers
(Henryk Bednarski; POLITYKA, 18 Jan 86) 58

Warsaw Committee Secretariat Meets With Press Editors
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Feb 86) 59

Pre-Congress Draft Program Discussions
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 14 Feb 86; TRYBUNA LUDU, 14, 15-16 Feb 86) 60

Factory Aktivs, Bednarski Meet 60
Slask Military Unit Honors Upcoming Congress 61
Warsaw Aktivs Discuss Program Draft 61

PZPR Activities, Meetings
(Various sources, various dates) 64

Lorance on Ideological Awareness, W. Lorance Interview 64
Elblag Party Control Plenum 70
Cadre Policy Conference 70
CC Cultural Division on Books 71
Party Writers Meet 72
CC Lecturers Discuss Election Results 72
Provincial Party School Directors Meet 73
Provincial Economic Secretaries Meet 73
CC Discussion on Arts, Art Schools 73
Katowice, Czech Party School Contacts 74

Voivodship Committee Plenums
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates) 75

Siedlce Plenum on Rural Problems, by Halina Dowda 75
Slupsk Views Socialist Education Issue, by Ludwik Loos 76
Gdansk on Thrift, Anti-Inflation Measures, by Zbigniew Wrobel 77
Bialystok Views Higher Production Figures, by Alicja Zagorska 78
Educational Issues Examined in Poznan, by Henryk Heller 78
Tarnobrzeg Sees Increased Party Numbers, by Stanislaw Szlezak 79
ZSL-PZPR Plenum on Resolution Implementations, by Czeslaw Kubasik 80
Tarnow Focuses on Ideological Goals, by Jolanta Zajac 80

Gdansk Aktivs Combat Social Pathology
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 15-16 Feb 86) 82

Veteran Delegate Favors More Aggressive Sejm
(Wojciech Zukrowski Interview; RADAR, No 37, 12 Sep 85) 84

Sejm Socio-Economic Council Purpose Described
(Lech Kisielewski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 3 Dec 85) 86

Warsaw PZPR Committee Meets With Arts Representatives
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 14 Feb 86) 89

Higher Education Law Explained
(PAP, 24 Mar 86) 90

CC Youth Commission Holds Traveling Session
(Bohdana Gajdeczkowa; TRYBUNA LUDU, 21 Feb 86) 91

Briefs

Politburo on Health, Social Issues 92
Porebski, Delegation in Prague 92
Prosecutor General Preventive Measures 92
Solidarity With Libya Declared 93

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

Developments in Nonferrous Metallurgy, Inorganic Chemistry
(Pompilia Dumitrescu; REVISTA DE CHIMIE, Dec 85) 94

Activity of Scientific Research, Technical-Engineering Institute
(Liviu Jovmir; CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI, No 9, Sep 85) 97

First National Symposium on Ultrapure Materials
(Doina Barbos; REVISTA DE CHIMIE, Dec 85) 99

SOCIOLOCY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Statistics on Environment Treated as State Secret
(Dieter Thierbach; DIE WELT, 7 Feb 86) 102

New Housing Not Available on Time
(Miroslav Hlavac; RUDE PRAVO, 13 Feb 86) 104

NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Bucharest HORTICULTURA in Romanian Vol 34 Oct 85 p 6-7

[Article by Engr. Mihaella Manoilescu, Research and Design Institute for the Utilization and Industrialization of Vegetables and Fruit]

[Text] Prominent among the decisive factors for increasing labor productivity in interdependence, within the industry for processing vegetables and fruit, is technological progress, that involves both advances in technological processing and improvement of the product.

Technical progress assures, in addition to transformation of raw materials into useful products, also reduction of expenses involved in transportation and the work force, cutting down of energy use levels, and also the elimination of time waste in the production process.

Surveys conducted in enterprises for the production and industrialization of vegetables and fruit show that integration of technological advances accounts for about 50 percent of all measures to increase labor productivity.

The measures for technological advancement may be grouped as follows:

1. Expansion and use of existing mechanization on an overall scale in production;

2. Introduction of new mechanization facilities;

3. Introduction of new automation and expansion of existing automation;

4. Refinement of production technologies and integration of new technologies.

1. Expansion and use of existing mechanization on an overall scale in production needs to aim at expanding mechanization in preliminary preparation of the raw material, as for instance, mechanical sorting of cucumbers by sizing, thermochemical peeling of vegetables and fruit, and the like. Further, it is necessary

to expand the use of high-capacity machines, already existing in some units, for preliminary processing of beans. For example, the high-capacity bean tip cutting machines assure a productivity of 1.5 t/h, versus 0.225 t for the machines that are part of the equipment. These are coupled with machines for debunching, washing and chopping beans.

Under the current conditions, when there is a shortage of work force, expansion of mechanization in preliminary processing of raw materials is of major importance.

In the sections for sterilized preserves, the machines for seaming containers are key factors. The use on an overall scale of machines with six seaming heads, instead of one seaming head, as the ones being used now, eliminates the utilization of extra machines, that are not located in continuous flow, especially at the peak of the season.

Research conducted in the storehouse of finished products of the Enterprise for the Production and Industrialization of Vegetables and Fruit shows that in the preparation of products for dispatch there is a low productivity because the operations involve a very large amount of manpower, reaching, in the case of their mechanized performance, 30 percent of all direct manpower per product.

The achievement of specific lines composed of machines for washing and drying containers, machines for labelling, palletizing or for placing the products in packaging of various forms, types and sizes, will lead to a major increase in labor productivity and significant savings of materials.

2. Introduction of new mechanization facilities, respectively of new machines and installations, will be instrumental in modernizing technologies, creating the possibility for obtaining a production increase in the time unit. In this context we point out: machines for preparing bell peppers for processing (removal of the seed center and halving or quartering); machines for removal of the eggplant stem and slicing, and so forth. The introduction of these machines cuts the work time needed in the case of manual sorting and also reduces the number of handlings, respectively the work force, permitting its utilization on production farms, in harvesting activities.

3. Introduction of new automation and expansion of existing automation also contribute to increase labor productivity, through integration of:

a. Automatic control of the dry substance, by production of electronic refractometers at home;

b. Automatic control of blanching temperatures;

c. Automatic devices for interruption of electric motors, when idling;

d. Automation at thermal power stations, for regulation of fuel use;

e. Automation of recording parameters in sterilization.

4. Refinement of production technologies and introduction of new technologies must result in saving fuel and in reducing imports, also focusing on reducing manpower.

In the context of this measure of technological advancement emphasis will be placed on:

a. Development of technologies for reducing energy use and recovering energy from warm waters that result from production processes;

b. Development of technologies for turning out concentrated products macerated from native plants, that would contribute to reducing imports of raw materials;

c. Development of technologies that would result in production of internationally competitive items;

d. Development of technologies for better using by-products, that would ensure increase in efficiency, respectively reduction of use of labor per ton of finished products;

e. Development of technologies for producing items with a high nutritional value, that can be consumed as such.

11710
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ECONOMY BULGARIA

WASTE OF POWER, RAW MATERIALS, ECONOMIC WEAKNESSES EXAMINED

Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian 11 Nov 85 pp 1, 13, 14

[Article by Delcho Atupov: "Now and Not Tomorrow!"]

[Text] The great industrial potential of Bulgaria is the basis for a further rise if it is used most efficiently. There are difficulties with an actual abundance of electric power. The clash between extensive and intensive ideas and actions.

Thriftiness and the most efficient use of national wealth are a strategic trend in our development. Along this path stand complex questions requiring an immediate solution. The present article as a point of departure for debate proposes certain solutions.

Our economy to the greatest degree is open to the world. And since we do not possess enough of our own raw material and energy resources, we are forced to satisfy more than 70 percent of our requirements by overseas imports. Thus the raw material and energy crisis and the constant trend toward higher prices in the world cannot help but be reflected to one degree or another on our development.

But the national economy over the years has acquired gigantic reserves and at present actually possesses surpluses, regardless of the impact of the world crisis. And for precisely this reason there has been a clash between the old extensive notions which continue to dominate in the mind (and also actions) of many scientists, specialists and leaders and the new.

For example, let us take power supply.

The hydropower plants which produce the most valuable, peak energy virtually do not operate because the reservoirs do not have any water. The reason? The several dry years running. To these factors we must add that after the first difficulties in power supply, instead of utilizing electricity more thriftily and efficiently, the hydropower plants began to be used in the nonpeak hours in order to "salvage the situation." This was continued when the water level in the reservoirs was dropping sharply. Instead of limiting the action of the hydropower plants proportionally to the declining influx of water.

The thermal power plants, as a whole, in comparison with the other advanced countries, consume more calories in fuel units for producing 1 kw hour of electric power. Larger quantities of power are consumed for internal needs. There are greater losses also in transmitting it over the power transmission lines. Due to violations in the operating conditions, including the intolerable shutting down of the furnaces, poor quality maintenance and repair and a shortage of skilled manpower, emergencies have grown more frequent.

However, due to the heroic efforts of many power workers and the full loading of existing capacity, along with increased imports from the USSR, this year we possess a total of around 48 billion kw hours of electric power. And this, as any person could reckon, divided by 6 million persons equals 5,300 kw hours per person.

Five thousand three hundred kw hours per person! This is more than in the USSR and CSSR, more than France, almost 2-fold more than Hungary and Italy which produce a little more than 3,000 kw hours of electric power per capita. (In 1984, Bulgaria had 5,250 kw hours, the USSR 5,115 kw hours, the CSSR 5,105 kw hours and Hungary 3,260 kw hours of power per person.) Here the compared countries, without exception, have a more developed economy than ours and produce more aggregate social product and national income on a per capita basis.

Socialist Bulgaria in fraternal collaboration with the Soviet Union has created and presently possesses a powerful energy base which ranks the nation among the first in the world. But at present the question of questions is one of its efficient use. We consume 1.5-2-fold and for certain types of production up to 5-6-fold more electric power per unit of product than the other advanced countries. The consumption standards which have gradually become inflated over the years, the planning indicators and limits which, as strange as it may seem, continue to be considered even now by many as "realistic" and almost "scientifically sound" and the thus legitimized waste in the economy are one of the main reasons for the arising energy difficulties. Here precisely is a major problem.

Among the First in the World

The situation is analogous with the problems of material expenditures. On the one hand, we possess large amounts, often more than certain of the most advanced countries, and on the other, these amounts are not sufficient and we encounter difficulties.

In terms of the per capita output of ferrous metals, for example, we are already ahead of such developed countries as Great Britain, France and the United States.... The picture is approximate also in the output of nonferrous metals, in the production of certain types of machinery, chemical products, cement, grain and meat, tobacco and grapes and so forth. And if we speak of difficulties, the reason lies not at all in the shortage of raw products and materials but again in their inefficient consumption.

Let us divide the raw products and materials which arrive at an enterprise into two parts: the first part remains incorporated in the fabric of the finished article and the second part is thrown out as a production waste.

In the first part, in the finished product, we usually include much more material than is included in similar articles produced in other advanced countries. This applies both to machinery and equipment, to housing and industrial buildings, to furniture, textiles and footwear and so forth.

The reason is not so much in the relatively lower quality of our raw products and materials as it is one of the nonutilization of their properties so that the article does not have any surplus or "nonworking" material. This is repeated both with out own raw products and materials as well as the imported ones about which it cannot be said that they are poor-quality.

A vivid example of such wastefulness even in the phase of research, designing and development is hydraulic engineering construction. In the age of the scientific and technical revolution which in front of our very eyes is transforming the world in a dizzying manner, our hydroconstruction designers continue to create only gravity dam walls which are much more material intensive and almost as much more expensive, and are built three or four times more slowly than the progressive dome-shaped designs which have recently become known in world practice and where there is no excess weight. In this regard the hydroconstruction designers have still not left the 17th Century when Newton discovered the law of gravity. In the interests of truth we should add that far before Newton, and unknown to him, in the earliest periods of human civilization people intuitively considered this law in building reservoirs.

The second part of the raw products and materials, that which is discarded as production wastes in their processing in production, is much more than is thrown away in other countries.

The proof?

Again let us take metals. In the processing of ferrous and nonferrous rolled products, for example, in machine building, a significant amount of these metals are thrown out as production wastes while in the most industrially developed countries this amount, I would say, is almost insignificant.

In laying out dynamo sheets in the electrical engineering industry, from 2 to 12 percent is discarded in other countries while at our enterprises much larger amounts are discarded as cuttings and "undersize" pieces.

The same is true with the extra-expensive, imported, alloyed (tool) steels which in other countries are used without any waste, while impressive amounts of them are converted to unusable production wastes.

What happens with metals is repeated under different guises with virtually all raw products and materials. As a total within the entire national economy at present each year more than 120 million tons of production wastes are discarded. Thus, on the one hand, we deprive ourselves of the real opportunity of producing an additional collosal amount of necessary and valuable products for the domestic market and for exports and, on the other, we pollute evermore seriously the waters, soil and air, the biosphere in which we live and destroy the ecological equilibrium in mother Bulgaria.

How does this aristocratism in designing or in the wasting of production wastes in production reflect on the national economy?

If a machine of our weighs 1,500 kg and in producing it we have discarded another 40 percent in production wastes, or 600 kg, in all we would consume a total of 2,100 kg of metal for it. The same machine produced in other advanced countries weighs 1,000 kg and the production wastes are 10 percent, or another 100 kg, making a total of 1,100 kg of expended metals. As can be seen, a difference of 2-fold is obtained in the total metal consumption for producing the same machine. To this difference, naturally, we must add, respectively, the greater consumption of fuel and electric power, the equipment and labor for processing and transporting the metals prior to the obtaining of the finished machine.

An Award Instead of Punishment

For this machine a price is set by adding up all the calculated expenditures in production plus a suitable profit and this is the mass practice in price setting, as unsound as it is. And it will be sold on the domestic market with the corresponding profit. Hence everything will be in order and the producer will be remunerated.

However, this is not the case on the international market. Because the foreign consumer is not at all concerned with what expenditures are included in its costs, what the profitability is and how the price is set. He is only interested in the quality, the consumer value and the effect from operating the product.

At the same time, a light machine of a foreign producer which costs it far less is sold at a higher price than ours. Because a reduction in the intrinsic weight of the product as a rule also means an improvement in its quality and consumer value. A light battery-operated or internal combustion engine plant truck, for example, uses less fuel in operation in order to drive its own weight and naturally will be preferred and purchased at a higher price, regardless of its lower production cost.

Crosstrends

In today's world, permanent trends can be observed which we cannot help but consider.

The first -- regardless of certain fluctuations -- is that the prices of raw products and materials, fuel and energy are constantly rising more rapidly than the price of manpower is growing. From this the conclusion immediately follows that anyone who is figuring costs will focus attention on the more efficient use of the material and energy resources.

The second trend which derives from the first and has been further strengthened by the unlimited practical opportunities of the scientific-technical revolution for abrupt qualitative changes in production is that the share of material-energy expenditures in a unit of national income is constantly declining. In the more advanced countries over the last 2 decades national income has risen with a simultaneous drop in material-energy expenditures and as a total these expenditures have declined around 2-fold per unit of national income.

For this reason we cannot help but be concerned by the reverse trend which has been observed, that is, for the share of material and energy expenditures to grow for every lev of national income and for the consumption of more material and energy resources per unit of national income in comparison with the recent past.

This question was raised recently with great acuteness by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at a meeting held recently in the Universiad Hall. With the same material and energy resources other countries produce 2- or 3-fold more product. Logically the main question arises: why is this so after our party has long set out to achieve ubiquitous intensification of social production by accelerated scientific and technical progress and improving the quality of labor and the product and has worked out and adopted a new general strategy for this purpose?

In the range of reasons which provide an answer to this question, standing in first place is the imperfection of the economic mechanism and its application in practice.

Let us begin with the simplest thing. When in the weight of a finished article one includes all the material and more equipment, fuel and energy are consumed for its manufacturing, all the expenditures are included in the costing and hence in the price. With the same profitability a greater profit is provided in comparison with a lighter product. In the same manner extravagance is encouraged.

The same thing is repeated fully with an increased volume of production wastes which (as great as they may be) are completely incorporated in the costing, they inflate costs to the breaking point and finally...are included in the price and bring proportionately a larger share of profit for the producers.

And the total amount of profit, as everyone knows, directly determines both the final residual amount and the wages as well as the other means for individual and collective consumption.

Saving What Is Wasted

Obviously, with such a situation each person must more effectively utilize the material and energy resources and all incentives for encouraging thriftiness in one way or another will not produce particularly practical results and have a lasting character if the collectives are seriously concerned with disclosing reserves and economizing and their accomplishments are included in the plan indicators of following years.

Up to now there has not been a single case where the price (and profit) of a product has been reduced when the intrinsic weight of this product includes surplus "nonworking" materials and large amounts of production wastes have been discarded. Rather the reverse is true.

For this reason, for example, the plants of the electrical engineering industry, almost without exception, cut their pieces from an entire sheet of dynamo iron, without considering that small pieces at one plant could be obtained from large cuttings from another. Because both the large and largest cuttings have already been included completely in the product costs of the first plant and no one has plans to use them further. Because it is much more advantageous to cut entire sheets of steel.

The same mechanism does not make it possible to find a correct answer to the question of surplus nighttime energy at our thermal power plants, including the nuclear one at Kozloduy. At present, the power system is not sufficiently efficient with a large gap between the peak and low loads reaching a difference of 30 percent, while in the most advanced countries this gap extends to a 10 percent difference.

Nighttime energy is a world problem and a solution to it is being sought in three main areas: building pumped storage hydropower plants [PAVETs] which with nighttime power from the TETs return the used waters for reuse, in actually converting the surplus power to the peak with an enormous effect; building duplicate capacity in industry which is operated only at night and is shut down during the day; introducing relatively much lower prices for nighttime electric power in order to interest all consumers in using it.

A start has already been made in building the PAVETs. The new Chaira PAVETs with its gravity wall is being built at a leisurely pace. As for duplicate industrial capacity which is 3- or 4-fold more efficient than the building of new power plants, not a single economic department has created this so far and as far as is known they do not anticipate this in the future. From the example of other countries and as an exception to the general rule, in power supply there have long been differentiated incentive prices for the national economy: nighttime power is 0.02 leva per kw hour (0.012 leva in the old price), daytime power is 0.055 leva per kw hour (0.034 lev) and peak power is 0.11 lev per kw hour (0.076 lev). As can be seen, the difference between the nighttime and daytime rate is close to 3-fold and in comparison with the peak rate more than 5-fold. But who would truly be concerned with building duplicate capacity in industry in order to utilize the cheapest nighttime power if this would cause product costs to drop sharply, the price would fall as well as profit and hence smaller wage funds would result?

Or let us take another problem for which the prerequisites have already been created for a correct solution. For years now, regardless of a series of economic reforms, design institutes have received their income for their support according to the cost of the projects designed meaning that the larger the designed cost the more income the institute would receive. Recently, at the beginning of the present five-year plan, it was decided to correct this anomaly, in adopting a specific regulation for applying the economic meahcnism in designing. In accord with this, a new system has been instituted for price setting of design plans which would encourage quality: if the design is on the level of our achievements, payment would be made according to the old method of the cost of the object; if it was on a world level, then 200 percent of the owed fee would be paid; if above the world level, the fee would be trebled.

So far so good. However, up to now the planning procedures have not provided the necessary limits for the investor department to make such payment on a world or above-world level. Not only for the plans but also for the initial stage of study and the compilation of a technical and economic report for its elaboration. The result? The entire specific economic mechanism and the new price regulation have collapsed and the design institutes are left to work using the old quantitative, cost categories.

As is known, designing holds a key role in accelerating scientific and technical progress and intensifying the economy. For this reason the construction of new capacity, the expansion of existing, reconstruction and modernization of any enterprise pass through a design institute. Consequently, the effectiveness of the enormous capital investments, the fate of our national accumulation and the tomorrow of our country depend not upon the quantity but rather upon the quality and creative scope of the work of the designers.

In truth, virtually all enterprises in the nation have worked out and adopted new internal regulations on the organization of wages with the presumption that wages would be made totally dependent upon quality. But this has remained a formal measure. In practice it is impossible to convert to internal distribution according to quality if the enterprise's income is formed not by this but rather by an increase in costs which determine both price and profit.

What is earned is distributed. And so people are interested in increasing the funds for distribution. But if these funds come not through quality achievements but through quantity ones, no one can compel them to distribute these funds in the reverse manner.

As for linking wages with the predominant growth of labor productivity, this dependence will be fine and encourage high quality and efficiency if it is based on a scientific foundation. But since both labor productivity and the social labor productivity are measured not by qualitative categories but by quantitative ones -- the first by the increase in the average value output per person and the second by the increase in net product (wages plus profit) which with present price formation also depend upon a rise in value, they equally distort the real results of labor and further tend to strengthen a desire to increase the material and energy resources and make production more expensive. And by this neither labor productivity nor social labor productivity rises.

This problem is exceptionally important. First of all there is not and cannot be two categories with a different content, that is, labor productivity and social labor productivity.

There is one labor productivity and an increase in it, according to Marx, "consists precisely in the fact that...the total amount of labor (live and embodied -- author) which is contained in a good is reduced." "This is why that reduction in the total amount of labor which is invested in a good is viewed as an essential feature of increased labor productivity under whatever social conditions production is carried out," he added. "In a society where the producers regulate their production according to a previously outlined plan, even with simple commodity production, labor productivity unconditionally would be measured by this scale" (K. Marx, "Capital," Vol 3, pp 280-281).

The Effect of Economic Combinations

Hence a system for evaluation and incentive, including prices, profit, wages and labor productivity, must be in a directly proportional dependence upon a reduction and not an increase in product costs and upon a rise in product quality.

The National Party Conference even in 1978 pointed out that hithertofore the dynamic planning method had predominated in mass practice and this meant an annual increase in the volumes in cost terms. But as the possibilities for increasing material and energy expenditures have already been exhausted, we are encountering serious difficulties.

In industry the toying with the assortment structure of production is already a mass phenomenon, in stopping or producing in smaller quantities those products which are not so material-intensive and correspondingly increasing the share of the more material-intensive and cost-intensive or introducing new products with inflated costing. Even in metallurgy this contradiction appears in the manufacturing and delivering to consumers of thicker rolled metal and sheet than was agreed upon in the specifications. In light industry for this purpose, they develop new, more expensive assortments and models, expensive fashionable and luxurious goods which gradually replace the customary type of articles and so forth.

We must also note the reflection of this trend in the production of spare parts and in cooperative [subcontracting] deliveries. Under the conditions of the present economic mechanism each person is interested in assembling and selling complete machines but not the spare parts for them. Because they have a relatively low cost and do not produce the volume in comparison with a finished machine. With the accumulation of a larger machine fleet in our country and among our foreign consumers, the production of spare parts for their maintenance is an absolute obligation and can be more important and more remunerative than the manufacturing of new machines. Recent world practice has essentially proven this.

The same is true of cooperative deliveries which are not made regularly and the consumer enterprises are forced often to shut down production for days and weeks thereby causing enormous harm to the economy. In spite of the signed contracts and the penalties provided in them and which, as a rule, are not observed. Even when state arbitration intervenes to settle the infractions more quickly.

The shortcomings of the economic mechanism and the practice of applying it are particularly apparent in construction. In building a project, this artificially is made more extensive by various contrivances, including delivering more expensive materials over longer distances, the seeking of subcontractors with higher costs and so forth. Then the technical leader, under the pressure of his workers, signs for incomplete work. But in order to justify the expenditure of money on wages for incomplete work, he has no other way out but to order and throw out, give away or sell to someone proportionately 3-fold more worth of building materials. Otherwise it is quickly apparent that he has overstated and overspent wages for which he will be penalized. Finally, before the project is complete, he certifies that the expenditures have been kept within the planned reduction in order to receive his bonus. Thus, a reduction is turned into an increase in costs.

The universal desire to increase costs under the influence of the imperfection of the mechanism for planning, reporting, evaluating and encouraging economic activities, in causing great losses both to the individual consumers as well as to society as a whole, is reinforced also by the practices of the trade and supply organizations. Due to higher prices they realize also a greater turnover and profit. A coincidence of interests is established for the producers and the intermediate organizations running contrary to the interests of the consumers and society. And finally the superior economic bodies, including the banks and finances which should watch out for the interests of society, in practice tolerate the processes of increasing costs as they obtain greater deductions from profit into the income of the state budget. And behind a portion of this income is concealed the actual squandering of material and energy resources and enormous national wealth which could actually multiply the national income of our country.

A 180-Degree Turn

It is easy to criticize the imperfection of the economic mechanism but more important to find the way for a correct solution. The creation of a new, more advanced mechanism which corresponds to the current stage of development is truly complicated and difficult. At the same time, however, this is vitally necessary. What is to be done?

Let us attempt to focus on the most essential and simplest things some of which we might forget in our economic searches. The main thing is to produce more product at an ever-faster rate and this must be real product, not in value terms but in physical units, while simultaneously reducing costs and improving its quality and consumer value. This task is organically linked with the personal interests of each worker and this is the primary and strongest weapon for activating the social factor and for arousing a universal desire to create more and greater consumer values with smaller expenditures of socially necessary labor. This is the only objective synthesizing criterion for a rise in the productive force of labor.

But this means a 180-degree turn not in the figurative but in the literal sense of the word. From a mechanism which encourages an artificial rise in expenditures and delays scientific-technical progress, intensification, the quality and efficiency of production we must move to a qualitatively new mechanism which operates in the reverse direction of the one up to now.

In the first place, radical changes are required in the entire price formation system which up to now has been conservative and unmanageable. From the price of an article or element they will subtract -- on the basis of scientifically sound expenditure standards conforming to the advanced countries -- all surplus expenditures on raw products and materials, fuel and energy, amortization deductions and labor, surplus intrinsic weight and excessively discarded production wastes. The price will be increased or reduced according to the quality and consumer value of the good in such a manner that the effect from improved quality will be distributed justly between the developer and producer, on the one hand, and the consumer, on the other. Hence everyone will be interested in a constant modernization and improvement of the product.

Only in this manner can profit be made dependent not upon increased expenditures and costs in production but solely upon the savings and reduction in costs of the product as well as upon its improved quality. And only then will the residual-result principle in forming wages and the other funds for collective and individual consumption begin to operate with its entire incentive force and in that direction corresponding to the interests of society and the global tasks which must be solved.

It will be possible to overcome certain infatuations with applying scientific and technical innovations which in practice do not provide either today or in the future a particular economic or social effect but rather consume large investments and increase the cost of production.

The criterion of good quality does not encompass just the technical level, reliability, operating parameters and consumer value of a product, but also the expenditures on its manufacturing and its costs. In other words, the leading criterion for improving the quality of a product is an increase in its consumer value with a simultaneous absolute or relative reduction in its cost or a synthesized increase in the difference between the consumer value and cost. Any other quality which does not conform to this regularity is directed against its creator and causes it harm.

Reserves

The refocusing of the immediate interests of people through prices, profit, wages and other incentives, on maximum savings, on reducing costs and improving product quality would cause a general activating and chain reaction in a positive direction and this in terms of its scale and effect would equal a true revolution in the national economy. And this will occur by the integrated disclosure and full utilization of the present colossal reserves in our economy.

The fixed capital of the nation during the April period of development alone has risen from 12 billion leva to over 100 billion or over the nearly 30 years we have built more than eight new Bulgarias.

We possess modern equipment which we use extensively (in terms of time still only half) and intensively (in terms of capacity, also as much), or we have at hand many times greater opportunities to increase production.

We possess electric power, fuel, raw products and materials with which we could produce 2- or 3-fold more product and 4- or 5-fold more national income, if we would be concerned with creatively lightening the articles and elements and gradually eliminate production wastes.

We possess great reserves of working time and manpower equaling at least 1 million workers if we are strongly concerned with improving the organization of production and labor and much more with increasing skills and strengthening the social activeness of the individual. We possess sufficiently talented scientists and specialists, designers and engineers who could product incomparably more for society than hithertofore.

From these reserves, from this powerful economic potential which must operate at full force comes the vision of Comrade Todor Zhivkov of the possibility -- and necessity! -- of increasing labor productivity not by just a few percentages but by many fold.

There is no other way. Here rests the fate of the socialist revolution which is continuing now, under altered historical conditions and which poses new responsibilities for each of us right now and not tomorrow!

10272
CSO: 2200/42

EAST-WEST TRADE DEALS REPORTED

January Report

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 11-12, 25, 28 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by: Jok]

[Text] USSR--USA: A contract concluded by the Soviet Union and the American firm CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY projects the delivery of 200 tractors and 39 pieces of pipe-laying equipment by the end of March 1986, for a combined value of $90 million.

PRC--Switzerland: The concern BROWN BOVERI & CIE (BBC) has obtained four orders from the PRC for equipment designed to modernize the power industry. The contract, valued at $200 million, projects the delivery of equipment and the corresponding technology for a high-tension line linking Shanghai with a water power plant in the province of Hubei, as well as 150 diesel locomotives for transporting coal.

USSR--Finland: The LEMMINKAINEN OY enterprise has received an order from the Soviet TECHNOPROMIMPORT to build a complete menswear factory in Kiev. In implementing this project, the Finnish contractor is cooperating with the French firm VESTRA UNION S.A. The deadline for completion of the structure has been set for mid-1987. Its projected cost will be 70 million Finnish markkas.

CSR--Iceland: Czechoslovakia and Iceland have signed another 5-year trade agreement that projects continued Czech deliveries of tractors and passenger cars. Meanwhile, fish will continue to dominate Icelandic export. One-third of the tractors used in Iceland come from Czechoslovakia.

USSR--FRG: The West German firm WINDMOLLER & HOLSCHER has received the largest order in its history, with a combined value of 88 million Deutsche marks. The order projects the delivery in 1987 of complete equipment for the Soviet factory works in Vyborg that produces packaging materials for the food industry.

USSR--Sweden: The ALFA-LAVAL concern, well-known producer of equipment for the food industry, has concluded a contract with the Soviet Union that supplements an earlier agreement to deliver equipment for a milk processed products plant. The contract is valued at 90 million Swedish kronor.

USSR--Great Britain: The British branch of the Japanese firm ITOH & COMPANY has obtained a contract from the Soviet foreign trade enterprise TECHNOPROMIMPORT for five fiber carbonization assemblies. The delivery is projected for 1986-1987.

USSR--FRG: The firm KLOCKNER FERROMATIK DESMA has obtained another Soviet order for footwear production equipment. The deliveries, valued at 22.4 million Deutsche marks, will include injection molding machines and forms for producing footwear from thermoplastic masses. They are designated for factories in six Soviet republics.

PRC--Japan: The firm SANWA has concluded a contract with the PRC on scientific and technological cooperation. The exchange of technologies will include such fields as chemistry, electrical engineering equipment, the building of machinery, transport and environmental protection.

USSR--France: The foreign trade enterprise TECHNOINTORG has signed a contract with the French SLAVA association to deliver 25,000 Minsk-type Soviet refrigerators.

February Report

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 17-18, 8 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by: Jok]

[Text] USSR--Italy: The state SNAMPROGETTI enterprise received a Soviet order to build an automated system for producing zinc valued at 100 billion lire. The agreement, concluded in Moscow, projects completion of the investment, that will have an annual production capacity of 100,000 tons of zinc, by 1989.

PRC--Belgium: A branch of the American firm JOHNSON AND JOHNSON, Belgian pharmaceuticals producer JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICAL NV, will construct an insecticide factory in the Chinese autonomous region of Chuang-tsi. The agreement, valued at 500 million Belgian francs, projects implementation of the investment by the end of 1987.

USSR--Finland: The firm EKE has obtained another in a series of Soviet orders, this time to build 60 buildings to house employe workforces laboring in West Siberian petroleum fields. The order is valued at 130 million Finnish markkas. The Finnish enterprise is already at work building a new port at Tallin and a pharmaceuticals factory in Moscow.

CSR--FRG: The West German firm SCHOTT-GLASWERKE has received an order from the TECHNOEXPORT phz for the delivery of a complete chemical system for concentrating acids. The order is valued at 8 million Deutsche marks. The production capacity of the new plant is set at 30,000 tons of chemical products per year.

USSR--Canada: A new long-term contract covering the years 1986-1990 projects another Soviet grain purchase from Canada, amounting to 25 million tons. Within the framework of the current contract that expires in mid-1986, the USSR purchased approximately 30 million tons of wheat and fodder grain from Canada.

USSR--FRG: The firm UHDE has built an infant nutriment factory in Sibai in the Urals. The new plant, that uses West German know-how, produces 25 tons of feeding mixtures per day.

PRC--Italy: The IVECO firm, which belongs to the FIAT group, has accepted an order to build a truck factory with an annual production capacity of 60,000 vehicles in Nanjing (Jiangsu province). The new plant will embark upon the production of trucks with a carrying capacity of 1.3 to 3 tons on the basis of technical documentation supplied by IVECO. The investment will be financed through credit granted by the Italian government.

USSR--Italy: The NECCHI firm has concluded a contract with the TECHNOPROIMPORT phz valued at $3 million to deliver sewing machines for the Soviet clothing industry. The deliveries also will include computer-controlled equipment.

Hungary--United States: New York City Bank and Hungary's Central Exchange and Credit Bank SA have opened a joint trade bank in Budapest. The new credit institution has received permission to conduct forint and foreign-exchange transactions.

USSR--Holland: In response to an order from the Soviet TECHNOPROIMPORT phz, the firm PEJA EXPORT will supply equipment this year for the production of sterilized milk with a production capacity of 5,000 liters per hour.

PRC--Sweden: The ASEA concern has received an order to deliver 250 pieces of relay equipment valued at 40 million Swedish kronor. This is already the third such order placed by the PRC with the Swedish firm.

USSR--Switzerland: The PERFEKT TECHNOLOGIES firm has obtained an order from the Soviet phz SOVRYBFLOT to deliver equipment for analyzing the quality of food products during processing. The value of the contract is set at $100,000.

8536
CSO: 2600/289

FAILING METALWORKS PLANT FACES MERGER OR BANKRUPTCY

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Andrzej Zmuda: "The Difficult Road to Insolvency: 'Domgos'--Bankruptcy or Merger;" passage in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] While traveling to Zabrze, to the Domgos Metalworks, I had the following entry in my notes: "Employees--192 persons. Only 80 percent of planned production in 1985. Gross profits not quite 9 million zloty. Debts--unpaid taxes, the PFAZ, vendors' fees--almost 35 million zloty. Credit obligations to the bank--29 million zloty. From 1 January of this year the NBP has withheld their credit. Market production--boilers, other market articles--can this be abandoned?"

First I went to the NBP division in Zabrze. Its director, Zbigniew Wierciak, knew the situation well, since he made the decision to block credit and to exact fees from Domgos.

"Twice programs to reorganize the management were of no help. There was no way around it--they do not get credit. We will give only short-term loans for small sums, with mandatory payments. Actually, we must try to take advantage of the chance of a commissariat administration, but there are suggestions of insolvency. Someone will probably buy Domgos. I know of at least two proposals... In the end, as far as the bank is concerned, the account will soon be cleared--we will collect everything until the second half of February. But, after all, they have delinquent taxes, they have not paid for material ordered...and as far as we know they have other debts. In my opinion, they must protect the market production of Domgos, for if someone were to buy it, these products could be changed.

And so it is not a pretty picture?

The director also warned me that the management had dispersed, that the duties of the chief of the firm as a whole were being performed by the chief of production...

This is the truth--Engineer Roman Molata directs Domgos for the moment. The director resigned, the technical director went to a Polonia firm, the chief accountant, after completing the audit for 1985, is also looking for a way out...

Zabrze's Domgos is truly in an unenviable position.

"The bank is merciless," said Engineer Molata. "We still owe them several million. We still have to pay almost 11 million in income tax, more than 18 million to the PFAZ. Overall we have to pay 49 million zloty, and we are owed 28 million zloty. The debit balance is 21 million zloty, but our profits were not quite 9 million zloty... Soon we will pay off the bank, but where can we get the rest? We asked for a reprieve on our payments to the PFAZ--they refused us."

In a word--a tragedy. But how has it come to this? After all, Domgos makes fairly attractive market articles, like manual carpet cleaners, nut grinders, corner shelves of synthetic material, floor lamps and chandeliers, grocery carts. It makes boilers--central heating exchangers for one-family dwellings and village farms. Presently the maximum is 1 thousand a month, but they have made 30 thousand per year. Half of the production of Domgos goes onto the market. The other half goes toward cooperation with the mining industry (pliable sheetmetal for underground casings, fast-bending pipe) as well as carts for the meat industry and orthopedic handles for wheelchairs.

And so the production program is quite diversified--metal and synthetics. "It is not a pretty picture." Such a small institution should be extremely elastic, adapt itself to the needs of the market, make do with the lack of materials, switch from one assortment to another quickly and efficiently. But at the Zabrze Domgos they have had bad luck with everything.

Most of all with sheetmetal. In 1984, when they had already gotten themselves into a critical hole, with a need for 2,600 tons of sheetmetal, they were promised only 560 tons, and they received only 440. And the boilers are about 40 percent of the value of production! The pipes, for example, which were needed in the fourth quarter of the previous year, came only at the end of the year. A large shipment of sheetmetal--after several days--also fell short of the agreement. There was a lack of ready goods--there were no goods for the purchasers--there was nothing to pay the vendors, who added a high rate of interest for unpaid bills beyond the terms agreed upon.

And so the mood at Domgos is doleful. The only thing that was effected far beyond the plan was the PFAZ: 312 percent for 1985. It is clear that the payments were too high when production fell by 20 percent.

"But what else can we do when in 1983 the average salary here was 8,900 zloty, but everyone else around us is rich?" (There is a difficulty here: the director of the NBP division said that the average salary in Zabrze amounts to 35,000 zloty). Presently in Domgos the average salary is about 16,000 zloty, so it is better, but it still is not in competition with the colossuses of industry.

But--and here I add my own opinion--is it at all possible that at any time and anywhere there can be the same salaries at every institution? Quite to the contrary, the reforms have made the salaries of the work crew dependent on the output of the factory.

Last year 90 persons left Domgos and 40 new employees came, but only 13 of them stayed.

"If this continues," my hosts said, "our problem will be solved automatically--there will be no people to work."

The bad luck of Domgos began, after all, less than 2 years ago. If we can talk about bad luck at all--for this term does not count in economics--it would be in the inefficiency of management. In the middle of the 70's it was a small regional factory. After being taken over by the key electro-machine industry it became a member of the Domgos association specializing--as the name indicates--in household articles.

Wonders were promised at that time: modernization, contemporization, interesting products. What became of this? Not much. I visited a manufacturing shop--the only one built from this ambitious plan, for there were supposed to be three others. It was located in one of the old shafts of the Pstrowski mine, on the outskirts of the city. In an area of 1,200 square meters the production medley was almost like a cottage industry. In one corner carts and boilers were made, in another--there was a stamping press for synthetic materials. Above, a montage of grinders and lamps. In a word--scraps of this and that.

On the grounds were two Star trucks, quite ancient.

"When, because of their gasoline engines, these types of trucks could not be used," said Engineer Molata, "we installed compression-type diesel engines in them. And what happened? Lately we receive only a small fraction of the needed fuel. It would be better to use ethylene. Because of this we have to arrange for transportation with the PKS, more than 3 million zloty went for this last year, while our trucks rust..." (a contribution to the unfortunate additional costs of Domgos, this time not at all the fault of the institution).

In one corner of the shop my guide showed me a space where on the recommendation of the Bumar mechanics industries in Labedy they will manufacture records out of synthetic material (whenever they receive enough equipment and material from thos industries).

This agreement should strongly help to repair the finances of Domgos.

Could this be a way out of the impasse? It turns out that it could be the beginning...of a union between the two industries, that is a marriage...of an ant with an elephant.

The fact of the matter is that just last July Domgos approached Bumar for help in their situation with an offer of cooperation in production using Bumar's materials and equipment. Using a method of successively closer ties, last October Domgos approached Bumar in Labedy with a request to be subsumed by these major industries. The offer was accepted, there are positive expressions of workers' joy in both establishments. I saw a copy of the pronouncement to the minister of metallurgy and machine industry of 23 December 1985 about the terms of accord for this merger. As we know, a few days later the bank blocked Domgos's credit.

The industries in Labedy are not perturbed at the debts of Domgos (as was told to me in Zabrze), they will accept them with reservation; for them they are small sums.

If this is so, why was Domgos on the table at the interdepartmental commission of the NBP? The matter of the merger was known to the commission, for in its material I found a negative opinion on the subject of Domgos being taken over by Bumar. For there is a deep-seated fear that under the wings of this "elephant" the market production will be lost forever. We have numerous examples of this in our country, for 10 years ago the regional state industries were almost completely liquidated. In many instances, after being taken over by "key" industries, they eliminated their market goods, becoming cooperative branches of the large industries. This fate is quite likely for Zabrze's Domgos.

If not Bumar, who can buy Domgos? Under the assumption that they cannot help themselves, after all aren't they among the poorest in the Predom association? I have heard about the Prodryn industrial association in Katowice, who have supported a reorganization of the "regionals" for the past 10 years. There are fears, however, that this association, which is not very rich, could not meet the financial obligations of Domgos, and that they are in no position to buy the Zabrze establishment. There were probably some telephone calls from Prodryn, but in my entire week-long visit there, I did not notice any other activity. The ministry is supposed to take care of this matter, but they are keeping silence. This is even stranger because there has been an official proposal that Bumar take over Domgos.

An atmosphere of expectation and hesitation hovers over the Zabrze establishment. I was earnestly informed that they would be most willing to come under the protection of Bumar. After all, they are wooing the workforce with this, since they know that in those companies the wages are much higher, and one can count on good technical, administrative, social, etc. conditions.

"They are now talking about our insolvency. But if we do go bankrupt, Bumar could buy us outright, and they will always beat Prodryn. And if they liquidate us entirely, there will not be any market products at all. Bumar promises that they will not put a stop to them, and will even broaden them, for large companies also depend on displays of goods for the home market..."

One of the representatives of the remaining leadership of Domgos told me in conclusion: "If the ministry and the association had helped us even a little a year ago, or even if they would help us now, then with cooperation from Bumar we would still have a chance to extricate ourselves. At this moment we must await decisions which are out of our hands. But for how long? Meanwhile the leadership is dispersing, the workforce is diminishing, and only equipment, material and debts will be left..."

Whether the Zabrze Domgos will fold, join with another electro-machine industrial company or be bought by regional industry must be decided as quickly as possible, after the introduction of a solid economic account, but protecting the production necessary to society. The suspense cannot be maintained any longer.

Because--as the old anecdote says--uncertainty is worst of all. However, insolvency, or that dirty word: bankruptcy, is the last resort.

/PS. The minister of metallurgy and machine industry assembled a commission, which on the 13th of this month visited the Zabrze Domgos and began to research the situation. They will work on their findings through the end of February, about which we hope to inform our readers./

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WOZNIAK INTERVIEWED ON ATTITUDES TOWARD REFORM

AU260608 Warsaw ZYCIE WARZAWY in Polish 22/23 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member, by Henryk Chadzynski: "What Reality Determines Success?"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] Our country is currently facing an important turning point in its development, a need to accelerate socioeconomic development in order to make good the lost time; take advantage of the achievements of science, technology, and organization; and satisfy social needs better. We know that in order to do this it is necessary to overcome many kinds of material restrictions, as well as barriers in social consciousness. What is presently the most difficult problem and at the same time the most important one in this sphere?

[Wozniak] The need for the present stage is not visible to the naked eye of the average citizen. This is evident from assessments of economic phenomena and trends which we make from time to time , but especially during work on 5-year plans. It emerges from the analyses that if we continue working the way we have done until now, all of us and the entire economy will regress while the world progresses. However, not everyone realizes this. The average citizen reacts most of all to the hardships of daily life--inflation; problems with trade, services, and transportation; and housing, to mention the most conspicuous ones. Here lies the key with which we may communicate to people's minds that a new development stage is necessary. In order to achieve progress, one must reach decisions in a different way and work better.

[Chadzynski] How does society react to such a view?

[Wozniak] Everyone agrees with this in theory and of course they look in the party program and government programs for answers to the question what things will be like in several years time. There is no doubt that they expect things to be better. However, there is no clear reply by them to the question on whom this progress depends and who is to direct this progress; instead, many people refer to the authorities in a vague sense. But when these same authorities tell the citizen through the medium of the economic mechanisms of enterprises that he will have to be made redundant because there are too many people employed, or that he has to improve his qualifications, or work harder than so far, this causes considerable opposition both from the person involved and from most of the workforce. And yet the economic reform boils down to the fact that the economy will be more efficient with every passing year, which means that production and productivity inside enterprises must increase, organization must improve, consumption of materials must be reduced, and employment must be rationalized. In order to achieve all this the threshold of requirements must be raised. Unfortunately, it is then that voices demanding concessions or criticizing dismissals can be heard.

The most difficult matter before us is to overcome the barrier resulting from people's sluggishness in employing economic reform mechanisms and force them to conduct themselves in the required way. This applies to enterprises, but improving human attitudes also applies to everyone at all levels, from the center right down to the enterprise managements.

[Chadzynski] What is the general conclusion?

[Wozniak] The economic reform is a certain compromise, but we must begin to observe the rules of the economic game better, because this is what ultimately determines our standard of living. We have submitted our aims and suggested solutions to general issues for discussion prior to the 10th PZPR Congress. The results of this discussion and the decisions of the congress will be exceedingly important in order to break the various barriers to development, one of the most difficult of which I believe is the barrier in consciousness. For we must all realize the high stakes involved in the game, what rules are in force, and what really determines success.

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ECONOMIC SITUATION DEBATED IN CATHOLIC PRESS

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 6, 9 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Stefan Malecki-Tepicht: "Zygmunt Szeliga vs Ryszard Bugaj"]

[Text] The reader would be in error to think that the polemics of Zygmunt Szeliga against Ryszard Bugaj's article is a substantial discussion, that it is a search for an answer to the question: what was the state of the Polish economy in the year 1985 and what awaits us in the future.

In issue 1/86 of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY Ryszard Bugaj made an attempt to present the reasons why the crisis in the Polish economy is continuing. In his opinion, the effects of the factors operating in the years 1982-1985 are diminishing. He considers the following among the most important: lengthened work time, lowered popular consumption, favorable atmospheric conditions for agriculture, a self-imposed "moratorium" on Poland's loans from Western countries, the slight, thrift-producing effects of economic reform operating within the tight yoke of various central regulations.

And Editor Szeliga says about this that the fact that "the state of the Polish economy is not good" is known by everyone "from the head of state to teenagers." But this fact does not mean that the Polish economy is in a state of crisis. Quite the contrary. Poland came out of its crisis long ago, and Ryszard Bugaj has merely carefully gathered facts and figures "convenient" to his thesis...and in some instances he strays from the truth." [quotation marks as received] But all of these deceptions and manipulations are necessary for Bugaj--in Szeliga's opinion--to support the necessity of "the democratization of social life." But what kind of democratization? Antisocialist--answers Szeliga, with which he cannot agree, and in his entire article he fully resists such a demand.

Let us look, then, at the specific instances in which, in Editor Szeliga's opinion, Bugaj strays from the truth.

1) Work time. Bugaj says that in the mining industries work time in 1984 was longer than work time in 1981 by 20 percent. Szeliga maintains that work time in 1984 was longer only by 7.4 percent. Let us resolve this argument with the help of the Statistical Yearbook. The number of manhours worked in the state mining industry in 1984 (835 million manhours) was in fact 20 percent higher than the manhours worked in 1981 (695 manhours). The number of manhours

worked by one worker of an industrial and development group in the state mining industry in fact rose by 7.4 percent. But Editor Szeliga forgets to add that the number of overtime manhours worked by one worker rose by 73 percent (!) in this same period.

In discussing the theme of work time, Editor Szeliga concludes with the assertion that "taking 1981 as a basis of comparison is obviously an abuse." I point out this assertion for the particular attention of the reader.

2) Agricultural production. Bugaj states that "excellent atmospheric conditions (...) have permitted (...) a profitably high growth in agricultural production." Szeliga argues that Bugaj "again strays from the truth." Let us see what the truth is. What Editor Szeliga states is in fact true. In the period of 1982-1984 not much more than a 3 percent growth was achieved in crop production. But we obtain this result by using that same year 1981 as a basis of comparison. We would have to know nothing about the specifics of agriculture to use as our basis of comparison the one year of the largest growth in agricultural production. To avoid such errors agricultural statisticians--I presume that Editor Szeliga is not one of them--make use of an average over several years as a basis of comparison, and using this technique we arrive at a growth rate in crop production of more than 4 percent. From what I know of agriculture, a growth rate of more than 4 percent in crop production is not a bad result, but a very good one.

3) Food consumption. Bugaj asserts that after a violent decline in food consumption in 1982, it has stabilized at a low level. Editor Szeliga parries dexterously that it was in the year 1981 that food consumption fell by 4.6 percent, while in the year 1983 and 1984 it rose respectively by 1.7 and 2.4 percent. This was the case. But there is no telling why the editor of POLITYKA forgot that in 1982 food consumption fell by 5.4 percent. Taking this change into account, food consumption fell at a rate of 2 percent annually. We take 1981 as a comparison, about which Editor Szeliga reminds us. We remember that in accusing Bugaj of deception concerning work time, Editor Szeliga made use of a reckoning of hours worked by one worker. And we can take advantage of this same methodological indicator. Food consumption for one resident in the years 1981-1984 fell at a mean rate of 4 percent annually, and consumption of meat and meat products fell at a rate of 5.2 percent. In the same time agricultural production, gain for one resident rose at a rate of 1.7 percent, with a simultaneous decline in meat production at a rate of 2.1 percent. In light of this we would like to ask Zygmunt Szeliga how he can base the decline in food consumption on the dynamics of the decline in agricultural production. Even more so when we remember that agricultural production was rising just as other types of economic activity were reaching their nadir.

4) I am not in a position to deal with the figures presented by Editor Szeliga on foreign trade, since this data is not provided in the Statistical Yearbook.

5) Editor Szeliga treats the last matter as primary. What disturbs Ryszard Bugaj is the decline in the rate of growth of national income in the year 1985 and the resulting market instability. None of these phenomena awakens any

reservations in Zygmunt Szeliga. He says that often in the past high growth rates in national income were causes for social crises. Editor Szeliga suggests that if this low growth rate is only indicative of structural changes in the economy, we should be glad that everything is working out for the best. And for this reason the fears of Bugaj are unfounded. In reference to market instability, Editor Szeliga has walked around the city, looked into the shops and seen that there are goods there, and that no one is buying in a panic, and so there is no problem. I must say that this is the first time I have ever encountered such an evaluation of the market situation in economic publications. In Editor Szeliga's entire argumentation one thing makes me suspicious.

If market stability is preserved--as Editor Szeliga sees with his naked eye--it seems that his demands for structural changes are unfounded. What would be the purpose of changing the structure of the economy if the one that exists insures market stability. If this structure of the economy is proper--creates stable conditions--what is the reason for lowering the growth rate of national income. Editor Szeliga does not explain this to us. Editor Szeliga is right in reminding us that "it is every economist's and publicist's responsibility to respect facts and figures." I would add that talent in logic is useful in turning these facts and figures into a cohesive whole. But perhaps I am asking too much.

Editor Zygmunt Szeliga has caught Ryszard Bugaj red-handed. In the reliable American criminal justice system the first responsibility of the authorities is to inform the accused that "from this moment everything that you say can be used against you." And this is the case here. Everything Ryszard Bugaj says, bah, even more...everything that he does not say is turned against him in Zygmunt Szeliga's text.

As I said in my introduction, the merits of the matter itself--the state of the Polish economy--are not important to Editor Szeliga; what is important is the calendar. Editor Z. Szeliga manipulates the year 1981 with complete freedom. Ryszard B.'s use of figures from 1981 is "obviously an abuse." Figures from 1981 called up by Editor Szeliga are the crowning argument against Bugaj.

One thing is surprising. POLITYKA, at least since 1982, has been teaching political culture to society, while denying that its enemies possess any political culture. As far as I remember, Ryszard Bugaj's essential concern was the state of our economy and expectations of changes in it in the future. In no fragment of his text does Bugaj insult anyone, bear false witness against anyone, thus showing that he is a man of culture, political among other kinds. In his polemics Editor Zygmunt Szeliga represents a peculiar sort of political culture. Is this the sort of political culture that POLITYKA is fighting for through the pen of its editor?

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INTENSIVE POLITICAL WORK IN ARMED FORCES URGED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 Jan 86 p 1, 3

["For a New Advancement in Pre-Congressional Massive Political Work"]

[Text] The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army together with our entire nation are getting ready for a worthy welcome of the significant event in the life of the Party and the country--the 13th Congress of the BCP. The realization of this important political event coincides with the celebration of the 110th anniversary of the April Rebellion, the 130th anniversary of the birth of Dimitur Blagoev, the 95th anniversary of the formation of the BCP, and 30 years since the April Plenum of the CC of the BCP.

With its political comprehensiveness and significance, the 13th Congress will occupy a distinctively important place in the life of the Party; it will have an outstanding social, political, economic, and ideological significance in the further elaboration and perfection of our advanced socialist society. The party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov will show once again their profound loyalty and consistency for the transformation into deeds of the vital policy of the April Plenum.

The armed defenders of the motherland together with the millions of working people of our country will meet the next Party Congress with immense happiness and enthusiasm; with the noble desire to reach new, still greater achievements in their combat and political training, in the mastery of weapon use and combat technology, in the strengthening of discipline, in the raising of combat readiness of the armed forces to an even higher level. Now, as always, they tighten their combat ranks and mobilize their strengths for a prominent contribution in the noble pre-congressional competition. With their personal example the soldiers-Comminists create a constructive and efficient environment and inspire the Komsomol and non-Party members in the fight for practical realization of the curricula and programs.

The successful and productive accomplishment of the pre-congressional tasks requires the commanding officers and political organs to constantly keep in mind the decisions of the February Plenum of the CC of the BCP, and the ideas and formulations which are contained in the report by Comrade Todor

Zhivkov to the Politburo of the CC of the BCP (April and August, 1985), to gain an even more profound insight into their nature and requirements and, what is especially important, to draw conclusions for their practical application in perfecting the style and methods of work for the implementational of the achievements of the scientific and technological progress in combat training of the armed forces, and for the eradication of prerequisites for negative phenomena. The various methods and resources for ideological work should obviously be utilized to achieve this goal. Useful in this respect is the wealth of past experience, as well as the tremendous opportunities offered by the Party's conferences.

In the entire pre-congressional activism of the Bulgarian People's Army an important place and role is assigned to massive political work as a reliable means for raising the political consciousness and increasing the civic activities of the soldiers, in addition to the successful completion of combat and political training tasks.

An analysis of everything accomplished up to now shows that a number of commanding officers and political organs are increasingly more successful in overcoming the schoolteacher's method of approach, the ceremoniousness, and the superfluous fuss in the organization of massive political activity. A much more important place is given to the lively and informal educational work with people. An exemplary model in this respect are the activities of the political organs in which the officers Tashev, Kalchev, Angelov, Zhelev, Kolev, and others are serving.

These political organs apply widely the already established by experience, as well as certain new systems and methods of work. They strive to carry out the greater part of the planned activities in the field, in the training and firing ranges, in the places where the combat mastery of the armed forces is shaped. Concrete steps are also exerted to enhance the role of the subjective factor, to strengthen the unified command, and to change the way of thinking for a new, revolutionary approach and action at work. It is not by chance that these military collective groups have excellent results in combat and political training.

It must be pointed out, however, that at this stage this activity neither in its pace, nor scope, nor depth, corresponds completely to the significance of the most important forthcoming political event in the country--the 13th Congress of the BCP. In a number of places it is still poor in content and design, it is not sufficiently aggressive, it does not involve all categories of servicemen, and it is not strictly purposeful and narrowly linked with the specific tasks of the collective groups. For this reason the effectiveness of some operations is comparatively low. They do not always cause the necessary ideological impact on the personnel.

The fundamental reason for this is the inability to actually overcome the attitude of underestimating the importance of mass political work. The necessary care is not taken for its efficient and dynamic management to increase the quality and effectiveness of each ideological activity.

A primary task at this time for the commanding officers and political workers of all sections of the Party, trace union, and Komsomol organizations, is to get even more actively involved in all operations. Their irrevocable task is also to conduct ideological activity in small military units. With their convincing speech, with their example, and with their actions they must involve the entire personnel in the noble socialist competition and in the fight to strengthen the military units.

The decisive increase in the comprehensiveness and productivity of the pre-congressional massive political work to a high degree depends on the specific insight and skillful utilization of the ideological meaning of the Party's decisions, and on the theoretical elaboration and practical methods of approach of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

The sharp and convincing exposure of the enormous political and organizational work, conducted by the CC of the BCP and personally by Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress, the National Party Conference, and the February Plenum of the CC of the BCP (1985), and their spirit of innovation, creativity, courage, and daring will exert a direct and powerful effect on the work for improving the style of the quality completion of the tasks presently facing the military units.

Mass political work can be elevated to a higher level if the commanding officers and political organs take timely measures for the eradication of cliches, formalism, and pomp, if they skillfully utilize all tested and reliable methods, rather than dispense its contents only at general meetings, lectures, and report hearings; if it is more closely related to the life and specific tasks of each stage of training, as well as the complicated and controversial situation in the world and the Balkans. The main criterion for the productivity of mass political work must bring up the specific achievement of each soldier and commanding officer, that is, the good results in combat and political training.

In the entire mass political activity it is necessary to place an even greater importance on the questions related to the notable accomplishments of the nation in the building and defense of a well developed socialist society, especially during the years following the historic April Plenum, as well as publicizing the achievements in social and economic development of the Soviet Union and the other brotherly socialist countries.

Ample opportunity for contribution by the commanding officers and political organs of the Party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations is also offered in connection with the forthcoming celebration of a number of great social and political events, which will be a major reflection on the all aspects of social and political life of the country.

A distinctively important point in the pre-congressional mass political work is to publicize the unselfish brotherly aid which the great Soviet Union gives us for the building of an advanced socialist society and for the strengthening and modernization of our People's army; to emphasize, through appropriate methods and resources, the paramount importance of the brotherly and vital friendship and collaboration between the BCP and the CPSU, and between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples.

The work for a worthy welcome of the 13th Party Congress is being accomplished in an environment of an acute struggle between the two opposing social systems; under conditions of highly strained international relations, caused by hhe imperialist forces of the USA and NATO. This requires the commanding officers and the political organs, the Party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations to take special care to expose the aggressive policy of imperialism, to increase combat readiness of the armed forces, and to intensify the vigilance and safeguarding of military secrets. It is necessary to regularly and convincingly present the immense military and economic might of the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Pact, and their readiness to defeat each and every aggressor who dares to trespass our sacred borders. On this basis, the responsibility of each private, officer, and sergeant must be increased in order to thus enhance his personal contribution in the execution of tasks, for the complete utilization of the available training resources, and for the improvement of combat and political training of the personnel.

An important task is to use the practical aspects of mass political work in the fight to bring military life in strict conformity with the regulations and orders; to create such an environment, where no shortcomings are tolerated in the flawless completion of all tasks.

For the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, the time left until the 13th Party Congress is a time of dedicated work for the achievement of even greater results in the training of each military collective group. The main concern now is the success ond accomplishment in training and education. It is the basic criterion, it is the most profound meaning and content of the all-embracing pre-congressional activity of every serviceman, of every Communist and Komsomol member in the Bulgarian People's Army.

13211/9190
CSO: 2200/70

BORDER GUARDS, MILITARY RECRUITS GIVE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Reports published under the overall title: "Inviolable Frontiers"]

[Text] 9 November (Garrison X). "Avowed!" Resounding through the square were these words sacred to each Bulgarian and to the entire Bulgarian family. For us they represent tranquility and peaceful labor in the fields, factories and institutes. For those evilly inclined they are a warning that our motherland is in secure hands and any attempt to encroach on it will find a firm rebuff.

It was precisely 1000 hours. On the rostrum were officials headed by the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Minister of Internal Affairs Dimitur Stoyanov, the Commander of the Border Troops, Lt Gen Stefan Tsanov, and the okrug leaders. Then followed the clipped command for beginning the vow taken by the men of the unit where Officer Dimitur Khrisimov serves.

With a firm and confident step, the young border troops passed in order to demonstrate their loyalty to the people in front of the colors. Those who do not know a moment of tranquility, those who night and day and through all seasons have only one intention, one thought, the state frontier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is sacred and inviolable.

Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov gave a speech of welcome to the young border troops. In it he emphasized that the vows taken before the colors mean that they will defend until their last breath the dear fatherland and the socialist victories of the working people. They are setting out along the path of their military duty when our people are celebrating by worthy labor deeds the 13th BCP Congress, the 30th anniversary of the historic April general line of our party and the 40th anniversary of the Jubilee of the Border Troops. On the other hand, the complex international situation exacerbated due to the fault of the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO requires political vigilance and the maintaining of constant and high combat readiness. The Declaration of the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member Nations held last month in our capital pointed out that we will not sacrifice the security of our peoples. They are not endeavoring to achieve military superiority but they also will not permit military superiority over themselves. From this stem the responsible tasks confronting the young border troops for the security and inviolability of our frontiers.

By Dragomir Penchovski
(Special RABOTNICHESKO DELO Correspondent)

Dolna Mitropoliya. 9 November (BTA [Bulgarian Telegraph Agency]). In a ceremony and in the presence of their commanders, parents and friends today the youngest graduates of the G. Benkovski VNVVU [Higher People's Air Force School] took their military oaths.

The chief of the school, Maj Gen Dimitur Karadzhikov, addressed the future defenders of the homeland skies with heartfelt words.

With pride and inspiration the young officer candidates pronounced the words of the oath and solemnly kissed the colors.

Plovdiv, 9 November (BTA). In the presence of the okrug and city leaders, parents and friends, today the young soldiers from the garrison took their sacred vow of faithful service.

Addressing them with words of welcome were the secretary of the Obshtina BCP Committee, Andrey Frengov.

10272
CSO: 2200/40

POLITICS BULGARIA

REPORT ON GRADUATION OF STATE SECURITY RECRUITS

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Worthy of the Great Trust of the Party and People"]

[Text] On Suedinenie [Unification] Square in Plovdiv, a ceremony was held on the occasion of awarding the first officer rank to officer candidates who completed the Georgi Dimitrov VSSh [poss. Higher Specialized School] under the MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs]. There to share the happiness of the officer candidates, the teachers, parents and friends were the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Minister of Internal Affairs, Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, the First Secretary of the BCP OK [okrug committee] in Plovdiv, Ivan Panev, a deputy minister of internal affairs, the Consul General of the USSR in Plovdiv, Sergey Tyurin, the Deputy Head of the Social and National Security Section of the BCP Central Committee, Lt Gen Todor Radulov, the Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Pencho Sirakov, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Plovdiv ONS [okrug people's council], Stoyan Kosulev, the secretaries of the BCP Rayon Committee under the MVR, Georgi Shkutov and Tsvetko Tsvetkov, the First Secretary of the Dzerzhinski Rayon Komsomol Committee in Sofia, Ivan Ivanov, as well as generals, officers and many citizens.

The minister of internal affairs accepted the report of the commandant and congratulated the formed up officer candidates company by company on the memorable event.

The ceremony was opened by a brief speech given by Col Petko Kiprov, chief of the Georgi Dimitrov VSSh. He expressed the gratitude of the instructors and officer candidates for the great concern shown the school by the leadership of the MVR, the government and the party Central Committee.

The order of the minister of internal affairs announcing the graduation "Unification 1985" and awarding the first officer rank to the graduates and the decorating of the best students was read by Lt Gen Kiril Maslenkov, chief of the Personnel Directorate of the MVR.

The Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Pencho Sirakov, read the decision of the Secretariat of the Komsomol Central Committee on awarding the outstanding graduates with a certificate, a diploma showing active social activities and a watch. Awards were also announced on behalf of the executive committee of the Plovdiv ONS.

A welcoming speech was made by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov. He emphasized that there is something profoundly symbolic in the fact that the graduates were receiving their first officer rank in the ancient and socialistically modernized Plovdiv, the center of flat Thrace, the Thrace which gave birth to the titans of Bulgarian revolutionary spirit Levski, Botev and Vazov as well as the unforgettable April days of 1876. "You are receiving your first officer rank," said Comrade D. Stoyanov, "on a square bearing the proud name of 'Unification' and in front of the great monument described by Comrade Todor Zhivkov as 'an expression of gratitude for the feat of the cherished offspring of Bulgaria who with enormous patriotic verve and reborn spirit gave the most precious thing, their lives, for the just cause of unification'."

In conclusion, Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov stated that by the graduating class of "Unification 85" the MVR will receive officers who will not shirk knowledge and labor to defend our socialist fatherland and its working people who with heart and mind, with talent and inspiration, with youthful boldness and daring will carry out their class, patriotic and international duty.

On behalf of his colleagues, replying to the welcome was Lt Georgi Ivanov, the first in the class. He stated that the strong ideological tempering and sound knowledge gained in the school would make it possible for the young officers to successfully carry out the difficult and responsible career of the defenders of the revolutionary victories of the people.

The ceremony ended with a pass in review.

10272
CSO: 2200/40

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE ACCUSED OF DISINFORMATION

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Release of the BTA: "Clear Disinformation"]

[Text] 9 November (BTA [Bulgarian Telegraph Agency]). Yesterday the special correspondent of Agenge France Presse transmitted from Sofia information containing incorrect assertions. Representatives of the socialist countries participating in the 23d Session of the General UNESCO Conference categorically repudiated that statement which contained invented suppositions on the length of the mandate of the Director General of UNESCO.

"None of the representatives of the socialist states at the session of the General Conference made any statements whatsoever on any changes in the UNESCO leadership," they informed the BTA correspondent.

"The telegram from the AFP from Sofia," they added, "is a typical example of dirty disinformation. This cheap provocation is aimed at discrediting the great success of the session of the UNESCO General Conference in Sofia which has opened the way to stabilizing and strengthening the organization."

10272
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EDITORIAL CRITICIZES LAX DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Strong Discipline in the School!"]

[Text] The Bulgarian school has always steadily carried out both its educational as well as indoctrinational functions. These functions are inseparable because it is impossible to be a useful citizen of society if one has knowledge but does not have a sufficiently developed civil awareness, a feeling of duty, discipline and responsibility. These requirements at present have become even higher, since it is the calling of the school to indoctrinate the younger generation in a socialist spirit and to foster not what is but rather a socialist awareness in the future citizens. Furthermore, in the stage of the educational reform, more than anything else there must be strong discipline and the manifestation of a feeling of responsibility.

Unfortunately, in recent years tendencies have begun to appear which contradict these basic demands on the secondary school. We have observed a general decline in discipline both in the schools themselves as well as outside of them, a flight from studies, the visiting of amusements by the students, and the non-observance of a number of traditional requirements such as wearing the school uniform, curfew and so forth. This cannot but be reflected on the quality of the educational process and on the training level of the students, the future skilled workers and specialists.

As is known, the educational level of the executor personnel in our country is not on the required level. As was pointed out in the report of Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee (1985), only around 25 percent of the workers have a high skill. More than one-half of the persons employed in industry do not have a secondary education. Consequently, our society cannot help but be concerned by those phenomena which may reflect badly on its development in subsequent years.

The disciplinary problems in the school cannot be separated from the same problem within all society.

One can imagine what an erosive effect is had, for example, on awareness by the poor organization of the secondary school brigades, when the students witness the wasting of the harvested agricultural products, with a portion of this being appropriated for private use. Or the stoppages caused by a lack of organization and low labor discipline at the industrial enterprises where the young men and women are undergoing on-job training. All of this runs contrary to the efforts to establish in the students a strong and principled attitude toward public property, toward labor and discipline.

There is also a large amount of blame on the part of certain teachers who by their own conduct do not set an example for their students. There have been more than a few instances when teachers smoke with their students or participate in gatherings where alcohol is consumed.

The level of discipline is significantly influenced by those parents who, in holding high positions, endeavor to put pressure on the students in grading their children and in this manner undermine the authority of the school leadership. A number of teachers, in turn, submit very easily to this pressure either out of fear or out of a desire to enjoy themselves or for the sake of some personal gain. As is known, any overtoleration creates an unhealthy atmosphere and destroys the teacher's authority. It is only one step from here to disrespect of the school rules.

Of enormous importance is the atmosphere in the teacher collectives. This must be principled, business-like and friendly. The suppression of criticism, and the eliminating of the possibility of a frank discussion or exchange of opinions on pedagogical and organizational questions inevitably have a negative impact on the educational and indoctrinational process and particularly on discipline.

The young beginning teacher Plamen Barakov was assigned during the last academic year to the 19th ESPU [Unified Vocational School] in Sofia. He liked his work with the first-year students and led a photography circle with older students. With the straightforwardness inherent to youth and a belief in the calling of a teacher, he was against certain actions such as smoking in the teachers' room, the violating of regulations and proposed changes in the program. Possibly by his words and actions he implicated certain other teachers, he was not very diplomatic, he was not sufficiently self-critical, but instead of being encouraged for his principled position, in helping him grow in character and as a specialist, he was forced to transfer to another school. Obviously such an approach cannot serve as the basis for establishing strong discipline in the school.

The recently issued Regulation RD-09-789 of the Ministry of National Education is aimed at strengthening discipline and restoring the traditional authority of the Bulgarian school and the Bulgarian teacher. This regulation has caused much commotion and commentary among teachers, parents and students and among the entire public, but as a whole has been accepted as a necessary measure. It greatly increases the responsibility of the obshtina and rayon national education councils, the boards and particularly the school principals for instilling discipline which is compulsory absolutely for all. It is essential to shift to individual work with each student on the basis of unflinching, principled relations.

There is a major role also for the Komsomol associations and organizations which under the leadership of the party committees must establish the habits of organized life, principled relations and an atmosphere of comradely criticism and self-criticism. The younger generation must come out of the secondary school not only with knowledge and a profession but also with the established habits of participating in social life and with an awareness of their role in the development and prosperity of our socialist motherland.

10272
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PARTY'S SOCIAL POLICIES REVIEWED

Prague NOVA MYSL in Slovak No 2, 1985 pp 29-41

/Article by Miloslav Boda: "Improving the Lives of Our Citizens--The Fundamental Goal of Social Policy"/

/Excerpts/ ...Social policy, the main thrust of which remains the material and cultural well-being of the members of our society, involves more than an increase in material consumption. It is also important in assuring the development of the individual, and in our society it plays an important role in linking individual interests with the fulfillment of work responsibilities. Specifically, social policy encompasses the improvement of social certainties, the development of education, culture, health care, assistance for families, mothers, children, and the continual improvement of the work and overall environment. The formation of comradely relationships within work collectives and among citizens, and the formation of a socialist lifestyle are also included among the qualitative aspects of the development of the material and cultural standard of living of the general public.

A specific objective of social policy, the importance of which is increasing, is the formation of conditions for carrying out work responsibilities, consistent with the formation of socialist personalities, which will emphasize aspects of self-realization while at the same time assuring full involvement in the process of satisfying the actual requirements of society.

...During the building of socialism we have made great progress in increasing the standard of living of the population and made great qualitative changes in its structure based on changes in social production relations and the improvement of the forces of production. Full employment, increased free time, increased real incomes from work and public sources, increased consumption, free health care and education have combined to create a new quality of social certainties.

...The main objective of economic and social policy in the past 15 years has been, in accordance with economic development, to increase and then, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, maintain and increase the quality of the standard of living that has been achieved. This objective was achieved even though by the end of the 1970's external economic relations had worsened significantly, along with international political conditions. Performance in the final three years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, when the pace of economic growth picked up again, made it possible to fulfill, and in a number of areas to exceed, the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress related to the standard of living.

The total population has increased since 1970 by 1.3 million, and has reached the figure of 15.5 million. This favorable development has been influenced, in addition to demographic factors, above all by an active population policy and a broadly based program of assistance for families with children that is being constantly improved. The birth rate has increased substantially since the 1960's, although it has slowed down somewhat recently. Developments in this area are monitored closely so that should undesirable trends become evident they can be countered by activating social measures.

Employment in the national economy between 1970-1985 increased by 720,000. Employment levels for the general public in specific areas of the country came into better balance, and the distribution of workers between individual spheres of the economy also changed. Most of the increase in employment was concentrated in the nonproduction sphere. While the production sphere accounted for 46 percent of increased employment between 1961-1970, it accounted for only 41 percent of this increase between 1971-1985. The greatest increases in employment came in the health care, education, and domestic retail trade sectors.

Increased labor productivity has been a critical factor in the increase in national income, even though its influence has gradually declined. Whereas in 1971-1975 it accounted for 95 percent of national income increases, the figure declined to 90 percent for 1976-1980 and to 73 percent in 1981-1984. The growth rate of labor productivity, which was favorable in the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans (annual increases averaging 5.3 percent and 3.3 percent respectively) declined during the Seventh 5-Year Plan to an average annual increase of 1.1 percent in the 1981-1984 period.

The unfavorable trend in the prices of raw materials and energy, and the situation on international markets between 1980-1982 were not the only reasons for the decline in national income growth and the growth of labor productivity. This was the period when the already criticized shortcomings of extensive economic development became evident. Through 1983, the capital and materials intensiveness of production held back national income growth. This increase in capital and materials intensiveness was significantly greater than any decline in labor intensiveness.

The change in the evolution of labor productivity after 1983, and especially the reduction in the material intensiveness of national income formation in 1984 points to the potential for a more rapid increase in labor productivity and to the existence of considerable potential for increasing the efficiency of national economic development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The production structure has been changing gradually and the qualification level of the work force has also been improving. Of the total work force a little more than 8 percent have college education, a little under 25 percent have high school diplomas, some 36 percent have vocational degrees and some 32 percent have an elementary education (these are mostly older workers with considerable practical experience).

Currently all young people who are training for a profession receive at least a high school education; almost 50 percent of them receive a full high school education and almost 15 percent receive a college education. In line with these changes in the structure of the educational system there have also been qualitative changes in specific training programs for specific professions. An example from the introduction of this revised educational-training system is that graduates of secondary professional training facilities who have a diploma are now qualified to operate the most sophisticated equipment available, equipment that requires an extensive theoretical background. This implies that the professional training of these graduates has been closely coordinated with the practical implementation of R&D findings.

Along with changes in the training of blue collar workers there have been changes in the fields of study at secondary professional schools and at colleges. The introduction of professional specializations at the high schools (gymnazia) has resulted in increasing the employability of graduates with regard to the changing conditions in our economy. Overall this means that the increasing educational level and qualifications of the work force is an important factor in increasing labor productivity. Experiences from the Seventh 5-Year Plan indicate that increasing the efficiency of work in a planned manner has improved our performance in increasing labor productivity. Specifically this has involved efficiency enhancing measures related to the labor force, above all by decreasing the amount of time that is lost, improving production flows, expanding multi-machine operation, and by general improvements in work organization and the working environment. Labor consumption norms have been standardized and the number of employees not working according to these norms has declined by more than 34 percent since 1984. There still remain, however, shortcomings in standard setting activity, and labor and technical discipline is still violated too often.

...The substantial activity under way to deal with the housing requirements of our workers is shown by the high percentage of investment resources allocated to housing construction. On the average, enterprises have allocated for housing on behalf of their employees about 25 percent of the total volume of investment earmarked for social development purposes. In some sectors such as communication and forestry and water management, investments in housing account for more like half of all social investment. Nevertheless the satisfaction of housing requirements, which is an important consideration in work force stabilization, remains an ongoing problem in a number of locations.

...Recently there has been a significant improvement in meeting the material requirements of the general population. In the past 15 years personal consumption of the general public has increased by 45 percent, or about 2.5 percent annually.

Food consumption has achieved caloric saturation. In particular the consumption of meat and meat products, milk, milk products and eggs has increased. Consumption of fruits and vegetables is still insufficient. On the other hand, far more fat and sugar is consumed than recommended from a nutritional standpoint. It will therefore be necessary to increase the biological value of nutrition and eliminate harmful eating habits.

The possession by households of consumer durables has increased substantially. For most products per capita ownership in our country compares favorably with that of the richest countries of the world. Consumption of consumer goods is also high, even though the level of innovation in consumer goods is slow and the quality and specifications of many goods do not meet current demands.

Problems persist in the area of paid services. Future developments in this area must be focused on increasing the availability of these services for the population, in terms of price, timeliness and location, especially for those services that make free time possible. Payments for paid services as a percentage of total consumer spending has for some time held steady at around 13 percent. Our objective must be to increase this percentage.

...The development of the standard of living is most evident in per capita public spending, which has increased over the past 15 years by 125 percent to Kcs 180 billion annually (Kcs 11,626 per capita). This increase has been accounted for in large part by increased expenditures on social security, health care, education, and culture.

...The largest expenditures are in the area of social security. All aspects of this program changed for the better following the 16th CPCZ Congress. Social certainties have increased, a broadly based and comprehensive system of assistance for families with children has been put in place, and pensions and health insurance programs have been improved. A number of measures have been adopted related to working women and youth, and progress has been made in developing a system to care for old and invalid citizens.

...Public incomes of the general public increased from Kcs 40 billion in 1970 to Kcs 84 billion in 1985 and now account for more than 20 percent of the money incomes of the population. This increase has been affected by the growing population eligible for benefits of some kind, increases in the wage structure on which benefit calculations are based, as well as by new measures that have been introduced in social security. On the whole some Kcs 20 billion has been freed up for these new measures since the 16th CPCZ Congress, Kcs 8 billion of which was allocated for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In other words, social security continues to have a significant impact on the standard of living of the population.

...A right to health care is one of the basic social certainties of our citizens. This commitment is implemented through a widely available and generally free health care system. Its recent development has been concentrated on the improvement and expansion of preventive care and on the material-technical base. Shortcomings, especially in the area of equipment, still persist here. We are among the leading countries in the world, however, in the number of doctors per capita. Health care expenditures are increasing rapidly, as are the number of employees in the health care system. For this reason it is essential that the resources we do expend on health care be used so as to obtain maximum increases in the quality of care.

In education the gradual implementation of a program for improving the educational-training system of the CSSR is underway. This is a long range program for effecting a permanent increase in the quality of the educational-training process at all schools and educational institutions. This amounts to a process of adapting the schools to the current and future needs of a developed socialist society under the conditions of an R&D revolution.

...As an important force in the reforming of society during the building of a developed socialist society, socialist culture influences not only the political and aesthetic opinions of the individual, but also has an increasingly great impact on individual creativity and social involvement. Culture has become the property of all the people.

...In terms of satisfying the basic requirements of people the quality of housing has become more and more important, including the pace and quality of housing construction. Housing policy is one of the critical elements in the developmental concept for the standard of living of the general public. Over the past 15 years significant progress has been made in resolving the quantitative and most important qualitative aspects of housing. We have constructed 1.8 million apartments. The quality of the apartment stock has improved both in terms of what the apartments are outfitted with as well as in terms of their overall size. By planning the location of new construction we have succeeded in eliminating the former huge differences in the quality of housing in the city and the countryside, between specific geographical areas, and within industrial agglomerations. Despite these improvements, however, we have not completed the public service hookups in all housing complexes, nor are maintenance and repairs on the housing stock performed in a timely manner. The pace of apartment modernization has also been slower than planned.

...At the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in 1985 comrade Gustav Husak could state that despite the slowdown in national economic growth in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we had been successful in maintaining the standard of living that had been achieved along with the social certainties of our people. At this plenum he also outlined the objectives of the future development of all aspects of the standard of living. Following their formulation and adoption by the 17th CPCZ Congress the opportunity will exist for a further improvement in the material and cultural well being of our people.

From the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum it follows that the current stage in the development of our socialist society requires that social policy play the following roles:

--providing programs for assuring the comprehensive development of the standard of living in both a quantitative and qualitative sense, including effective links to the efficiency of the production process and economic performance;

--consistently linking objectives related to improving the standard of living with R&D findings and progress and capital construction, improvements in the supply of food and consumer goods to the domestic market, the improved functioning of this market, and further improvement in living and working conditions, with priority being accorded to the living conditions of the working class;

--improving the distribution processes in production and consumption along with the closest possible linkage between consumption and production, increasing the work incomes of the population in conjunction with increases in labor productivity and production efficiency, improving the system for the material and moral evaluation of work and the elimination of the potential for improving the standard of living other than by honest work;

--assure that developments in the standard of living consistently reflect respect for the individual, his quality work and free time; selecting a differentiated approach to the establishment of proportions of work and free time (in line with the potential of the economy and in conjunction with the development of efficiency enhancing activities in the area of trade and services);

--while further improving social certainties, developing appropriate relationships between the living standards of specific groups within the population and thereby requisite social homogeneity withon our society, as well as improving the capability of the society to care for that portion of the population that cannot participate in the work process;

--improving the quality of free services provided in health care, social services, education and culture, and the entire gamut of paid services;

--developing socialist democracy, enriching existing forms of worker participation in management of production, strengthening the socialist legal order, and the more emphatic assertion of standards of socialist morality.

Easing the development of the standard of living, with the latter understood as the satisfaction not only of the material but also the spiritual needs of the individual, must always be considered a strategic objective of social development. In conjunction with the function of the standard of living as the most important and most effective instrument for linking the interests of society with those of the individual and for the formation of the motive force of developed socialist production, we must devote more attention to increasing the standard of living as one of the most important preconditions for overall social development as well as the comprehensive development of the individual.

9276/12276
CSO: 2400/209

GOVERNMENT REEMPHASIZES DOCUMENT AGAINST SOCIAL EVILS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 86 p 1

/Text/ Prague (From our correspondents)--Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Karol Laco, Minister-chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee Frantisek Ondrich, Czech Prosecutor General Jaroslav Krupauer, and Czechoslvak Deputy Minister of the Interior Pavol Vano held a news conference in Prague on Tuesday /11 February/. They addressed themselves to our experience from the implementation of the set of measures adopted by the Czechoslovak Government in 1982 concerning unlawful enrichment and the more effective prosecution of profiteering from unlawful resources.

The news conference indicated that following the adoption of the set of measures by the Czechoslvak Government and the Letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee addressed to the party organs and organizations calling for improved effectiveness in the fight against the violations of the principles of socialist legality and discipline, we can witness the appearance of the prerequisites for eliminating these negative phenomena. Party and state organs are taking a tougher stand against antisocial behavior. Also, our citizens react more critically against the various abuses they see. In spite of achieved results, however, we have not yet been able to create everywhere effective barriers against the disorder and lack of discipline manifested primarily in pilfering and misusing property in socialist ownership, illegal incomes, bribes, damage caused to consumers, etc. The reason for this state of affairs is primarily insufficient control and management by responsible economic workers.

Serious shortcomings are found, for example, in the inventorying, storage, and protection of socialist property. When checking on several hundred producer organizations, the Czechoslovak Committee of People's Control found that in almost one-third of these organizations there were no regulations for accepting responsibility for the materials stored in warehouses. Stated simply, the warehouses were not properly protected against pilfering. The situation was not basically different in the area of consumer protection. In recent checks in meat stores it was found that 65 percent of controlled purchases were overcharged. In the vegetable and fruit stores, the corresponding figure was 45 percent.

A lax attitude toward reporting suspicious criminal activity in the enterprises evidences the shortcomings in our management. Since 1984, the number of such reports has not increased significantly. But in South Bohemian, East Bohemain, and Central Slovak Krajs it has even decreased. Over 90 percent of the cases of economic crimes are being discovered by the organs of security, law, and external control. It is astounding that many socialist organizations fail, to assert their claims for damage causes. In 1985 in the Czech Socialist Republic approximately 2,000 claims were filed by the prosecutors' offices on behalf of enterprieses.

The set of measures of the Czechoslovak Government has a complex character and applies to all state, economic and social organizations. This document, as well as the Letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, must be understood not as a short-term measure but as a long-range drive. It is necessary to more effectively use the existing legal norms and controls in all sectors to overcome shortcomings leading to the negative phenomena in production, districution and consumption.

1277/12276
CSO: 2400/206

TOXIC WASTE DUMP SEEN AS ECOLOGICAL TIME BOMB

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 40 No 8, 17 Feb 86 pp 52-53

[Article under rubric "Toxic Waste": "Salt in the Soup"]

[Text] The application came from a "Mr. Curilla" from the Wellingsbuettel section of Hamburg and was addressed to German authorities in the West and the East. "Approximately 80 cubic meters of contaminated soil" that was laced with toxic chemicals were to be hauled to the waste dump Schoenberg located in the DDR.

The name of the applicant promised that permission would be granted obligingly on this side as well as on the other side of the border: Wolfgang Curilla is Environmental Senator of the State of Hamburg. However, when questioned about the matter in his agency, an employee recalls, the Social Democrat "looked rather dumfounded. He had no knowledge of anything."

Supposedly, an "anonymous person" used Curilla's name, otherwise everything proceeded as planned. The soil contaminated with paint solvents came from a property adjacent to the private home of Curilla, and transport of the classified waste was authorized, in the summer of the previous year, by the agency of the Environmental Senator. The excavated earth, like so much else that West German industries have cleared out of the way, ended up on the waste dump immediately behind the border, opposite of Luebeck.

The area of the Ilen mountain in East Germany's Schoenberg since the past six years is becoming the largest waste dump of Europe on 200 hectares. There is room there for 20 million metric tons of refuse and waste. Household garbage and harbor mud are hauled there; but also classified waste, which comprises practically the entire chemical poison palette from arsenic to dioxin, ends up on this garbage mountain.

Waste generators and politicians, like Kiel's Secretary of Agriculture, Guenter Flessner (CDU), publicly call Schoenberg an "optimum" disposal site. West German environmentalists, on the other hand, fear contamination of water and air in the East and West alike and, like the Greens, view the waste dump as "the largest environmental policy time bomb of Europe." The weekend before last, Greens-leaders demonstrated beyond the border, on the strip of land in front of the DDR-fence, against "toxic waste tourism."

Recently the controversy over the dump at the border has intensified:

--The CDE/SPD/FDP-Senate passed an injunction against the Kiel state government. Kiel shall cease the transport of toxic waste to Schoenberg because of "endangerment to the Luebeck water supply."

--The federal government committee of the Greens announced charges against the Environmental Secretaries in Bonn and Kiel, Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU) and Flessner; they had "sanctioned and kept secret" the endangerment to the environment as a result of the dump.

--The SPD Opposition requested in the Kiel State Parliament the appointment of an investigative committee assigned to clarify the safety problems around Schoenberg and the "coresponsibility of state government for the deposit of highly toxic substances in the DDR waste dump."

In the meantime, the union governments of Bonn and Kiel argue internally about the responsibility for type and scope of the large-scale toxic waste transports--for Schoenberg is turning into a gigantic problem.

"If Schoenberg did not exist," ways one north German environmental official who has a different view, "we would have to invent it." Up to 200 heavy trucks with problem waste of all types roll daily across the border crossing in the Luebeck district of Schlutup. 400,000 metric tons was the figure for 1982, more than 900,000 metric tons during the past year. Of these, barely 100,000 metric tons came from Austria, the Netherlands and from Italy.

From Milano, for example, hundreds of tons of highly toxic mercury salts were hauled through half of Europe to Schoenberg. "That stuff with an unusually high mercury content", remarked one company manager, "was water-soluble like salt in a soup."

"Without any inhibition at all," says the manager, the East German garbage chutes had also accepted "non-decontaminated transformers by the ton" which were filled with hazardous Chlophen. The DDR authorities even expressed their "readiness" to accept the carcinogenic and gene-altering PCB "in its pure form."

What goes from West Germany to Schoenberg is also "loaded"--contaminated soil from Baden-Wuerttemberg, for example, toxic waste generated by Hoechst of Hessia. Schleswig-Holstein delivers fly ash laced with heavy metals and chemicals, as well as asbestos dust and polyester waste. Chief supplier, however, is the port city of Hamburg which no longer has any dumping areas of its own and last year eliminated more than 400,000 metric tons of rubbish and shit through the "intestinal exit of the nation" (the Kiel SPD-politician Gert Boernsen).'

The trash business between capitalists and communists flourishes because the DDR, lacking foreign currency, will accept nearly any waste and, on top of this, is also cheaper than competition in the West. Go-between for the waste is the "Hanseatic Building Material Office" (HBK) in Bad Schwartau. All

West-applications and East-permits for Schoenberg pass through this company. What exactly rolls across the border in the way of toxic substances, thanks to the intervention of the HBK, is only known approximately. Although, for the waste export an elaborate red tape process sees to it that "bills of delivery" are completed with eleven copies, which are supposed to reveal "essential data" on the contents of the special freight.

Yet what is actually concealed on the trucks, is hardly being checked. At the border, West German customs officials as a rule limit themselves to collecting the bills of delivery and occasionally cast a glance toward the payload. "Whoever mixes in undeclared toxic stuff," says one waste hauler from Luebeck, "can assume with great certainty that this will not be discovered."

DDR-inspections, however lax or meticulous, are not very effective either. In an "entrance lab" the "waste is identified according to a coarse screen," says HBK-official Bernd Aido. A precise speciman analysis to determine chemical components is later performed by the "Intercontrol" in Wismar. When, after days, the result is available, the tested substances have long been buried--with a method.

A layer of household rubbish might be dumped on top of a layer of "proven" chemicals. On top of this lands contaminated harbor mud or sewage sludge containing heavy metals--according to the "layer cake principle" which the Hamburg Environmental State Council, Fritz Vahrenholt, calls "truly problematic." For, how the layered substances interreact chemically, is again beyond any control. Uwe Lahl, the Bielefeld environmental chief, views "multi-component dumping" as an "archaic technique" which increases the hazard potential."

Endangered are ground water and surface water alike all around the dump site--and the risks extend to the place from where most of the filth originates: to the West all the way to Luebeck. Yet DDR-agencies have performed soil tests and found boulder clay strata, drawing the conclusion that the dump floor must be leakproof.

Drilling was performed at nine sites located outside of the waste dump. How it looks directly beneath the waste, whether the dump foundation is really impervious, was never examined. To boot, even earth masses considered to be impermeable are sometimes penetrated by chemical poisons and at some time get into the ground water.

It is obvious that rivers and creeks all around the dump site can transport toxic cargos into the West. Rainwater washes toxic substances from the dump; seepage water issues. If this chemical brew reaches the flowing waters which, in part, have their source at the foot of Ilen mountain, the dirt could soon be in the West. One creek flows into the Wakenitz which is part of Luebeck's drinking water reservoir.

These weak points of Schoenberg have long been known to official authorities in the West. The Federal Environmental Agency urged as early as three years ago in a letter to the Department of the interior in Bonn, a "comparable waste dump" in the West would surely "not be permitted" according to the "requirements for site and operation."

Internally, Bonn and Kiel shared such misgivings. Agriculture Secretary Flessner repeatedly warned of "seepage waters from the waste dump Schoenberg" and the "possible dangers" for the West. Federal Secretary of the Interior Zimmermann shared the "worry" that "issuing pollutants might result in damaging environmental effects in the territory of the Federal Republic."

The problem is aggravated unintentionally, by none other than West Germany's first green Environmental Secretary--Joschka Fischer in Hessia.

It is true that Fischer as of recently no longer allows waste with "highly critical and highly migratory chlorinated hydrocarbons" to be transported to Schoenberg; in the future, this type of waste is to remain in the country, in the underground dump Herfa-Neurode.

But the decision is at the expense of other states which previously delivered classified waste to Herfa-Neurode. Fischer is not renewing expiring delivery contracts for this dump and does not permit new ones to be issued. Consequence: In the end, the toxic drums will also end up in Schoenberg.

12929/13011
CSO: 2300/231

INCREASED SOVIET-POLISH CULTURAL COOPERATION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 86 p 4

[Passages in slantlines printed in boldface in original text]

[Text] /In Warsaw on the fifth of this month an agreement was signed on cooperation between cinematographers of Poland and the USSR in the current year. It provides for further development of such contacts as: film production, exchanges of experience and numerous contacts between directors and specialists./

Work is now being done on several joint films, two of which--a war drama directed by Wiktor Turow of "Przeprawo" dedicated to the partisan battle in the Janowski Forests during World War II and a science fiction film "Doctor Traven's Hobby," directed by Marek Piestrak, will soon reach movie theaters in both countries.

/The agreement provides for contacts between the film media of Poland and the USSR through an exchange of study groups which will familiarize themselves with the organization and work of film production./ The document emphasizes the significance of frequent meetings especially of young, debuting directors, which will lead to a better understanding of their pressing problems.

/An exchange of delegations will follow,/ which will take part, among other things, at the two most important film presentations of our countries: the Festival of Polish Films in Gdansk and the All-Union Festival in Alma-Ata.

A richer Soviet offering will be presented at the Cracow Short Film Festival; among other things a restrospective survey of the films of Kraj Rad has been organized.

The agreement was signed by the vice minister of Culture and Art, the chief of Polish Cinematography, /Jerzy Bajdor/ and by the successor of the leading State Committee for Cinematography, Mikhail Alexandrov, who emphasized that the agreement will be a continuation of the traditional friendship and numerous contacts between both groups of cinematographers, which will result in further friendly relations between the brotherly nations of the PRL [Polish People's Republic] and the USSR.

/A proposal signed in Warsaw on the fifth of this month of exchanges in 1986 between the Polish Artists' Agency "Pagart" and its Soviet counterpart--"Goskoncert" provides for the appearances of famous Soviet artists on Polish stages and in concert halls and of our leading performers in the USSR./

Events await Polish music lovers, such as concerts of the level of Soviet virtuosi like Rudolf Kerer, Stanislav Bunin, Olga Parchomienko, Dina Joffe, Igor Zukov, Vladimir Viardo, Mikhail Vajman and others. Chamber music lovers will be interested in the visit of the Komitas Quartet, and our orchestras will be led by the famous conductor, Igor Golovchin. We will also host representatives of the Soviet musical theaters--Irina Arkhipova, Anatol Kocherga, Vitalia Tarashchenka, and the ballet duo--Irina Kolbakova and Sergei Berezhnoya.

/Interesting plans have also been presented in the field of concert arts./ This year we will applaud, among others, the Leningrad Ice Ballet, the songstress well known to us, Zanna Biczewska and perhaps Alla Pugachova.

Regina Smendzianka, Krzysztof Penderecki, Karol Stryja, Joachim Grubich, Tadeusz Zmudzinski, Leonard Andrzej Mroz, Barbara Zagorzanka, Krzysztof Jablonski--these are the names of some of our musicians who have been invited this year to the USSR, where the "Capella Arcia Varsoviensis" directed by Marek Seweryn as well as the Slask Quartet will also give concerts.

Among the concert artists who will visit the Soviet Union this year are Maryla Rodowicz and the "Lombard," "Kombi" and "Vox" ensembles.

The director of "Pagart"--/Wlodzimerz Sandecki/ and of "Goskoncert"--/Oleg Smolenski/, signed the document.

/We highly value cooperation with "Pagart," which was particularly fruitful last year--said director Oleg Smolenski. The agreement which we have signed is a subsequent important fact in the enrichment of our contacts./ Our common goal is the joint presentation of the most valuable, most interesting phenomena and achievements in artistic life. But independent of everyday exchanges, we attach particular value to special occasions, anniversaries, celebrations. I would like to mention the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henryk Wieniawski, the International Contemporary Music Festival "Warsaw Autumn," the Festival of Soviet Songs in Zielona Gora and the international program "Melodies of Friends."

12972/12624
CSO: 2600/294

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES EXAMINED, PRAISED

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 47, 23 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Witold Pawlowski: "Changes on the Straightaway"]

[Text] Changes in government thus far have not always gone hand in hand with the openings of successive parliamentary terms. If they once coincided with them, they were minor changes, of a cosmetic nature. That is why the present moves at the highest levels, preceded by the first session of parliament were, as far as their scope is concerned, something of a surprise.

But they shouldn't be. After all, it is permanently engraved in political custom that a new Sejm is in effect a new State Council, premier and his government. This is an elementary principal of government. The clear demonstration of adherence to this principle foreshadows the first step toward regularity in administration--set by the rhythm of the parliamentary term--and the next step toward normality in political life.

Up to now basic personnel decisions at the top were forced by dramatic circumstances. The present changes were accomplished not on the curve, but on the straightaway.

The five-year government of Gen Jaruzelski has come to an end, a chapter opened and recorded in the most difficult moments of the 40 postwar years. The general's departure from the premier's office can be interpreted as a repeal of extraordinary government preparedness. He himself forecast such a decision in taking over the government--that it would occur as soon as conditions permitted it.

The direction of the changes, including the more accountable composition of the State Council and fortification of the Sejm presidium, indicates a quest different from that of the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, for a division of functions and powers among the four pillars of the political structure. And a more uniform distribution of them among the party, Sejm, State Council and government and assignment of a greater role to the organs of state authority. The composition of the government attests that the most important political issue today is rapid economic progress.

One could describe this direction concisely in this way: let the government govern more, the party guide more and the Sejm represent better.

In the government of Prof Messner there are many people from the previous Council of Ministers, including the sections crucial to running the government. And quite a few newcomers in the government--the result of personnel searches, the creation and reconstruction of devastated leadership staffs, the broadening of the base of the authority. The new ministers come mainly from out of town and have worked in their own professions. In many cases, people without ministerial experience were selected. Their careers have taken a different court than was traditionally the case, from youth organizations to the apparatus and then step by step toward the top. Thus the word career does not allow for growth, considering the rate in which many members of the government have found themselves at the very top.

In the new government, economists by way of education prevail numerically, beginning with the premier himself and ending with the 31-year-old minister for youth affairs. This affirms the goal of making economic matters the main object of their interest.

This government begins under easier circumstances than the previous one and has many advantages at the start. In the form of international relations warmer than recently, and within Poland, greater political stabilization and somewhat better stocked shelves. This expands the margin of safety for governmental decisions, extends the field of strategy and offers some leeway for retrospective thinking and far-reaching concepts. So crucial because they are necessitated by the frantic tempo of technology and progress in the progressive world, to which it is necessary to catch up.

At the same time immediate, everyday matters, the usual routine of running the economy, so well known from previous terms, will continue to be overwhelming. Besides moderately optimistic news, not much is happily disposed. The economy is barely catching its breath, repairing the torn threads of dependence and cooperation, treating all the elements that make up its nerve center. Reform activity is progressing slowly, coming up against counter measures.

It is difficult to detect the progress being made, the results of the setting in order of the state's organism, complicated by crises. But one must also use the notions of stabilization and normalization very carefully. Especially since in the past, the proclamation of normalization meant curtailment of reform, a return to the bad habits of administration. And soon what was accepted as normal turned out to be far from the norm.

This memory of the past, of the sources and reasons for crisis, of September and its consequences, has not bypassed the previous government. Premier Messner, in his first statements, also declared that the government will have a good memory. He predicted the continuation of the open policy of contact with the public and respect for information and the mass media--on his first day in office he met with journalists in a two-hour news conference.

Two temporary reform institutions are disappearing--the plenipotentiary for reform and plenipotentiary on prices. I have encountered fears as to whether the center will thereby deprive itself of institutional support, whether deprived of it, reform activity will slacken. I feel that the Planning Commission must take upon itself the role of these institutions. the new premier emphasized very strongly the role of reform as a fundamental quality in putting the economic system in order.

The condition of store shelves and the length of queues for meat have an influence on the public frame of mind and disposition. This is true. Especially since so many were burned by politics and withdrew into private life. But it will not do to separate the two spheres, political and economic, from each other. To forsake some efforts at the expense of others. The new government is that much better off because it is not encumbered by the baggage of the past, those dramatic conversations, clashes, those broken bridges that are so hard to rebuild. It also has, like every new team, some goodwill on account and benevolent expectations as to what it will do, what its first steps will be. This account can be used to give a more concrete dimension to the formula for understanding.

Gen Jaruzelski's government saved us from a national tragedy.

Prof Messner's government, in continuing the line of the previous government, should put the country back on the road to progress. We wish it success in these efforts.

12776
CSO: 2600/200

BEDNARSKI ON PARTY BELIEVERS

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Jan 86 p 2

[Statement by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, made in a conversation with Stanislaw Opara and Ryszard Kondrat in MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA No 5 1985]

[Text] "(...) A citizen's beliefs are his own affair in his dealings with the state. The beliefs of a party member, however, are not his own affair in his dealings with the state. Nothing frees us from adherence to Leninist principles—of course, we accept faithful workers and peasants into the party, but we do not leave them "tete-a-tete" with the world view they have held up to this time, on the contrary, we shape their world view on rational, scientific principles. For being a member of the party is also shaping a scientific view of the world, within this formation is an informed attitude toward religion."

12972/12624
CSO: 2600/294

WARSAW COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT MEETS WITH PRESS EDITORS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by: em]

[Text] (Own Information) On 17 February, the PZPR Warsaw Committee Secretariat held a meeting with the editors-in-chief of the national and Warsaw press.

Comrade Janusz Kubasiewicz, KW first secretary, chaired the meeting. In discussing the tasks embarked upon by Warsaw party organizations during the year of the 10th PZPR Congress, he made reference to individual conversations that are taking place and already have been conducted with one-third of the party's members in Warsaw and the Warsaw Province. Many valuable thoughts, in-depth assessments and suggestions emerge during these conversations; many critical and self-critical observations are made. POP meetings at which the PZPR draft program is discussed are beginning. An important element of the pre-congress campaign in Warsaw will be the meeting of the KW Executive Board with POP first secretaries from Warsaw and Warsaw Province scheduled to be held next Saturday at the PKiN Congress Hall.

Preparations for First-of-May celebrations occupy an important place in KW work plans preceding the 10th Party Congress. The celebration of the 40th anniversary of EXPRESS WIECZORNY in May and the traditional TRYBUNA LUDU Days in June likewise will provide an opportunity for mass meetings of Warsaw society.

In speaking of the cooperation of the provincial party echelon with the mass media, Comrade J. Kubasiewicz stated that the KW Secretariat is taking very seriously all the ideas conveyed in press criticism, drawing conclusions that extend beyond the specific subject of criticism and touch upon party work in general. Materials from the visit of CC First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to the STOMIL Plant in Piastow were analyzed thoroughly by the Warsaw provincial echelon. It was determined that there are upwards of 10 old production plants in Warsaw and Warsaw Province whose work safety and hygiene conditions do not meet requirements. A KW plenary meeting being prepared for the fall of 1986 will be devoted to an assessment of the situation in these plants and to specific suggestions. The Warsaw Committee has organized a thorough inspection for cases of adding blocks of flats that have not been completed or occupied to the building plan (TRYBUNA LUDU reported on such practices). Its results will be presented this week.

During the meeting, the KW first secretary addressed matters brought up during the discussion and responded to questions.

8536
CSO: 2600/313

PRE-CONGRESS DRAFT PROGRAM DISCUSSIONS

Factory Aktivs, Bednarski Meet

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The discussion on the PZPR draft program is taking place above all at meetings of primary party elements. During private conversations with PZPR members and candidate-members, reference is also made to the contents of this document within the context of the local reality. These are the more characteristic signs of the just begun congress campaign whose results will mold the atmosphere and content of the 10th PZPR Congress.

In the initial remarks and recommendations, party members are noting the progress made in implementing the line of socialist renewal. At the same time, they are commenting that dozens of issues and problems still must be resolved, including that of rendering operations qualitatively better and more efficient, above all.

Production and development plans and the potential for expanding the production assortment, partly through the use of numerical control elements--these suggestions and remarks were made during the first phase of private conversations with PZPR members and candidate-members at the UNITRA-WAREL Electronics Plant in Warsaw. According to PZPR KZ First Secretary Zdzislaw Lomowski, there are several concrete proposals regarding the introduction of new technologies enabling an increase in product quantity and an improvement in product quality. The possibility of the plant's joining in on comprehensive operations related to the robotization of our industry also is being considered.

The first stage of the congress campaign already has shown a major increase in party initiative. Party members at the Agricultural Construction Enterprise in Gryfino, Szczecin Province, have mobilized the workforce to step up by 2 months the placement into service of 2 housing facilities for 24 families and to ready another, similar building a month ahead of schedule. The Agricultural Construction Enterprise in Nowogard will place 28 additional units into service within the quarter.

In the Koszalin region, a meeting of the aktiv in Swidwin, Koszalin Province, opened the discussion on the PZPR draft program. PZPR KC Secretary Henryk Bednarski took part in the meeting.

In the estimation of party activists from several gminas and Kolobrzeg, the draft encompasses the most crucial ideological and socioeconomic issues, whose resolution will contribute to Poland's further development. They emphasized, however, that it is addressed to all party members and all of society. This being the case, it must communicate better; it must be written in simpler language that everyone can understand. They, as Sergiusz Denesiuk, party activist from Kolobrzeg noted, the integration of party interests and societal interests will take place. This integration is needed because the draft program will define tasks for the near and distant future. Their implementation will demand universal activism, increased discipline and respect for work. In the opinion of Drzonowo PGR employe Jerzy Zygier, economic forces will decide Poland's future development. This is discussed extensively in the draft. He added that the program is the party's banner, saying that as a teacher he would present it neither optimistically, nor pessimistically, but realistically, for it is a realistic program.

Taking the floor in the discussion, Henryk Bednarski stated that the creation of the program is of great importance to the party's future development. He added that the contents of the current draft play an educative and mobilizing role. They link a real assessment with reality, with tne future goals that work on the imagination. The discussions taking place on the draft show that the entire party is creating the PZPR program.

Slask Military Unit Honors Upcoming Congress

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Responding to a call from the motorized unit of the Slask Military District, the soldiers of the Heroes of Westerplatte First Warsaw Tank Regiment embarked upon their duty to honor the coming 10th PZPR Congress. During a ceremonial meeting that was held on 13 February, reports were made that many groups have resolved to obtain the title "socialist service troop"; several dozen soldiers are working to attain "model commander," "model soldier" and "model driver" awards. The soldiers of this unit are working many hours performing social deeds for the national economy and the military.

All ZSMP circles of the unit have announced their participation in the competition for the title "ZSMP Circles Named for the 10th PZPR Congress." They also will take part in a competition for the title "Circles of the 10th ZSMP Anniversary."

Warsaw Aktivs Discuss Program Draft

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Feb 86 p 8

[First paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] As we discuss the PZPR draft program, we must always keep in mind that after it is passed at the 10th Party Congress, the implementational phase will begun. That is why it is so important today that we disseminate its contents within the party itself, among the working class and throughout society. This idea, reiterated in the addresses of the particular speakers, characterized the meeting of the Warsaw-city and province party aktiv that took place on 14 February at the Warsaw Center for Ideological Indoctrination.

PZPR CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski, PZPR KW First Secretary Janusz Kubasiewicz and the leaders of the PZPR Warsaw Committee took part in the working exchange of views. Other participants included over 200 activists from district, city and gmina echelons. The meeting ended the cycle of preparations of the Warsaw Party Organization for discussion on the PZPR draft program.

In describing the efforts of the editorial team preparing the draft, the CC secretary stressed that when this document is adopted by the congress, it will be the first party program in history. Former documents, both in the history of the PPR and the PZPR, were ideological-program declarations. This program, however, outlines the strategic goals of Polish development and the paths of their implementation through the beginning of the next century.

H. Bednarski emphasized that the draft was prepared during a period of Poland's ongoing normalization process and one of reforms made in the operation of the state and the economy, at a time when not all developmental trends have yet been consolidated. For this reason, the forecasts contained in it are based on realistic premises, on a tallying of the possibilities. It is also very general because more detailed tasks will be specified in proposals made at the congress, in the congress resolution and in other documents such as the report on the implementation of Ninth PZPR Congress resolutions. Does the party need such a document? In replying, the CC secretary pointed out that the PZPR Program is for the working class the prerequisite for the implementation of its class interests. That is why such a document cannot only record developmental trends, but must above all outline actions stimulating trends that will be in harmony with the interests of the working class and all working people and that will serve the development of the socialists state.

One of the discussants, Wieslaw Pawul, from the party organization at the Warsaw Railway Junction, was interested in the characterization of the stages of development of socialism. He wanted the boundary of the transition from the stage of the laying of the foundations of socialism to the beginning of the operation of this system in a mature form to be defined, taking into account the questions of Polish historical determinants noted in the draft.

In his reply, H. Bednarski pointed out that it is difficult to define precisely the end of the current stage and to pinpoint it accurately in time. Many factors affect this, above all the state of social awareness, the need for broadening considerably the participation of workers and peasants in management and the issue of the specific nature of Polish farming that has the primary task of feeding the nation exclusively through its own production.

Another speaker, Dr Antoni Zelobowski from the Academy of Internal Affairs, pointed out Poland's unique religious situation by comparison with other socialist states and noted the need for a more in-depth substantiation of the leading and leadership role of the party than is contained in the draft. In reply, he learned that the creators of the draft document assumed that it must be based on realistic foundations with reference to every field, including religion. H. Bednarski agreed, however, with the proposal for expanding substantively the essence of the PZPR's role in society. This is necessary because this document is addressed to nonparty individuals as well, including young people. Today's younger generation will come of age during the next 20 years and how the directions outlined in the program are implemented will depend on them.

Several speakers returned in their statements to the questions of economic development outlined in the draft. The forecasts for an increase in consumption in proportion to the increase in the national income contained in the draft were of interest to Andrzej Rutka from the Institute for the Study of Business Cycles and Trends. The draft sets up ambitious tasks, was the answer. It is constructed to demonstrate real possibilities but also the conditions necessary for their implementation in the economy, such as, for example, an increase in productivity and work discipline and the general application of the principle of the economical management of all resources, one that is implemented rarely today.

In the opinion of Alicja Jaszczuk from the Office of the National Council of the Federation of Cooperative Trade Unions, working people from all fields of the economy should give thought to the draft program. Party organizations conducting meetings devoted to the draft should see that these meetings are really open and they should invite as many nonparty individuals to them as possible; the course of discussion should not be formalized.

The PZPR KW first secretary likewise noted this fact, stating that such meetings should provide the party with an answer to how nonparty individuals receive the contents of the document. In all elements of the Warsaw party organization, this discussion should take place in a specific manner. Those elements that are impeding development or may do so in the future should be called by name. It is important to define a realistic vision for Poland's development on the basis of this debate, not a dream-vision or one that lacks a real foundation.

8536
CSO: 2600/312

PZPR ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS

Lorance on Ideological Awareness

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 20 Nov 85 pp 10, 11, 20

[Interview with Wladyslaw Lorance, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, by Miroslawa Machura; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In the 1960's the thesis, advanced by certain circles, that ideology was in decline, was sharply disputed. Nothing is heard about this today. Why?

[Answer] The discussion surrounding the thesis that the age of ideology is in decline was one of three important theoretical-political discussions of those days. Earlier, there was a dispute on the educational ideals of socialism and about 1968 a passionate but unfortunately very shallow discussion flared up about patriotism. The dispute you are asking about was evoked by Raymond Aron's book, "The End of the Age of Ideology." The author's belief is reflected in the title. According to Aron, after the Second World War, the 19th century, which was the age of ideology, faded out of the picture. Ideology ceases to be necessary, despite the fact that Marxists insist that it is important. Only administration and the technique of managing production and collective life is necessary. That was the program thesis of anticommunism then, and it well to remember that there were some who liked it. Books were even written confirming the greatness of this theoretical "discovery." And, after all, its author did not hide his intentions. In the preface to the Polish edition of the book he wrote in Paris: "Here and there we will work to hasten the day when the age of ideology comes to an end."

[Question] That sounds like a declaration of intent. What are its results?

[Answer] As a consequence of their initiatives and not ours, exactly the opposite happened. We are living in times of extreme intensity of ideological struggle. The advocates of the end of ideology are organizing crusades and rattling sabers. They have categorically told God where his place is, with whom he has an alliance, and remind him of his duties. God's lieutenants on earth, or in any case, those with influence, turn him away from liberation theology and with pathos exhort him to lead the anticommunist crusade. But God has problems in breaking through the walls of the official churches to reach those who need him the most, those who are hungry and have no chance of escaping from the social menace. Today we do not hear a word about the decline of ideology. We hear only the opponent's words of total condemnation and the call to the crusade, to the "final solution to the communism question."

[Question] Why is this happening? There must be a deeper, underlying cause.

[Answer] Once again in turns out that the conflict between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal sociopolitical conflict of our era. The position of each side in the conflict has clearly changed. Its intensity, if we are to measure it by the status of unemployment, for example, or our relationship to economically dependent countries of the Third World, is variable, but it is just this and no other conflict which organizes the bourgeousie's thinking and operating tactics.

One of its influential representatives--I am referring to the US secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger--said early in 1981, "The West cannot allow itself to continue the policy of detente."

In this candid admission is the answer to the question why the propagandist ploy, which the thesis about the end of the age of ideology was for a certain time, was abandoned. This was not a scientific discovery. This was a fashionable little suit raised to the standing of a style of life or even its philosophy. For them it was a typical hit song of one season, which they stopped singing as soon as the loss of influences made it necessary to adopt new theoretical styles, this time warlike, or more accurately, terroristic.

[Question] We know how extremely difficult it is to assess the state of society's awareness. It is probably not much easier to determine tendencies and directions of change. And yet we have to constantly reply to those questions. What kind of answer--as briefly as possible--can be given today?

[Answer] Knowledge, how people think, is an important condition for political action, but it is more important to know how they live, to know the factors which affect the standard and manner of living.

We know that public awareness shapes the material conditions of well-being, particularly the relationships of production. Well-being is a broad concept. Many things contribute to it, not only productive work, its instruments and organization, but also a standard of living measured in terms of the wage-price ratio, the natural conditions already in place, and the civilization which has been created. Material well-being is also the material reality of every nation's traditions. It is not enough to ask questions which can be answered "yes", "no", "I don't know." The sum of these answers tells us more about the changing moods of the people than about the constant motivations for their behavior. Of course we must conduct studies, but we must react with restraint to the results we obtain. Public awareness is not a vehicle rolling along iron tracks and stopping at fixed points at a set hour. These are all forms of movement, billions of conscious and reflex behaviors, whose logic cannot be grasped in setting up travel schedules. Schedules are necessary, but only when, using a selected means of transportation, we want to travel from place A to place B. But looking at this schedule we know nothing about the other passengers. We don't know whether they are going to the same place we are and for the same purpose. We must obtain this important information by another method. We must live with the passengers and talk with them.

[Question] What do we need to know the most now about the state of public awareness?

[Answer] I think that it is most important for us to know how the people perceive the existence of the principle problems of the contemporary world: hunger, armaments, birth control. Whether we correctly understand the arrangement of political forces, the goals of capitalism and socialism. Whether we agree publicly that alliances which are important to us must be strengthened, or whether we permit everyone to hold an opinion on alliances which is most comfortable for him.

The important answer is the one that tells us how, in the awareness of the public, the position and role of the main social force--which the working class will be for many, many years--is being shaped. Is the statistical Pole wise enough to understand that the first condition for success in any kind of plans and reforms is the active stance of the workers, and that the most important measure of results achieved in the building of a socialist political system is a change for the bettter in the position of the working class, because such changes are the foundation for political stability and socioeconomic development.

We also need good information on how, in the public awareness, the values by which individuals and classes are guided, are established. Is their selection and importance influenced by the needs and experience of the workers, intellectuals and peasants, or by old, mainly noblemen's, models and stereotypes? That is, are diligence, thrift, a partnership relationship with another person, valued, or showiness, the principle: "go into hock, but put on a good show," and a demand for servility. It is important whether we know how to reject snobbism and living-for-show or whether we are obsessed with titles and putting noses out of joint, all the while mouthing democratic slogans.

I am convinced that these questions must be answered honestly and realistically, because such answers can give maturity to our actions. Only in this way can we give meaning to the words "Polish character," which will make it easier for us to move freely and wisely in the modern world. And this is the world of struggle.

[Question] The Ninth Congress resolutions embody a lot of ideology. Among other things, they define the main line of action in ideological and upbringing work. What are the primary determinants which allow us to judge whether the guidelines of the Ninth Congress dealing with this subject are being put into effect?

[Answer] I don't like big words but at this point of our interview I will say that the Ninth Congress was a great party congress. In 1981 we were facing two serious threats. It turned out, a few months after the August agreements, that their slogan "Socialism yes, distorton no," was replaced by the political manipulators of "Solidarity" with the slogan "Distortion yes, socialism no." Every measure destroying the strength of the state, depriving it of national and international importance, was allowed. A couple million people joined an independent, self-governing trade union only to find after a few months that they were members of a political party whose goals were increasingly antisocialist. That change in reality was dangerous.

A serious intraparty threat also appeared in the form of so-called "horizontal" structures. Their advocates tried to convince everyone who would listen that under the conditions that had arisen, a basic class struggle between the supporters of socialism and the supporters of capitalism was not important, but that the intraparty line of division into liberals and dogmatists, the advocates of reform and the spokesmen for convervatism, was important. The former were "placed" in the structures, and the latter in the party echelons, and a flirtation was begun with the counterrevolutionary staff of the "Solidarity" movement.

Under these conditions, the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress, then in session, expressed the party's political line in two important program slogans: in the slogan on the line of the struggle, conciliation and socialist reform, and in the slogan on the readiness to defend socialism just as the country's independence is defended, i.e., with equal determination.

This program strengthened the party's position in public life, made clearer the understanding of political realities, and made it possible to choose facts, and not platitudes posing as political slogans.

From this viewpoint it is impossible to overestimate the importance of the Congress. The basic points of its program have been fulfilled, and that which is and remains its ideological program, i.e., the policy of socialist renewal, will be with us for many years. The Central Committee will report its accomplishments to the 10th Congress. We will then have the complete answer to the question you asked.

[Question] The Central Committee Ideological Department, which you direct, is associated, for some, with training activity. But for others, it is a department which gives direction and shapes the ideological work of our party. What are the department's functions and tasks?

[Answer] The Ideological Departmentk is one of the departments of the Central Committee which function in the broad area of ideology. We prepare professional reports which are important in deciding the party's program of ideological activities at all levels and for the party's work with the intellectuals.

Our primary task is everything connected with training activity, i.e., the preparation of training programs and literature, developing projects, and executing the decisions which the Central Committee makes in this regard.

An important activity, which requires a great deal of time and effort every day, is direct propaganda connected with the more important political campaigns, with the particularly important historical anniversaries, with the workers-movements museums, and with the organized educational programs such as the program to educate the people about economics.

I will answer your question in one sentence: Nothing that is ideological is outside our scope, but we are responsible primarily for the three groups of matters I mentioned.

[Question] At the beginning of the 1980's, training activities broke down. Can the processes which are occurring today be called only a restoration of party training, or is this more of a reconstruction?

[Answer] During 1980-1981 most of the primary party organizations held many meetings. Some of them met almost continually, but organized, intraparty training activity stopped. The party became engrossed with the political struggle imposed upon the people. During the entire time, an important, for the aktiv, form of work went on: the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism. In 1982 we were rebuilding the party training. The Central Committee, in considering the cadre realities, the degree of confusion in political views on many matters basic to the party, accepted ideological meetings held by the Primary Party Organizations as a form of training. Each organization was to conduct six such meetings during the school year, selecting topics from among several proposed. Four of these topics each year were mandatory. Last year we began to train groups from the workers' aktiv. Over 500 such schools were established throughout the country and the first year of their operation was rated very well. This year we have begun a new form of work: groups studying the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism established for the aktiv of state institutions and economic organizations.

In this way, based on the achievements and experience of restoring training, we are beginning to reconstruct it. At the moment we are working on the concept of a new system of party training which, if the plan is approved by the PZPR Central Committee secretariat, will be introduced in the 1986-1987 school year.

It will definitely be based on everything which the experience of the Primary Party Organization ideological meetings has shown to be a good form of general propaganda work within the party itself. We must also consider the number and level of lecturers which we will have to train already this year for existing and newly-established provincial and interprovincial party schools.

[Question] The effectiveness of ideological work depends not only on the substance but also on the correct choice of form and methods. How are these planned and adapted in the department to specific communities and conditions of party work?

[Answer] We pay a great deal of attention to work methods. Two department newspapers help the aktiv in these matters: IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA and SUGESTIE I believe that they do this well. With these needs in mind, we have established, together with the Provincial Committee in Czestochowa, a

National Methods Center. Its work experience has been found to be good. The number of cadre trained in this area and their effect on daily training work does not yet allow us to give it a favorable evaluation. Most of the work still awaits us, particularly when we evaluate the level and form of work in the workers' community, and above all, the training work with the young generation, with the aktiv in the political, social and cultural organzations. A revolution in forms and methods of work is needed here.

[Question] The 10th Congress will take place in a few months. It is generally believed that it will give the party a far-reaching program for development of a socialist society in Poland. How far along are the preparations and what are the plans in this area for the near future?

[Answer] The expectations of the program documents are known and understandable. The National Conference of Delegates, which met halfway in the term of the present Central Committee, took care of this matter. Two documents are being prepared: 10th Congress proposals and a draft of the party program. The proposals will define the socioeconomic tasks for this period of Poland's socialist development, which will be 1986 to 1990. The party program will define its position on the great achievements and complex experience of the past 40 years, calling upon science to set the precise developmental goals--those immediately before us and those for the more distant timeframe.

Work on the program is being directed by a committee appointed at the Fourth Plenum and expanded at the 13th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. It is composed of 190 people. The editorial work is conducted by a 46-member editorial staff. Two important steps will be taken during November and December:

--another meeting of the Program Committee will be held, as well as

--the Second National Theoretical-Political Conference, which will examine the draft.

Only then will this draft be presented to the Central Committee, which will decide the form of the draft and submit it to partywide discussion. It should begin in February or March of next year. The document, which will include the results of the discussion, will be presented to the Tenth Party Congress. The Congress will determine the form, substance and role of the document.

Today it can be said, that in accordance with Engel's thought: "That which is not once and for all a given thing but is constantly subject to change and transformation," our program will make an honest examination of achievements in the country's socialist development. It will define our place in process of transition from a capitalist structure to a socialist structure. It will clearly define tasks in further development so that this development can occur harmoniously and that we can build a Poland that is secure, economically-managed and legally governed.

Elblag Party Control Plenum

Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Provincial Party Control Committee (PPCC) was held in Elblag, with the chairmen of the local Party Control Committees (PCC) attending. The meeting was conducted by Wlodzimierz Lewkowicz, PPCC chairman. The activities of the factory, gmina, town-gmina, and town PCC were discussed and evaluated.

In a lively discussion examples were offered of inadequate work on some matters which resulted in controversial evaluations.

It was proposed that the attitudes of party members be thoroughly checked and that the worrisome problems of daily living, raised by people at various meetings, be solved in an effective manner.

The PPCC plenum passed a resolution which requires the primary party organizations and local party control committees to make full use of their statutory rights in matters under party jurisdiction. The need for quick and effective reaction to wrongdoing discovered by the state control organ and the Workers-Peasants Inspectorate was stressed.

Cadre Policy Conference

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] A 2-day nationwide methods conference, titled "Factory Systems of Working With Management Cadre," has ended. The conference was organized in Jachranka near Warsaw by the Central Committee Cadre Policy Department, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, and the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry. Five problems papers were delivered which had been prepared by scientific workers of the Academy of Social Sciences, first secretaries of factory committees, managing directors of enterprises of both ministries, and employees of the Cadre Policy Department. Fifty-nine persons delivered reports or took part in discussions at the plenary meetings and in the problems sections.

Achievements and experiences in working with cadres under the new conditions of enterprise-functioning were described. Two years after acceptance of the "Main Assumptions of PZPR Cadre Policy", and 4 years after the Sejm passed the law on state enterprises and self-government of workforces in state enterprises, difficulties, as well as some positive aspects, are appearing in connection with the search for new precedent-setting solutions to systems problems.

The conferees said that political and administrative support should be given to these searches. Attention was called to the special role of the middle-management cadre, including the journeymen and foremen, i.e., the management group which has a decisive influence on production, work discipline, and atmosphere.

It was demanded that the status of the director be dealt with more concretely, that his position, rights and duties be clearly defined, and that work on a state system of working with cadre, which would form the framework for guidelines in the development of other solutions, be accelerated.

Specific examples were cited to justify the need to consolidate the cadre services in enterprises, review and verify legal documents, develop a better system of selection of people for work in these services, and organize specialized training. These services should become expert in cadre problems, stimulate and assemble experience in working with cadres, and give professional advice to party organizations, factory managements, and workers self-governments.

The discussion also revealed the need to make use of the substantive assistance of people of science in system design and application, and in improving already functioning systems (cadre reviews and evaluations, competitive selection of candidates for management-director positions, management cadre training, etc.).

The deliberations were summed up by the director of the Central Committee Cadre Policy Department, Wladyslaw Honkisz. He agreed with the conferees on the need to work out forms of exchange of work experience with cadres in enterprises. The results of the conference's work will be disseminated in specialized publications.

CC Cultural Division on Books

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Publishing is one of the most important tools in the dissemination of culture and general education, in the shaping of public awareness and models of attitudes and conduct, and in the forming of a cultured person's mindframe. The state's cultural policy places particular stress on these socioeducational functions of publishing, based explicitly on a socialist system of values and on an accurate assessment of readers' needs.

It cannot yet be said that publishing fulfills these tasks and expectations faultlessly. In addition to the known, frequently described objective difficulties (shortages of paper, the bottleneck in printing), some of the publishing cadre can be accused of excessive commercialization of production (many books are appearing which are of no value but are expected to produce large profits) and there are still the remnants of 1980-1981 in the form of insufficiently consistent attitudes towards value systems which are not in keeping with socialism. It is often paradoxical that in state publishing, in addition to important and valuable books, books are appearing which have been inspired by the opposition circles, that publishing priority is given to works by writers and translators which have an antisocialist bias, and that sometimes we yield to the myth that something written abroad is superior to that written here, etc.

The management conference of the publishing movement's party aktiv, which was convened on 29 November by the PZPR CC Culture Department, was devoted to a discussion of current problems and tasks, and the formulation of proposals to implement the 15 October 1985 recommendations of the PZPR CC Politburo to make an examination and assessment of book publishing and the degree to which it complies with public interests and needs.

The publishing houses, operating within the state system of culture, are to continue an open program policy which is based, however, on an explicitly socialist concept of "openness" and on the full clarity of their sociopolitical intentions. Many publishing houses perform this task well. The paper delivered by the director of the CC Culture Department, Prof Witold Nawrocki, who also conducted the conference, called attention to this. The paper also contained a proposal on the need to call a "publishing movement program conference" at the Ministry of Culture and Art to consult on initiatives and assess publishing plans to be undertaken in 1986. Other proposals pertained to a "Library Book" program, the role and tasks of party organizations and publishing houses, and the promotion of first editions of books by contemporary authors. A great deal of attention at the conference was given to matters of books for the younger reader and the inadequate promotion of worthwhile sociopolitical and historical literature.

The conference was attended by Waldemar Swirgon, PZPR CC secretary; Prof Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art; Stanislaw Adamczyk, director of the ZSL Supreme Committee's Science, Education and Culture Department, the representative of "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Workers Cooperative Publishing House, critics and journalists.

Party Writers Meet

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] (PAP) Problems rankling the capital's literary circles were discussed on 29 November at a meeting of the PZPR Primary Party Organizations (POP) writers in Warsaw. Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski reported on important trends in our culture and particularly in publishing.

POP acceded to the request of Andrzej Gerlowski that he be relieved of the first secretary's position due to his workload in literary activities. The position was entrusted to Zygmunt Wojcik, known for his writing of prose and newspaper reports.

CC Lecturers Discuss Election Results

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Results of the Sejm elections and what the party needs to do before the 10th Congress was discussed at the 29 November meeting of PZPR CC lecturers with Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and CC secretary. The secretary called special attention to the need to thoroughly examine implement the proposals submitted during the elections campaign. He also responded to many questions. Witold Gadomski, deputy director of the CC Organization Department, reported on certain aspects of party work stemming from the elections campaign. The meeting was conducted by Janusz Janicki, deputy director of the CC Ideological Department.

Provincial Party School Directors Meet

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] (PAP) A conference of interprovincial and provincial party school directors was held on 30 November at the PZPR Central Committee, with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak in attendance. Important tasks for schools during the first half of 1986 were discussed.

It was decided that during the period of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress their work will concentrate primarily on training the young party and social aktiv, the young management cadre, the reserve cadre, and the party's political workers. The primary goal of this training should be to familiarize everyone with the text of the Congress documents and the work of the Second National Party Theoretical-Ideological Conference as part of a discussion of the draft long-range PZPR program.

The discussion also covered program assumptions, training methods, and the amount of assistance given to interprovincial and provincial party schools by the Academy of Social Sciences. The basic principles of the functioning of party schools were also discussed.

Provincial Economic Secretaries Meet

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] (PAP) A 2-day conference of economic secretaries of provincial party committees ended 30 November in Poznan. The conference, which was conducted by Marian Wozniak, CC secretary and Politburo member, was attended also by Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus.

Three topics were discussed: measures aimed at expanding housing construction and reducing its costs; more economical consumption of raw materials, other materials and energy and stimulation of overall savings; and the National Annual Plan for 1986, instruments for its implementation and related party tasks.

CC Discussion on Arts, Art Schools

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] On 30 November in the offices of the PZPR Central Committee a joint meeting of the presiding officers of national theater, music and graphic arts party organizations was held at which the current situation in higher arts schools was discussed.

The meeting was attended by rectors and first secretaries of the party organizations in the arts schools, as well as by the provincial committee secretaries responsible for higher schooling. Prof Witold Nawrocki, director of the CC Culture Department, who conducted the meeting, recalled the principles of cultural policy in a socialist state and the responsibilities ensuing from them for the arts schools, whose primary goal is to prepare creative cadre for the national culture.

Seven thousand students are now being taught in 17 arts schools. The educational process takes place in a very specific way: it is based largely on individual study at the student's own pace. Because of this, it is extremely important that the teaching staff be prepared to fulfill its professional and upbringing assignments. Therefore, reviews of the teaching cadres in the arts schools will be conducted.

In a discussion, which began after a report from the Arts Schools board and after representatives of the party organizations spoke, the experiences and anxieties connected with training and upbringing were exchanged. Particularly disturbing is the low level of public participation of students from these schools in youth organizations and their almost total lack of participation in community activities and in the student cultural movement. On the other hand, the political opponents' attempts to draw the artistic youth into their sphere of influence do not cease.

Saturday's meeting does not end the discussion on the present and future state of arts education. The next few months will be very busy in these schools: new upbringing programs will come out and study programs will be verified.

Katowice, Czech Party School Contacts

Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 18 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The Interprovincial Party School in Katowice maintains close contacts with the Czech Communist Party's Provincial Political School in Ostrawa. An agreement has been made between the schools which regulates forms of cooperation and exchanges of experience. As part of this agreement, 40 students from the political school in Ostrawa were guests of the interprovincial party school in Katowice. After learning about the working conditions and the teaching experiences of the Katowice school, the guests visited the PREMA-MILMET Works in Sosnowiec and the Wujek mine in Katowice, where they met with the party-management aktiv. In direct, frank talks the comrades from Ostrawa learned about the methods of political work and the ideological activities of the factory party organizations. In addition, the Czech guests visited Auschwitz where they saw the Nazi concentration camp and laid a wreath of flowers.

The leader of the Ostrawa party activists was Comrade Josef Slovik, deputy director of the Provincial Political School of the Czech Communist Party.

At the same time, a group of students from the Interprovincial Party School and from the Academy of Social Sciences Branch in Katowice, was in Ostrawa.

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VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUMS

Siedlce Plenum on Rural Problems

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Halina Dowda: "The Farmer Needs More Than Land"]

[Text] When one speaks of services in the countryside, it is usually production that is being referred to. But rural dwellers, too, must have their shoes or radio repaired. Years ago expansion of services in the countryside was in vogue and all kinds of programs were written, but before they were implemented the service centers began to disappear. Sad to admit, many service centers could not withstand the new economic conditions. The Siedlce party echelon made a wide-scale attack on the problem by concerning itself with services to the farming people.

The PZPR Voivodship Committee (VC) in Siedlce discussed social-welfare and production services at a meeting held on 24 February. Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the Agricultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee, attended the meeting, which was conducted by Jerzy Swiderski, VC first secretary. The executive board's report was delivered by Kazimierz Drozdziuk, VC secretary.

In Siedlce, over 70 percent of the population lives in the countryside, which is reason enough for the voivodship party echelon to take on the problem of living and working conditions in the countryside. Progress in many fields has been made in recent years, for example, in installation of water lines and larger deliveries of tractors and farm equipment. But when one looks at the condition of the infrastructure of the countryside one sees enormous deficiencies.

The Siedlce Voivodship is struggling with inadequate educational, medical and trade facilities, and many others could be listed. A careful evaluation shows that Siedlce's assets are very modest because in the past it did not enjoy the advantages of preferences in capital-investment. Only recently, therefore, have larger quantities of farm machinery and means of production been received.

If the gap which separates the Siedlce countryside in many respects from the leading regions is to be narrowed, funds are required and great persistence. The program outlined by the voivodship echelon for the next few years takes real capital-investment possibilities into account. But it expects that the people's councils and the cooperatives' self-managements will be more active and that the people in the countryside will take a more active part. There are many examples of roads, water lines, schools and health centers built by the people themselves. In most cases, the rural party organizations were the initiators of these public projects.

The efficiency of all organizations which service the countryside must also be improved. This means, primarily, the self-help cooperatives, but it also includes the farm and crafts cooperatives. The party organizations functioning in these organizations and the party members elected to the self-managements should take the initiative. During the discussion, many proposals were made in regard to improvements in education and health services and in the flow of consumer goods to the countryside.

Slupsk Views Socialist Education Issue

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Ludwik Loos: "Tasks for All Party Elements in Bringing Up Youth"]

[Text] A plenary meeting of the PZPR Voivodship Committee (VC) in Slupsk was held on 27 February to discuss the crucial problems of science, education and the socialist upbringing of the young generation in the voivodship.

As reported by the chairman of the meeting, Zygmunt Czarasty, first secretary of the Slupsk VC, preparations for the meeting lasted 6 months. Many consultative meetings were held on this subject. One hundred teachers, educational specialists, and youth organization activists were invited to the VC meeting. Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, also attended.

The meeting's leading theme was expressed by a statement contained in a paper delivered by Miroslaw Kondrat, VC secretary, that "it is not just the educators and the higher schools who are responsible for bringing up children and youth, but also the entire adult society."

Much of the discussion centered on the need to expand schools because there are not enough of them. Tadeusz Szypryt from Debrzno said that in order for schools to be built the public must be more active. That is how schools in Debrzno are expanded. The residents of Motarzyno have also shown us an example worth following.

Another important problem discussed was that of preparing the teaching cadres. They are trained primarily by the Slupsk Higher Pedagogical School.

Henryk Bednarski, PZPR CC secretary, took part in the discussion. He referred to the resolutions of the CC 24th Plenum and the PZPR draft program which has become the subject of a nationwide discussion preceding the 10th Party Congress. The problems connected with the socialist upbringing of youth and with education and science, he said, are extremely important for the future of our nation. That is why everyone should particiapte in solving them.

The VC passed a resolution defining the tasks of the party organization and its echelons and all party members in the socialist upbringing of the young generation.

Gdansk on Thrift, Anti-Inflation Measures

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Zbigniew Wrobel: "Thrift--A Way of Life"]

[Text] Late last year the Economic Commission of the Party Voivodship Committee (VC) in Gdansk, jointly with the PZPR factory organizations and the management aktiv, conducted a comprehensive study of the degree of implementation of thrift and anti-inflation programs in 50 enterprises in the region.

The conclusions and observations resulting from this honest and objective study were the main subject of deliberations at a meeting of the VC on 27 February.

Those attending the meeting expressed satisfaction with the fact that over half of the entire growth of production in the last 3 years in Gdansk Voivodship was achieved through more efficient management and real thrift. For example, 6 percent less fuel was consumed and over 2 percent less energy.

But these aggregate figures do not represent the entire picture of the problem, said one of those attending the meeting, a welder from the K-3 department of the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk, Comrade Stanislaw Swider. There are many examples of enterprises in which the thrift programs were ostensibly achieved, but were limited to the most simple, obvious actions dictated by the availability of supplies. Those who implemented the programs energetically and creatively deserve recognition.

The suggestions and proposals for activities during 1986-1990 which were submitted during the discussion were incorporated in a plenum resolution. Its implementation will be periodically reviewed and evaluated.

Later in the meeting, which was conducted by Politburo candidate member Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk VC, information on the campaign preceding the 10th Party Congress was presented, as well as a report on complaints and letters addressed to the party organization and echelons during 1985.

The plenum, which met in the conference hall of the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk, sent a telegram to the conferees of the 27th CPSU Congress with best wishes for productive deliberations from the entire Gdansk party organization.

The Gdansk PZPR VC plenary meeting was attended by Boguslaw Kedzia, director of the PZPR CC Education, Science and Technical Progress Department, and Jerzy Wozniak, minister, Office of Materials Management.

Bialystok Views Higher Production Figures

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Alicja Zagorska: "More Initiative, Less Investment"]

[Text] An assessment of the implementation of tasks contained in the 3-year plan, which was the subject of yesterday's plenary meeting of the Bialystok party echelons, shows that the voivodship has done well as compared with the nation as a whole.

The high growth rate of industrial production, the increase in commodity production in agriculture, the high procurement of farm crops, and good results in public housing construction, all contributed to execution of these tasks. Already in 1983 industry in Bialystok achieved a 1979 production level and further growth will occur through increased labor productivity.

But there are enterprises in the voivodship in which the economic ratios between wages increases and labor productivity have been incorrect, and violation of these basic rules means lack of incentive to work, it was said at the plenum. The consequence is poor discipline and high employee turnover. It is often said that this is due to low efficiency caused by the difficult conditions of the beginnings of reform, but the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops in Lapy "Biruna" or "Agnella", despite these difficulties, were able to achieve visible results.

A discussion around the proper role of the enterprise in implementing the voivodships annual plan was dominated by the management cadre of the enterprises.

The workers who took part in the discussion concentrated on the bottom-line figures of their enterprises, giving less attention to the search for constructive solutions which would allow their plants to play an effective part in executing planned tasks.

The meeting was conducted by VC first secretary Wlodzimierz Kolodziejuk and was attended by Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the CC Agricultural Department.

Educational Issues Examined in Poznan

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Henryk Heller: "Education and Upbringing Through Understanding"]

[Text] Education and upbringing in primary and above-primary schooling were the subject of the 28 February plenary meeting of the Voivodship Committee (VC) in Poznan.

The meeting, which was attended by CC Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus and the director of the Science, Education and Technical Progress Department, Prof Boguslaw Kedzia, was chaired by Jan Mielcarek, VC secretary.

The executive board paper, "On a Higher Quality of Education and Upbringing in Poznan Voivodship," provoked a comprehensive discussion in which social and party activists and teachers and scientists presented the position of Poznan-area workers and arts and science communities.

--The training of youth is an integral part of the upbringing process and the shaping of characters and attitudes of the young generation. That is why it is essential--it was stressed in the discussion--to maintain a uniform upbringing front: home, school, community, and social and youth organizations. Education and upbringing should form a plane of national understanding, without neglecting, however, counteraction to the influences of inimical, destructive surroundings on youth.

Participants of the plenum listened attentively to reports indicating the passivity in schools had been effectively overcome by the Primary Party Organizations. In 1985 over 100 young teachers joined the party.

Concrete proposals concluding the discussion, together with the opinions expressed, formed the basis for drawing up and passing a resolution defining the main courses of action for the current year and for the period to 1990.

At the conclusion of the deliberations, Prof Boguslaw Kedzia, director of the CC Education, Science and Technical Progress Department, took the floor.

During the meeting an exhibit of teaching aids was open in the VC hall. The display of computer and electronic assembly equipment aroused interest. The exhibit was prepared by students of Poznan schools.

Tarnobrzeg Sees Increased Party Numbers

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[PAP report by Stanislaw Szlezak: "Further Consolidation of Party Ranks"]

[Text] In recent months the party organizations in Tarnobrzeg accepted almost 600 new comrades and the voivodship organization now numbers over 30,000 members and candidates.

The influence of the party on execution of socioeconomic tasks and proposals submitted at meetings during the elections campaign to the people's councils and the Sejm has also increased. These problems were discussed at the plenary meeting of the VC in Tarnobrzeg on 28 February.

As stated in the materials and in the discussion, despite many achievements cooperation between the party echelons and the Primary Party Organizations continued to be ineffective. Two hundred nineteen small villages still do not have a basic PZPR organization. Andrzej Koperski from the Stalowa Wola Steelworks had a good report to make on a better-than-heretofor share of workers among the party membership.

The plenum passed a resolution in which it defined tasks which should help to further consolidate the party ranks and increase the authority and influence of the party.

During the meeting, a 30-member group of young people were given PZPR candidate membership cards. The membership cards were handed out by Witold Nawrocki, director of the CC Culture Department, who also addressed himself to some problems raised in the discussion.

ZSL-PZPR Plenum on Resolution Implementations

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Czeslaw Kubasik: "Conclusions From an Honest Evaluation"]

[Text] Tasks ensuing from an assessment of the implementation of 11th Plenum PZPR CC and ZSL SC resolutions and the plenum of the PZPR and ZSL voivodship echelons in May 1982 were discussed 28 February in Swidnica at a joint plenary meeting of the PZPR and ZSL voivodship committees.

The meeting, which was chaired by PZPR VC first secretary Jozef Nowak and ZSL VC chairman Edward Deren, was attended by PZPR CC secretary Zbigniew Michalek and ZSL SC Kazimierz Olesiak. In a paper read by PZPR VC secretary Jerzy Krzywda and in the discussion that followed it was asserted that despite favorable tendencies in agriculture and in the food economy, many difficulties still exist.

In the joint resolution that was passed, all PZPR and ZSL members were instructed to take an active part in professional and socioeconomic activities to ensure that the measures undertaken at the plenum, intended to increase agricultural production, will be fully implemented.

Tarnow Focuses on Ideological Goals

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Jolanta Zajac: "Improving the Ideological Work"]

[Text] The overall sociopolitical situation in Tarnow Voivodship has become more stable during the last few years. This was stated that a plenary meeting of the party's Voivodship Committee (VC) held in Tarnow on 1 March.

Those attending the meeting evaluated the results of the ideological work done thus far in the particular voivodship communities. It was determined that despite the fact that economic, political and ideological problems were to be given equal treatment, the latter are still considered very rarely and too superficially.

It was demanded that difficult, not always popular, problems be consistently included in the teaching materials, problems particularly relating to the need for honest work and higher social discipline. The number of representatives of the actual managements of workplaces, including managers and their assistants, in the teaching aktiv, absolutely must be increased. Most of them, unfortunately, take very little part in explanatory-political activity. This causes unfavorable comments among the workforces.

Continuing this thought, Kazimierz Banek, member of the VC Ideological Commission, underscored the need to improve and update the lecturers' knowledge.

It was pointed out that in addition to encouraging a general climate of disapproval of signs of public wrongdoing, arrogance, disrespect for the law and dishonest aggrandizement, personal involvement by party members is particularly important in surmounting the difficulties that exist.
Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the PZPR CC Ideological Department, took part in the meeting, which was conducted by the first secretary of the Tarnow VC, Wladyslaw Plewniak.

9295
CSO: 2600/326

GDANSK AKTIVS COMBAT SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by: J.O.]

[Text] (Own Information and PAP) Deliberations of the provincial aktiv were held in Gdansk. They were devoted to ways of combating all phenomena that violate the norms of social coexistence, problems of social pathology and actions aimed at improving the moral health of the nation.

Representatives of the party, the allied political parties and social organizations took part in the deliberations. Deputy member of the CC Politburo, PZPR KW Secretary in Gdansk Stanislaw Bejger, CC Secretary Jozef Baryla and Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta participated in the deliberations.

In opening the deliberations, Stanislaw Bejger stated: "The issues to which the deliberations are devoted lie at the center of society's interest. This was expressed in the Sejm elections campaign. It also is being discussed in the course of meetings preceding the 10th PZPR Congress. However, we must shift to more decisive practical actions, especially by creating a front of decisive action with the signs and sources of social evil," said the speaker.

KW Secretary Mieczyslaw Chabowski gave a report discussing the state of social danger.

During the discussion. an extensively documented panorama of such phenomena as crime, alcoholism, drug abuse, parasitism, uneconomical management and the corruption of minors was presented. The means and methods of combating them also were discussed.

One of the many discussants. a farmer from the village of Nowy Dwor Wejherowski Henryk Jelito said that he does not understand the concept of "social pathology" at all. He said, "a drunk should be called a drunk, a thief should be called a thief and a shirker should be called a shirker."

Wladyslaw Gontarski, a craneman from the port of Gdynia, IRCh social inspector, stated: "Crime is only the most drastic form of social pathology. It is an outgrowth of other phenomena, e.g., alcoholism, contempt for work, the cult of money and bribetaking. Unfortunately, these phenomena have not met with the proper social disapproval and counteraction." Marian Szatybelko, chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union ZW, Sejm deputy, spoke of the spread of evil moral patterns. Stanislaw Wieczorek, foreman from the North Shipyard, noted the evil influence of political divisions and the increase in unrest on social life.

One of the threads of the discussion was raising young people to respect the law and to have a feeling of family and civic duty. All the discussants stressed that upbringing work with young people is insufficient and weak in schools and production plants.

In Gdansk Province, the violation of legal norms is being counteracted decisively by the state services appointed for this purpose. For example, in the Gdansk Province, recently a check was made of 6,000 private sector establishments. Various irregularities were discovered in 1,300 cases. Several dozen agents and directors of stores and shops were arrested; the fines amounted to hundreds of millions of zlotys. In Gdansk Province, the crime rate is clearly higher than the national average. This is tied in with the fact that the major cities of the province are port cities. During the recent period, a marked increase has been noted in crime detection. The effectiveness of the work of the organs of social control, particularly the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, also is growing. All this is leading to a significant drop in the phenomena of social pathology. However, the low rate of social censure of various forms of violation of the law is causing alarm.

Taking the floor at the end of the deliberations, Jozef Baryla stated that party and state authorities attribute special importance to the battle against social pathology and to efforts to restore moral health primarily for two reasons:
--first, this is society's demand, that must be treated with respect and attention;
--second, we are entering a new stage of normalization marked by the easing of tensions and by the creation of an ever broader plane of national understanding indispensable for battling social ills effectively. It may be said that the streamlining of the economy is contingent upon an improvement in moral health to a considerable degree.

The CC secretary said that work in this area requires the banding together of various broad social forces. There is a place here for people of action, good will and social concern. A clear increase in activism is evident with regard to administrative-legal actions and the results are better and better. On the other hand, work on a broad social and upbringing front demands increased efforts. J. Baryla stressed that it is not at all a question here of a one-time campaign, but of constant, farreaching action. This should not be something new, but it should continue the work that has been conducted for many years. However, it will continue under new circumstances; its goal will be to seek better solutions based on new experiences and changing needs.

At the end of the deliberations, the resolution and the appeal to the society of Gdansk Province were passed.

8536
CSO: 2600/313

VETERAN DELEGATE FAVORS MORE AGGRESSIVE SEJM

Warsaw RADAR in Polish No 37, 12 Sep 85 pp 4, 5

[Interview with Wojciech Zukrowski, candidate for Sejm deputy, by Tadeusz J. Zolcinski; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Apparently the voters' way of viewing the Sejm has changed; in reading reports on the pre-election meetings, one has the impression that a deputy is supposed to be the remedy for every wrong. There is no bakery--the deputy should intervene. There is an unfinished sidewalk somewhere--that is what a deputy is for. It would seem the local councilmen have been forgotten.

[Answer] I agree with you. But in my opinion, this comes from the fact that people have forgotten what a deputy's job is; in other words, what he is supposed to deal with, what the scope of his authority and reponsibilities is. And what people are saying, at least with the candidates for candidates, is not a deputy's mandate, but rather an airing of complaints. The deputy symbolizes a great ear into which one can vent his complaints, cry himself out and present minor, private matters. And you are right that somehow the councilmen that were elected not so long ago have been forgotten. And instead of exacting from those closed bakers, unlighted streets, poor communication, etc., they come directly to the highest instance, which after all should be dealing with matters of countrywide, national importance.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that the voters will later hold you accountable for those trifles, those complaints "shouted into the great parliamentary ear" and not for really important matters that come under the Sejm's control?

[Answer] I feel that a deputy, without going beyond his depth, should have a sense of responsibility for the whole, for the state of the nation, to represent the reasons of state to a great extent. The voters keep forgetting that the Sejm, as that highest authority, can be a very inconvenient tool for the executive power that is the government.

But getting back to the voters. I do not want to be misunderstood, but it seems to me that in recent years they have not seen in the Sejm a power holding authority, a power that could decide about the nation's future. Thus they often want to draw a deputy into participaation in building general comfort. The deputy should be something like a useful tool for eliminating those minor daily troubles. Of course this is a mistake. That is what councilmen are for. And if before the aldermanic elections the school of democracy was discussed, this also pertained to the clear division of authority among those in power.

[Question] In the Ninth Sejm term, two-thirds of the deputies will be new people, not always aware of the machinery that governs our parliamentary system. As a deputy with vast experience and knowledge, you will probably, at least in the beginning, have to play the role of teacher in your own way. Aren't you afraid of that?

[Answer] I admit I am not very sure of my educational influence. Perhaps because one knows how far the possibilities for action reach, or one quickly finds out. And everyone finds out about this--individually--when he encounters what is called the impossibility of fulfilling his dreams, plans and "cunning" intentions. But on thother hand, exchanging the old, who must endure what cannot be cured, for the young is something of a chance that their dynamic force will manage to destroy at least a paper wall.

Of course I am fully aware that new groups will be formed, that new areas of influence will be established. For me personally it is not important whether it pays to seek contact with a small group sitting in the hall. For me the problems with which I will have to deal by virtue of parliamentary duties will be important.

[Question] We talked about new deputies. But thanks to them, the appearance of the Sejm thus far will be changed.

[Answer] Naturally, because the Sejm is made by living people. To me a good Sejm is an argumentative Sejm, an aggressive one. I feel one need not be afraid of direct attacks, ad personam. Only then can something sensible be worked out and established. I am fascinated by the ability, dictated by necessity of course, of regional deputies to change their attitudes to a comprehensive, cosmopolitan way of thinking. For in the Sejm it is necessary to see the whole enormity of things, although of course to some extent they are the result of minor matters, those everyday ones we talked about.

12776
CSO: 2600/200

SEJM SOCIO-ECONOMIC COUNCIL PURPOSE DESCRIBED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Lech Kisielewski: "The Socio-Economic Council Rules and Regulations"]

[Text] On 12 November 1985 the Sejm passed a resolution on the creation and rules of operation of the Socio-Economic Council of the Ninth Sejm term, thereby confirming that it will continue the practice of its predecessors begun in 1982.

This practice, which affirmed the council's period of operation during the Eighth Sejm term, has contributed to a significant expansion of the plane of public consultation in the examination of proposed laws and resolutions and in the making of many important decisions on social and economic matters; it also created better circumstances for the Sejm's fulfillment of its legislative and supervisory functions.

The activity of the Socio-Economic Council grew with consolidation and fortification of this form of Sejm consultation. In its first year of activity the council formulated and rendered opinions on 10 bills; in 1983, 15; in 1984, 28 and in 1985 to the end of the Eighth Sejm term, 15.

The Sejm presidium also received studies by the council's worker groups, which were then passed on to appropriate committees for their use. From its creation to the end of the Eighth Sejm term, the council has had 34 plenary sessions and developed and rendered 71 opinions.

The Sejm's appeal, in this form, to public opinion has found political confirmation in the legislative work of our parliament through efficient use of the conclusions contained in the council's opinions. Its functioning during the present Sejm term is thus an expression of the fulfillment of the constitutional rule on the broadest possible citizen participation in governing the nation, realized through expansion of the scope of public consultation.

On Its Own Initiative or by Resolution

Established by Sejm resolution on 12 November 1985 the Socio-Economic Council has maintained its status thus far as a public body of an advisory-consultative nature. The power of the council to undertake specific activities was provided for in two ways: first, it was to examine matters directed to it by the Sejm, the Sejm presidium or parliamentary committees in order to render an opinion on them and second, it can, with the consent of the Sejm presidium, investigate certain matters and express its opinions on its own initiative.

It was decided that parliament would appoint the members of the council, not to exceed 250 people, within three months of the date the resolution went into effect, e.g., the date of its publication. The appointments take place on the vote of the presidium of provincial national councils, who make the nominations from among people selected by the personnel of state enterprises, state farms, cooperatives (including collective farms) and from among candidates chosen by social-professional organizations of individual farmers, social, craft, professional and social-professional organizations, other social organizations and youth groups operating within the province and the cities and towns of a given province. Appointment of council members also occurs on the vote of nationwide professional, social-professional, social and youth organizations named by the Sejm presidiu. The presidium sets the number of candidates nominated by them. It also establishes the number and professional representation of candidates for the council nominated by the presidiums of provincial national councils.

The rules of the resolution oblige the provincial deputy groups to provide essential help in the work associated with carrying out the selection of candidates for the council. The presidiums of the provincial national councils and provincial deputy groups have been charged with ensuring that the election takes place in accordance with the regulations.

Institution for Protests

The resolution establishes an institution for protests tendered to the Sejm presidium in the event of infringement of the rules or procedure for selecting candidates for council membership. The right to lodge such a protest beongs to the voters and provincial deputy councils. The Sejm presidium, after investigating the charges contained in the protest and ascertaining an infringement of the rules or procedure for selecting a candidate for the council, comes to the Sejm to determine the validity of the election and loss of membership. It can also--in the event of a determination of infringement in its own capacity--come to theSejm with an appropriate finding.

The work of the Socio-Economic Council is directed by the council presidium, which besides the chairman appointed from among the delegates, includes a vice-chairman, presidium members and council secretary, all chosen by the council.

In order to obtain the specific studies, information and commentary necessary for the council's work, the chairman--with the intervention of the Sejm presidium--can apply for their submission to the leading and central organs of the administration and to the president of the Supreme Chamber of Control. The council chairman can also invites representatives of administrative organs, state institutions and social organizations to a meeting if their participation in the session is necessary for the council's investigation of a particular matter. The participation of leading and central administrative organs makes possible a direct exchange of opinions between representatives of the public and representatives of the government. It permits the making of significant determinatons that can be expressed in opinions rendered by the council. Sejm deputies may also take part in its meetings, while council members authorized by the council presidium may appear at meetings of Sejm committees in order to explain and justify opinions rendered by it. On the question of detailed determinations on the order of work undertaken by the council, the rules of the resolution refer to the council's by-laws, which will be decided by it and will be in effect after being ratified by the Sejm presidium.

Important Changes

In comparing this briefly described Sejm resolution with the resolution of 26 March 1982 creating the Socio-Economic Council of the Sejm's previous term, it should be emphasized that in accordance with current legal regulations, the maximum membership of the council has been more than doubled (from "not more than 120 members" to "not more than 250 members"). In keeping with these same rules of appointment of the council's chairman and members, a detailed procedure for council membership has been defined, indicating the presidiums of provincial national councils as groups authorized to nominate candidates from among people proposed in the election process by an authorized group of electors and differentiating the election procedure executed by personnel from enterprises and coperatives and the organizations named in the resolution.

Included in the work associated with preparing and carrying out the election are the provincial deputy groups, which are obliged to provide necessary assistance in this regard. In addition, these groups and the presidiums of the provincial national councils have been charged with ensuring that the election of council members is properly conducted.

An important element of the new legal regulation is the introduction of an institution for protests brought to the Sejm presidium in the event of an infringment of established rules or the procedure for the election of candidates for council membership.

The public nature of the council will determine a significant aspect of its activity--bringing the Sejm to particular groups and bringing current public opinion and feelings to parliament. The council's input into the legislative and supervisory activity of the Eighth Sejm term means that it is becoming an enduring element of the Polish parliamentary system.

12776
CSO: 2600/200

WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE MEETS WITH ARTS REPRESENTATIVES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] On 13 February, a meeting of the PZPR Warsaw Committee Executive Board was held, to which party activists from the literary, publishing, theater, film, artistic and music communities were invited.

Following the discussion, which was conducted by PZPR KW First Secretary Janusz Kubasiewicz, the executive board made recommendations on specific matters and ascertained that the political situation among Warsaw artists demands the consistent strengthening of the party's leadership role in these communities. This refers in particular to POP's in cultural institutions and arts organizations and concerns especially the influence of party organizations on cadre affairs and their initiatives to inspire administrative decisions in the field of cultural development. There is also much to be done in this field by the PZPR KW Culture Commission, whose issues groups will initiate community discussions that will include the participation of nonparty artists, including young artists that have graduated from artistic institutions.

The executive board recognized the program for activating Warsaw's cultural life through 1990 that is being prepared by the Warsaw Office to be the key instrument of society's program patronage.

In arts unions and associations, various recommendations and proposals are being made for improving today's unsatisfactory situation in many fields of artistic endeavor, as well as in the area of the social/essential situation of artists. The list of needs will be examined by Warsaw city leaders in the first half of 1986.

The KW Executive Board stands on the position that these unions and organizations should be provided with better conditions for expanding artistic and professional work and for making it attractive. At the same time, the need was noted for preparing a better system of cooperation between Warsaw artistic communities and factories by agreement with the union movement.

8536
CSO: 2600/313

HIGHER EDUCATION LAW EXPLAINED

LD271056 Warsaw PAP in English 1451 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 24--The law on higher school system, amended last year, along with the law on the office of the minister of science and higher education, clearly strengthened the position of the head of the ministry in relation to the universities. This fact evoked perhaps most emotions in the academic milieu as there was a fear about an excessive influence on university life on the part of the administration. However, 21 universities have been recently given some rights, so far reserved for the ministry.

Minister Benon Miskiewicz told PAP why just these schools got them and what their scope is.

These competences first pertain to activities connected with elections to university authorities, especially prorectors and deans. According to the law, candidatures for the posts of prorectors to be elected by the senate, or deans by the councils of departments, had to be earlier submitted for approval to the minister.

The minister renounced these rights. They were transferred upon universities at an initiative of the ministry with the support of party organizations. The universities may also make independent decisions to open courses of an open university character. The broadened competences also include the possibility to abrogate or suspend decisions of the senate or councils of departments.

The transfer of these powers visibly broadens the university's rights. The significance of the issue lies in the reduced external interference in the university life and thus the possibility of "administering" higher schools which was unfavourably received by the academic milieu.

The entire idea of policy pursued by the ministry consists in conveying authority to these schools which show a definite degree of sociopolitical stability.

Sociopolitical stabilty means to us that a higher school fully realizes all its tasks, and, simultaneously, combines the notion of self-government with the needs of both the state and science itself. Schools which have been granted broader powers are above all those which had been fulfilling all their duties before the law on higher schools was amended. Thus, they have retained competence they enjoyed earlier, Minister Miskiewicz said.

/9365
CSO: 2020/105

CC YOUTH COMMISSION HOLDS TRAVELING SESSION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Bohdana Gajdeczkowa]

[Text] (Own Information) The military, young people and upbringing--a traveling session of the PZPR CC Youth Commission held on 20 and 21 February in Opole, under the chairmanship of CC Politburo member Tadeusz Czechowicz, is being devoted to these issues.

The commission members are the guests of the Soviet Army Heroes 10th Sudetan Armored Car Division.

Young people learn from the older generation, but it also must learn from young people. These words spoken by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Ninth Party Plenum, devoted to issues of the younger generation, are the central theme of the deliberations. The participants are learning of ideo-educational work among soldiers of the 10th Sudetan Armored Car Division.

During the first day of deliberations, provincial leaders took part. These included PZPR KW First Secretary in Opole Eugeniusz Mroz, representatives of the 10th Sudetan Armored Car Division led by Colonel Tadeusz Bazydloni, division commander, Director of the CC Youth, Physical Culture and Tourism Department Jerzy Miller, PRON RK Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia, Minister for Youth Affairs Aleksander Kwasniewski, Chairman of the LWP Youth Council Captain Zbigniew Ciereszko and representatives of the provincial youth aktiv.

8536
CSO: 2600/313

BRIEFS

POLITBURO ON HEALTH, SOCIAL ISSUES--Warsaw, March 25--The PZPR CC Politburo reviewed a set of factors shaping the living conditions of the populace, devoting special attention to an analysis of incomes and consumption in 1981-1985 with a view to improving them in the 1986-1990 5-year period. The Politburo acquainted itself with an evaluation of society's health and the directions of developing health protection as well as with the program of integrated social security in 1986-1990. The Politburo discussed the directions of combating social ill and issues of adhering to moral norms in interpersonal relations. It also reviewed the sociopolitical and economic situation in the Bielsko Biala and Torun voivodships and assessed the work carried out by party organizations in the [words indistinct]. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 25 Mar 86] /9365

POREBSKI, DELEGATION IN PRAGUE--Prague, March 26--The PZPR delegation for the 17th CPCZ Congress, headed by Politburo member, PZPR CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski today visited today Prade, a worker district of the Czechoslovak capital. The Polish guests met with party activists of the district and, while holding talks and visiting various institutions including a grammar school and the "Centrotex" foreign trade enterprise, got acquainted with different forms of local party work. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 26 Mar 86] /9365

PROSECUTOR GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES--Warsaw, March 26--A press conference held at the office of the Prosecutor General here today provided information about the directions and outcome of preventive measures undertaken by Polish prosecutors in 1985. The prosecutors made nearly 3,000 inspections last year which among other things concerned cases of insufficient application of relevant labor code regulations in combating bad produce quality, or too liberal approach of factory managers to serious signs of workers' unruly approach to their duties. The prosecutors examined nearly 56,000 administrative decisions and legal acts of general character. This resulted in over a thousand appeals from decisons they found to be wrong. They also demanded or issued decisions to put on trial 11,700 cases involving insufficient protection of public property. It was stressed during the conference that such preventive measures played a substantial role in the implementation of the program of society's legal education, while meetings with workers and cooperation with local councils and administration constituted an important form of expanding the public front of struggle against evil and social life. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1556 GMT 26 Mar 86] /9365

SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA DECLARED--"We demand the lifting of economic sanctions against sovereign countries, in keeping with international law and in agreement with the whole Libyan nation. No one knows better than we Poles of their consequences..." These words were contained in the resolution adopted on the eighth of this month at the rally for solidarity with the Libyan nation which was organized in the Poznan Construction Works [PKC] by the workers of that establishment. It is worth stressing that many of the construction workers of the PKB have already worked in Libya, part of the work force is presently building new structures in that country. Numerous delegations from other Poznan work establishments in the Jezyce quarter also attended the rally. Muhammad Abdaliah--a member of the People's Committee of the Arab-Libyan Office of People's-Socialist Jamahiriya, thanked those assembled for the sincere words of solidarity and friendship expressed in the manifesto. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 86 p 2] 12972/12624

CSO: 2600/294

DEVELOPMENTS IN NONFERROUS METALLURGY, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Bucharest REVISTA DE CHIMIE in Romanian Vol 36, Dec 85 p 1102

[Report by Pompilia Dumitrescu]

[Text] The Third Meeting on Technical and Scientific Communication of the Bucharest Institute for Research, Technical Engineering, Design, and Production of the Inorganic and Nonferrous Metals Industry (AIMN), held on 3-5 October 1985, responded to the Directives of the 13th Congress of the RCP to integrate research, design, education, and production. Consisting of six sections, the meeting disclosed research results and their application in nonferrous metallurgy and inorganic chemistry.

The meeting was opened by Gh. C. Bojgoi, director of the institute, who presented the institute's achievements as well as research and design tasks for the 1986-1990 period.

The topics covered by the papers were:

Comprehensive exploitation of nonferrous metal concentrates with recovery of included elements (Cd, Sb, Te, Bi), and improvement in technologies for obtaining the basic metals Cu, Pb, and Zn;

Formulation of technologies to obtain other rare metals, such as niobium, lanthanum, molybdenum, and tungsten, from poor domestic raw materials;

Fabrication of a broad range of oxides and salts of nonferrous and rare metals, required by the advanced technologies of the national economy;

Exploitation of reusable materials that contain nonferrous and rare metals, especially catalysts from the chemical industry, as well as ashes that contain copper and zinc, products which so far have not been exploited in the national economy.

Of particular interest were the papers in the Inorganic Chemistry section, concerning new technologies, including the introduction of such modern techniques as lasers, plasmas, electron beams, and biotechnology;

Modernization of existing installations by introducing high productivity equipment with minimal energy consumption;

Adoption of non-polluting technologies, including direct raw material processing in deposits, or waste processing at waste heaps;

Comprehensive and complete exploitation of all raw material constituents so as to make processes more profitable;

Profitable recovery of all secondary energy resources.

Notable for the superior exploitation of raw materials, formulation of new technologies, and production of highly processed materials with superior physical and material specifications, were the papers presented in the Nonferrous and Rare Metal Alloys and Powders section. Among these were: "Procedure and Installation for Continuous Casting of Thin Bars of Copper-Based Alloys"; "Research for the Production of Thin Tantalum Wires"; "Production of Laminated Cu-Ag Strips for Microelectronics"; "Aluminum Pastes for the Lacquer and Paint Industry."

Consistent with the worldwide development of processes to obtain and use metal powders, some of the papers presented were: "Obtaining and Characterizing Silver Powder for Utilization in the Electronics Industry"; "Influence of Technical Parameters on Powder Quality"; "Study to obtain Nickel Powder Through Thermal Decomposition of Nickel Carbonyl."

The discussions carried out on these papers demonstrated the interest of specialists in the field, an interest that will lead to metal production and processing at a higher qualitative level, higher labor productivity, lower parts costs, and simplified processing procedures.

Particular attention was also devoted to problems in obtaining materials for advanced technologies, nuclear power, aeronautics, electronics, and microelectronics, with such papers as "Research to Obtain Semifinished Nickel Products for the Electronics Industry."

A large role in research activities is played by the analytic sector in connection with the quality of products obtained with domestic technologies. The Chemical and Instrumental Analysis section of the meeting presented modern analysis techniques for product characterization. Such papers as: "Spectrographic Determination of Impurities in Metallic Tantalum" and "Determination of Cd, B, and Hf in Products Used for Nuclear Purposes," were received with great interest, manifested in the discussions conducted after their reading.

Consistent with the tasks assigned by the Directives of the 13th Congress to scientific research, technical development, and the introduction of technologic progress in the inorganic chemistry and nonferrous and rare metals branch, the meeting devoted special attention to the priority tasks of research, design, and microproduction during the 1986-1990 five-year plan.

The microproduction activity will yield such new products as: special titanium alloys, tantalum ingots and plates, flat alloy and nonferrous metal products, and special powders.

The design activity stipulates the writing of more than 50 design documents at the purchase order, execution, and execution detail level; as well as 29 industrial objectives to be placed in operation during the 1986-1990 five-year plan, with projects for a production of more than 6.5 billion lei and energy consumption reductions of more than 73,000 Gcal. As part of the modernization program for technologies and installations, a special task is a reduction of electric power consumption in aluminum production, improved yields in nonferrous metallurgy, and lower consumption of fuels and energy. Similarly, the programs to improve the technical and qualitative level of products for environmental protection, include tasks for the topics covered by the research plan.

The meeting was an important event, making a great contribution to scientific research, and represented an interesting exchange of ideas and experience among participants who are active in the chemical field in research, higher education, and industry.

The scientific papers presented at this meeting offered an opportunity to learn of current concerns in research, design, and production in the inorganic chemistry and nonferrous metals industry, as well as the prospects for their development.

The meeting closed in an atmosphere of full involvement on the part of all researchers, educators, and industrial specialists, to complete the many tasks outlined by the party and state leadership for scientific research and technical engineering, in order to fulfill the great objectives established by the 13th Party Congress.

11,023
CSO: 2700/96

ACTIVITY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, TECHNICAL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

Bucharest CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI in Romanian No 9, Sep 85 p 463

[Article by Liviu Jovmir]

[Text] Consistent with the Directives of the 13th Congress of the RCP, research and design has acquired special tasks to raise the technical and qualitative level of products, improve the production structure, exploit economic resources more efficiently, and increase exportation competitiveness.

The Scientific Research and Technical Engineering Institute for Technologic Equipment and Rolling Stock has thus been assigned exceptional tasks from the MICM priority programs for the the 1985-1990 period.

The industrial and process compressor program is growing through research, design, and technical engineering in the line of oil and oil-free piston compressors, in the range of 60,000-130,000 standard cubic meters per hour, with pressures of up to 350 bar, for a broad range of gases, such as hydrogen, synthetic gases, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, well gases, air, and so on. Material consumption and performances are comparable to those of similar compressors manufactured by the best known companies.

As a result of a new design, the productivity of new and modernized compressors is 25 percent higher than that of the older compressors they replace.

Life tests are currently undergone by the hydrogen sulfide compressor, and 1000 hp and 2000 hp gas-engine compressors for the oil industry are now being adopted. The introduction of these 1000 hp compressors will eliminate the 735 kWh of electric power per production unit presently being consumed to drive compressors.

In the locomotive program, we are developing a line of 100-1500 hp diesel locomotives with hydraulic and electric transmissions, as well as a program to introduce low power (200 hp) locomotives, particularly for exportation.

Redesign and technical engineering brings material consumption and performances to levels comparable to those of similar locomotives produced by well known companies. A new prototype for the 1300 hp diesel-electric locomotive is presently being tested in Romania before exportation; this locomotive is equipped with electrodynamic braking and electric heating of the train.

For railway maintenance and repair, a prototype is being built for a track tamping machine which could form the basis for developing a system of machines designed specifically for railways, thus meeting domestic needs as well as creating good exportation possibilities.

The marine program is developing electric generators of 120-400 kVa for riverboats, as well as mechanical and hydraulic subassemblies for sea vessels.

The petroleum equipment program is developing stationary and transportable drilling stations, as well as electrical generators of small size and weight equipped with MTU engines.

The institute is also developing road construction and road work equipment with satisfactory quality requirements, and with performances comparable to those manufactured by well-known companies.

Design activities in the railway car program will reduce the average tare weight of freight cars by 0.7 t, and by 1.0 t for passenger cars; it will also bring up the maximum speed of freight cars from 100 to 120 km/h, and that of passenger cars from 160 to 200 km/h.

In addition to the priority programs, research and design activities will also include special machine-tools, automated lines for processing various parts, assemblies and subassemblies for cement plants, spherical tanks of 600-3000 cubic meters, as well as control and automation installations for the above.

11,023
CSO: 2700/98

FIRST NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ULTRAPURE MATERIALS

Bucharest REVISTA DE CHIMIE in Romanian Vol 36, Dec 85 p 1094

[Report by Doina Barbos]

[Text] The First National Symposium on Ultrapure Materials, organized by the Research and Production Enterprise for Ultrapure and Semiconductor Materials (ICPMS), of the Central Institute for Chemistry, was held in Bucharest on 18-20 September 1985.

The meeting's opening session was addressed by Diamanta Laudoniu, vicechairwoman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and by Maria Ionescu, director general of the Central Institute for Chemistry. Diamanta Laudoniu greeted the meeting's participants on behalf of the National Council for Science and Technology, and presented the achievements of the ICPMS worker's collective as well as research and production tasks in the area of ultrapure and semiconductor materials for the 1986-1990 period.

Adding her wishes for success, Maria Ionescu pointed out that this event indicates the maturation of the ICPMS collective of researchers, engineers, and technicians, and that the level they have achieved makes it possible to undertake with domestic resources the 1986-1990 five-year plan development programs for electronics and microelectronics. The symposium heard a large number of scientific papers not only from ICPMS researchers, but also from the Institute for the Physics and Technology of Materials (IFTM), the Institute for Nuclear Physics and Engineering (IFIN), the Enterprise for Radio and Semiconductor Parts (IPRS), the Institute for Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research (ICCF), and the Institute for Inorganic Chemistry Technology and Nonferrous Metals (IAMN), offering an opportunity for a wide exchange of ideas and experience in chemistry technology and in the analysis of ultrapure and semiconductor materials.

The first session presented a number of papers of great current interest, such as:

"Production of Semiconductor Phosphors Through Phosphate Reduction," by Diamanta Laudoniu, Caliopi Teodorescu, O. Radu, and D. Todor (ICPMS);

"Production of Silicon Nitride. Utilization Possibilities," by Diamanta Laudoniu, Dana Necsu, Daniela Niciu, Marieta Nicolae, and Maria Cernea (ICPMS);

"A New Quality of Lithium Fluoride Obtained by Distillation," by R. Teodorescu, Liliana Popa, and Gh. Crisan (ICPMS);

"Production of High Purity Cadmium," by Cristina Schor and Sieglinde Ridi (ICPMS);

"Production and Utilization of Luminescent Materials Based on Zinc Sulfide," by C. Onose (ICPMS);

"Current Stage of Ultrapure Substances for Crystal Growth," by V. Topa (IFTM);

"Alkaline and Alkaline Earth Fluorides for Growing Optical Single Crystals," by G. Hlevca, Elena Apostol, and Cornelia Dan (IFTM);

"Production of Optipure GeO2 from GeCl4," by Elena Apostol, and Cornelia Dan (IFTM).

The papers covered materials of great technical and scientific importance used in priority areas of the national economy (electronics, optics, metallurgy, machine construction, and so on).

Problems in obtaining polycrystal and single crystal silicon were the object of extremely interesting papers during the second day of the symposium. Particularly notable were:

"Production of Polycrystal Silicon Through Unconventional Processes," by Diamanta Laudoniu, G. Cristiani, Gh. Constantinescu, I. Bugnar, and T. Maruntelu (ICPMS);

"Single Crystal Silicon by the Cz Method," by N. Scirlete, Gabriela Botusan, A. Manea, and P. Budau (ICPMS);

"Production of Solar Cell Silicon Through Unconventional Processes," by Diamanta Laudoniu, T. Has, T. Maruntelu, I. Bugnar, Gh. Constantinescu, and G. Cristiani (ICPMS).

Also notable among the papers presented during the second day of the symposium were:

"Aspects in the Production of Ultrapure Materials for Radiation Technology," by Marieta Nicolae (ICPMS);

"Vitreous Silica for Optical Use; Physico-Chemical Characteristics," by Diamanta Laudoniu, I. Istrate, H. Niciu, T. Florea, and M. Cernea (ICPMS);

"Production of Ultrapure Phosphates for Single Crystal Growth From Solution," by N. Ardeleanu and Marieta Nicolae (ICPMS).

The papers presented during the third day of the symposium covered primarily the analysis of high purity substances, as follows:

"Aspects of the Separation and Concentration of Impurities in High Purity Substances," by D. Todor (ICPMS);

"Spectrographic Analysis of Ultrapure Materials. Systematic Errors, Sources and Detection Possibility. Random Errors and Maximum Dispersion Allowed as a Function of Concentration," by V. Protopopescu (IAMN);

"Metal Determination in Electronic Quality Solvents and Acids by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry," by Ludovica Cureu, G. Hlevca, and A. Haulescu (ICCF);

"Analysis of Advanced Purity Antimony by Emission Spectrography," by A. Niculescu, Olimpia Vasile, Rodica Vlad, and A. Mihalcea (ICPMS);

"Nuclear Techniques Applied to the Analysis of High Purity Substances for Radioactive Products," by G. Peteu, V. Mihaila, and I. Cruceru (IFIN);

"Application of a Radioactive Method to Determine Impurities in Ultrapure and Semiconductor Materials," by Marieta Nicolae and Gh. Popescu (ICPMS).

Each paper presented at the symposium was followed by discussions and by interesting and useful exchanges of ideas. Notable as well was the high scientific level of the papers.

In closing the symposium, Diamanta Laudoniu indicated that this manifestation provided an opportunity to learn the concerns, recent achievements, news, and trends in research and in the industry for ultrapure materials; she also stressed the need to move as rapidly as possible to the microproduction exploitation of the results obtained, so as to satisfy demand in a number of our country's advanced technology sectors.

11,023
CSO: 2700/96

STATISTICS ON ENVIRONMENT TREATED AS STATE SECRET

Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Dieter Thierbach; first paragraph is DIE WELT introduction]

[Text] Czechoslovakia occupies a top position among the environmentally deprived countries. Damage to forests, as a consequence of air pollution, polluted water and exhausted soil show the effects on the national economy. Nevertheless environmental protection continues to be regarded as a superfluous luxury.

Following the 1984 Munich Conference on the Environment, the CSSR, after initial hesitation, joined the so-called 30-percent club, in other words the states which want to reduce their sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions by 30 percent. Critical voices in the CSSR have now disavowed this declaration of intention and regard reduction of pollutant discharge of this magnitude as impossible unless there is massive Western support. According to information which is also in the hands of the Federal Government in Bonn, it is therefore to be expected that the CSSR will also officially disavow the resolution in some form if there is no prospect of such aid.

Primary energy production, which is essentially based on production and use of brown coal, undoubtedly constitutes the principal factor in the pollution burden. An East-West comparison in the development of energy consumption from 1973 to 1982 shows a decline in the Western industrial states, however a drastic increase in energy consumption in the East Bloc states (including the PRC). But the existing powerplants, the composition and distribution of the raw material deposits, and the industrial infrastructure of the CSSR largely compel continuation of the existing energy and coal production policy.

Seventy percent of the CSSR electric power production is carried out with the production in the North Bohemian brown coal district. What makes matters worse is the fact that qualitatively good brown coal must be exported and only comparatively inferior quality brown coal is used for the CSSR's own energy production. If the sulfur content according to official information is between 1.2 and 3.5 percent, there are indications that coal of up to 18 percent sulfur is also being burnt.

The trend of this unrestrained air pollution will become even more pronounced. The coal deposits worth mining, because they are qualitatively acceptable according to the opinion here, will be exhausted by the year 2000. Because of the relatively short time of utilization thus specified there is no increased readiness for corresponding investments on the part of the responsible persons. After all the construction time for a filtering installation is 2 to 5 years. The costs of the imported technology correspond to those of a complete powerplant.

In addition, construction of desulfurization installations is regarded as an illogical decision from the viewpoint of the responsible persons in the CSSR: The competent agencies note that 50 percent of the sulfur dioxide produced in their country is carried across the borders to foreign countries but state in the same breath that--so-to-speak as a countermove--about 50 percent of the SO_2 coming down in the CSSR originates in the FRG and the GDR. Their conclusion: Desulfurization in the CSSR would result in only a slight improvement of the situation. Early investment in nuclear powerplants, which in the long run could ensure the country's own energy supply and also could bring about a reduction of air pollution, is not possible for economic reasons.

Consideration of environmental damages is still in its infancy in the CSSR. Figures on damaged forest areas published thus far are to be taken with a great deal of skepticism. Environmental experts imply political motives whereby the content of truth is considerably reduced. Meanwhile environmental statistics have been declared a state secret in the CSSR. What has been established is the fact that life expectancy in the industrial area of Northern Bohemia is 10 years lower, infant mortality 15 percent higher than the country's average.

In addition to acid rain there is acid soil: In the long run the water supply in large areas of the CSSR is jeopardized by industrial pollution and the excessive use of artificial fertilizer in agriculture. Of the total of 25,000 km of river courses, 7000 are highly polluted, 40 percent of the nitrogen brought as fertilizer to the fields is not utilized but is immediately washed away. Examination of the tap water carried out in Slovakia permit us to sense the extent of the pollution: As early as 1981, between 20 percent (in the western part) and 30 percent of the samples (in the eastern part) were polluted; the percentage in the case of well water samples was nearly 80 percent.

Further serious drawbacks for the CSSR arise from the present rethinking and restructuring process going on in the European chemical industry. Because of the constantly widening technological lead of the Western producers, the CSSR is left with only the export market for products whose manufacturing in the West has become unattractive on account of the strict requirements for environmental protection. Here we come full circle because the CSSR, if it wants to export, must mainly fall back on products made by environmentally polluting processes.

12356
CSO: 2300/234

NEW HOUSING NOT AVAILABLE ON TIME

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Feb 86 p 4

/Article by Miroslav Hlavac: "Playing Hide and Seek With Apartments"/

/Excerpt/ A series of diverse regulations, exemptions, and what not protects builders who fail to complete the promised housing units or are responsible for construction defects. Consequently, we can see each year a repetition of the situation where official approval of complete housing units is postponed to the following year when the so-called construction is supposed to be completed at the end of the previous year.

Last year, in the entire republic we readied over 102,000 housing units in all types of housing construction. However, over 27,000, or one-fourth of them, were not officially approved. Thus, we again witnessed building organizations being granted an additional month or two and sometimes even more months to complete the building in spite of the fact that the deadline for completion had come much earlier. Naturally, this problem is related not only to housing units but to other construction projects as well. However, let us concentrate exclusively on the housing units.

This situation primarily has a negative effect on the completion of new projects. Many workers consequently must return to work on "completed" housing units. Rather than carrying out their planned tasks elsewhere, they have to fix and repair the unfinished units. This situation, which in most cases is tolerated by our investors, leads to new unfavorable consequences. In winter, the cost of heating and maintaining unoccupied housing units must be borne by the society. We forgo receipts which would otherwise be collected from rents. Moreover, there is a danger that light-fingered individuals may exploit the situation and at an opportune moment remove equipment from unoccupied houses or apartments. Our public security organs have numerous of these hide-and-seek cases in the files.

Thus, when we look at the results and at the bottom line, we come to the conclusion that we uselessly waste a lot of money. One of the reasons for this waste is the uneven rate of housing construction during the year. Naturally, some of the reasons for this state of affairs stem from the failure of our investors to properly prepare the construction sites for housing developments. Let us, however, concentrate on the above. For example, only 4 percent of the housing units called for in the annual plan were completed during the first two quarters of 1985 in Prague. In the third quarter, the figure was only 3 percent. This means, that over 90 percent of the units were piled up for completion in the last quarter of 1985. No wonder that the investor for various reasons was unable to take delivery of 2,394 apartments by the end of the year.

It is gratifying that there were some people who had the courage to complain of this hide-and-seek game and that they were not afraid to criticize this system. Thus, when in certain Krajs the builders of the housing units tried to make up for the time lost and in most cases completed half of the annually planned units in the last quarter, we wanted to believe that the delivery of the new units took place to the full satisfaction of participants. However, the fact that in the abovementioned situation 27,000 units were not officially approved demonstrates that not everything was in order. And because this undesirable situation has lately been repeated year after year and our builders devote their attention at the beginning of each year primarily on fixing the defects and completing unfinished construction in order to be able to hand over the housing units officially, it seems that this hide-and-seek game is favored even by some adults.

Let us consider, however, the aforementioned economic losses and add to them the reduced quality of the construction projects at the end of the year as a consequence of hasty work. We can conclude only one thing: We cannot put up with this situation forever. Our housing units and other construction projects are expected to be handed over to the investors at the time of the official approval. Thus, only a housing unit which can serve the users should be considered as completed. This is an alternative which leads not only to an improvement in our housing construction programs but also to the more economical use of investments and equipment in our housing construction.

We have no reason to hide the problems behind a web of words, regulations and instructions. We can play hide-and-seek with our children and we certainly would like it. However, in the economy such games are dangerous.

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CSO: 2400/205

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[redacted]

JPRS-EER-86-060

17 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report

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JPRS-EER-86-060

17 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Aspects of Microelectronics Application in Farm Sector Viewed
(Hans-Rainer Nau, et al.; BAUERN-ECHO, 6, 13 Feb 86) 1

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Industrial Sifted Coal Use Increases
(Adolf Weiher; PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 11, 28 Jan 86) 7

Consumer Goods Production Tied to Central Planning, Combines
(Hans Luft Interview; TRIBUENE, 31 Jan 86) 9

Retraining, Restructured Labor Tasks Aid Flexible Automation
(Kurt Voelker; SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, No 1, 1986) 15

Practical Method Outlined for Applying Flexible Automation
(Franz Pleschak, Klaus-Peter Sehmisch; SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, No 1, 1986) 29

ROMANIA

Energy, Scientific, Technological Priorities Outlined
(Mario Duma, et al.; ENERGETICA, No 12, Dec 85) 36

Development, Problems of National Grid Networks Described
(Mircea Ciobanu; ENERGETICA, No 12, Dec 85) 47

YUGOSLAVIA

Briefs

Ship for Soviet Union 52

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Possible Sociopolitical Destabilization Discussed
(Hans-Juergen Trommer; DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER PHILOSOPHIE, No 3, Mar 86) 53

POLAND

Reportage on PZPR Viovodship Committee Plenum Meetings
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates) 59

Pila Plenum on Economic Plan, by Wladyslaw Wrzask 59
Jelenia Gora on Education's Role, by Czeslaw Kubasik 60
Koszalin Favors Stronger Socialist Education, by Eugeniusz Buczak 61
Leszno Stresses Ideological Training 62
Bielsko-Biala on Economic Plan 63

ROMANIA

Briefs

Speculation in Cigarettes 64

YUGOSLAVIA

Book on Kosovo WWII Fighters Criticized
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 7 Mar 86) 65

Background of Petition From Kosovo Polje Traced
(Aleksandar Tijanic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 9 Mar 86) 67

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Church Youth Work Reported 'Quieter'
(IWE TAGESDIENST, 8 Mar 86) 75

ASPECTS OF MICROELECTRONICS APPLICATION IN FARM SECTOR VIEWED

East Berlin BAUERN-ECHO in German 6, 13 Feb 86

[Article by Dr. Hans-Rainer Nau, Dr. Axel Poehls and Dr. Hans Nau of the Department of Animal Production and Veterinary Medicine at Humboldt University in Berlin: "Relationship Between EDP and Agricultural Enterprises"]

[6 Feb 86 p 7]

[Text] Following the two previous reports (see Nos. 22 and 25, 1986) in which the connection between scientific and technical advancement and the growing demand for information is described, and information is characterized as a major element of management, we now emphasize the relationship between EDP and the enterprise.

There is a causal relationship between scientific and technical advancement and the growing significance of what is happening in the information sector. From a historical point of view, the processes referred to correspond to the extremely rapid development of productive forces in the 19th century (the industrial revolution).

Since these processes reached the farm sector relatively late, more and more efficient methods of obtaining, storing and processing information were first developed and used in industry and administration, as well as in the military.

Naturally, the available output and potential uses of equipment based on an electromechanical principle of operation were limited. Only through the development of electronics and of microcomputer technology based on electronics was there a qualitative leap in this area.

Whole new vistas opened up and so today electronic data processing (EDP) is probably the most well-known and certainly also the oldest term for the manipulation of data using the modern calculation systems which we have come to know as the "computer" (from the English word "compute" meaning to calculate or count). Other terms have been added which initially do not seem so easy to categorize under EDP. Text and image processing, as well as process controls and process automation, are such categories. They indicate the vast number of tasks which can be performed by microprocessors, microcomputers, and personal and office computers.

Modern ESER (uniform system for electronic computer technology) computer technology has been available to the agricultural enterprise for quite some time. As can be seen in Fig. 1, it is centered primarily in the ORZ's (organization and computer centers) of the bezirks. The currently still dominant type of organization is shown schematically in Part A of Fig. 1. In this system, primary data is supplied by the agricultural enterprise on a contractual basis to the data acquisition center in the form of vouchers or cash register tapes. At the data acquisition center the data are generally copied onto machine-readable storage media. These storage media (punched paper tape, magnetic tape, etc.) are forwarded to the appropriate ORZ.

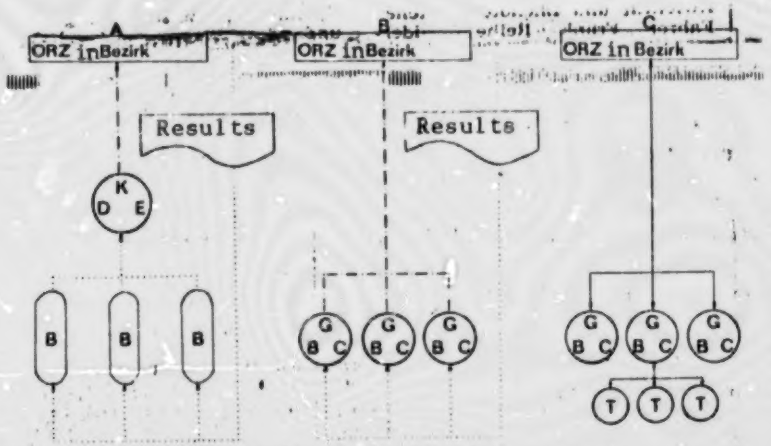
Based on the contractual agreements concerning the type, quality and number of tables of results produced by the ORZ, the agricultural enterprise is also supported in terms of the efficient application and effective utilization of EDP accounting and evaluation projects. Such projects (mentioned only, not discussed) as those involving materials accounting, animal and production accounting (MAWI), fixed assets accounting (GRUMI), evaluation of enterprise management (BA), etc., are well known.

Data processing in the LPG's and VEG's, with regard to transferring information to the ORZ's, is still at times performed with the aid of the already mentioned precursors of EDP, i.e. older-model data processing machines. In the mid-1970's they were supplemented and/or replaced by electronic pocket calculators and programmable microcomputers.

Now more and more office computers and personal computers (OC's and PC's) are being used, as Fig. 1, Part B shows. New territory is now being developed both in terms of cooperation between LPG/VEG and ORZ--machine-readable storage media and checklists are already able to be produced within the enterprises--and in terms of more rapid and more comprehensive utilization of the data or information obtained in the management process within the enterprise. So far, computer technology within the enterprise does not represent an alternative to the larger-capacity computers found in particular in the ORZ's. Above all office computers permit process-related, workplace-specific data processing.

In a union with centralized EDP systems--to be implemented in the near future--there will be significant progress in terms of making management- and information-related processes more efficient. This computer union could be organized as shown in Part C of Fig. 1. At this highest level (from the current viewpoint) of information exchange between agricultural enterprise and ORZ--the first results of practical experience within the national economy are already available by the way--different departments or sections within a single enterprise are linked to one another by means of a local access network (LAN) with a central office computer (e.g. Robotron's basic A 6402 computer system).

In this system the individual work stations have corresponding data entry equipment (terminals, office computers or PC's) which if the occasion arises permits a two-way exchange of information and the performance of calculations ("intelligent" terminals). The exchange of primary data and results between the agricultural enterprise and the ORZ could be substantially accelerated and intensified by means of a computer link--a nationwide link between computer centers is also conceivable. At the same time the introduction of workplace-specific office computers opens up possible uses for EDP in sets of tasks and management positions which have up to now had very little or no contact with this modern form of data processing.



KDE = Kreis Data Collection Station
B = Enterprise (LPC/VEG)
GBC = Cooperative/VEG with centralized office computer
T = Terminal

[13 Feb 86 p 7]

[Text] The relationship with regard to information between the enterprise and the ORZ, as described in the previous article, in the interest of greater clarity represents a simplification of existing or developing pathways of information. It must also be kept in mind, of course, that although data can indeed be more extensively processed, stored and used, and supplied in a more purposeful manner to the ORZ through the use of office computers in the LPG/VEG's and cooperatives, appropriate arrangements for preparing the information within the enterprises themselves are also necessary in order to be able to do so.

It is well known that primary data is generated in the stalls (e.g. daily and total amounts of milk produced per cow), in the fields (harvested area per unit time, etc.), in terms of technical data (e.g. diesel fuel consumption and the like)--in brief, at the point of origin, and the information system within the enterprise must take that into account. Consequently, it is necessary to gather the desired or required data accurately and enter it quickly into the computer; the same is true in the reverse direction, namely in terms of purposeful instructions to the labor collectives.

If we ignore this last-mentioned aspect initially and concentrate on the preparation of information and on "feeding" it to the computer, then it should first be pointed out that the need for accuracy with regard to precisely this information is enormously increased in every respect. This is an important reason why the use of modern computer technology has proven particularly effective, particularly in those LPG/VEG's which make extensive use of this available instrument of business management. Thus, the enterprises in question likewise achieve above-average results in the stalls and in the fields. Now they will be further improved by the decentralized type of computer technology being implemented--currently in such a way that proven methods can be applied even more effectively.

Also linked to this concept, however, is the fact that inadequacies in management, planning, organization and accounting are not only not eliminated merely by the use of a computer but rather are really first brought to light. To that extent the effective use of computer technology as described here first and foremost places greater demands on management activity, the effectiveness of which is vastly increased in turn by this same computer. Clearly delineated areas of responsibility, accurate weighing and measuring, order and cleanliness at each work station and comparisons of planned and actual figures are requirements which must be met if the computer system installed in the enterprise is to provide the anticipated benefit.

Initially it is immaterial whether the appropriate information is entered into the computer in the usual manner, e.g. using appropriate vouchers, or whether information supplied electronically via sensors or microprocessors is already supplementing the documenting pass. The partial elimination of written documents as the information carrier is certainly possible by connecting the above-mentioned electronic components to the com- puter. These subjects and principles of use are to be discussed in greater detail elsewhere.

Additional requirements of information-related processes within the enterprise arise in conjunction with the use of computer technology, in that only information which is available in the form of data can be entered into the computer. Data here means numerical (figures) and/or alphanumerical (letters) entries referring to the objects (e.g. tractors, animals) and circumstances (temperature measurements, scope of warehouse inventory, and the like) for which the data to be acquired is of a multi-level nature. Because awareness of the questions arising in conjunction with the conversion of information to data is relatively limited, but knowledge of such things is appropriate for creating greater understanding of computer technology and its use within the enterprise, a discussion in greater detail of the problems involved seems fitting.

It is assumed first of all that the data play an important role, though not an exclusive one, in the information-related processes within the enterprise. It is also immediately clear that agricultural entities (stalls, machines, animals, and the like) can be counted and categorized, whereby the counting process is of fundamental importance in automated information processing. In answer to questions which deal with far more than specific quantities, and in the process of agricultural capital replacement this is by far the more frequent occurrence, principles must be applied in which counting is used as an avenue to measurement. In other words, a cow cannot be measured directly;

only its characteristic features such as daily milk production and quality, fertility, development of body mass and the like can be measured. In certain respects with regard to these features, measurability is ranked in order of precedence; however, each of the features mentioned can definitely be measured.

In terms of the features and attributes which characterize or distinguish people, however, the situation with regard to measurability is different. Body size and temperature are clearly definable, and punctuality certainly is too; however clear determination, and thus measurement, of reliability, capability and the like is elusive. This is based among other things on the fact that all of the features and attributes which prove to be measurable involve at least two distinctive impressions. Reference to a stall temperature which is characterized as warm or cold or the fill level in a vessel which is characterized as high or low may indicate what we mean.

Classifications closely related to measurement are also frequently made. Examples of this include divisions according to male and female, full-time and part-time employees, skilled and unskilled, and overall it is clear that measurement is usually based on differentiated degrees of emphasis using numbers (or letters) based on specific scales (e.g. air-pressure gauges, thermometers) or criteria. This situation is very conducive to the use of EDP systems for processing information which can be measured or classified

Of decided importance is the fact that computers can be used to process only that information which can be converted or encoded in the manner indicated earlier in this report, and this is where the oft-mentioned field of information handling comes into play. It can be interpreted as the science of systematic, and in particular, automated processing of information using digital computers for which the creation of a body of information related to enterprise management may prove necessary.

Information which is not available in EDP-compatible form must be appropriately prepared and/or converted if it is to be entered into the computer.

Another problem in information conversion is maintaining the information important for management purposes on the one hand and filtering out unnecessary data (redundancies) on the other in order not to place an unnecessary burden on the storage capacity of the EDP system.

The examples given clearly show that gathering all of the production-related information in the form of data is either not technically feasible or of little value. On the other side of the coin, however, is the fact that in all areas of agricultural research, as well as in enterprise management, new contexts and influencing variables are continuously being recognized which are naturally expressed in terms of tying information together, thus also in the preparation of algorithms (computer programs). As a result of this data processing, new information is created which among other things is worthwhile to process. The process alluded to--creative effort by human beings using the computer--among other things forms the basis for computer-aided design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM). An example of this would be the computer-aided work of technical specialists and designers in terms of repair work and production of the means for rationalization in agriculture.

Overall it can be said that the use of computers and ever greater control of the processes associated with them are capable of substantially improving the cost-benefit ratio within the enterprises. However, it cannot be emphasized often enough that at the same time the role played by the worker and his importance with regard to achieving higher production results and levels of effectiveness are expanding. In the final analysis it is the human being who sets the goals in the production process, determines the actions needed in order to achieve them and selects the appropriate methods and means for doing so.

12552
CSO: 2300/251

INDUSTRIAL SIFTED COAL USE INCREASES

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 11, 28 Jan 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Adolf Weiher, department head in the Ministry for Coal and Energy: "Energy Combines Support the Production of Sifted Coal"]

[Text] The 1986 economic plan also poses the task to continue a further stable development of the energy and fuel basis of our republic based on domestic sources of energy. In this connection the increased and efficient use of domestic crude brown coal plays an especially important role. As practice shows, especially the use of crude brown coal lumps in sectional boilers and steel boilers with top burn-off as well as in flame tube boilers with plane grates contributes to releasing, or using otherwise, refined sources of energy, such as are brown coal briquettes. Therefore this coal is increasingly sifted from the coal flow. That is the origin of the term sifted coal.

Since such boilers are installed in many heat-generating installations of industry and agriculture, in the local area, in installations of public education and the health service, considerable quantities of brown coal briquettes can be saved if sifted coal is used in their place. But that is also possible in all sizable plane grate boilers, those are boilers with rigid grates, and in steam generators with movable grates. It is all the more important to make more sifted coal available. While the target in the 1984 economic plan was only 10.6 million tons, in 1985 it increased to more than 15 million tons. An additional increase is planned for this year. These quantities cannot be sifted solely by the collectives in the open-pit mines even though they provide the preponderant share. Here the active cooperation of the coal consumers in all industrial fields is needed.

The working people in the heating and power plants and in the heating plants of the energy combines of our republic make their contribution in this connection. As a result of the increasing establishment of sifting facilities it has been possible in the past 3 years to increase the production fivefold and make 412,000 tons available in 1985. Numerous consumers in the territory were supplied with these quantities. For 1986 they have pledged to sift 697,000 tons of brown-coal lumps.

From the beginning valuable assistance was provided by the working people of the VEB Waermeanlagenbau (Heating Installation Building), Berlin, a plant of the VEB

Kombinat Verbundnetze Elektroenergie (Electric Energy Grid Combine), for they offered the consumers of crude unscreened brown coal simple design solutions for construction of sifting installations on their own in a short time. They even developed a catalogue which provides information on the various technical approaches, contains references for efficient loading and presents sifting installations developed by other enterprises on their own initiative. This catalogue also provided important assistance to many energy combines for their own production.

Moreover, the rationalizers and innovators in the energy combines themselves developed manifold creative activities to accelerate sifted coal production. Thus, for example, colleague Peter Schille in the Karl Marx Stadt Energy Combine succeeded in designing an efficient sifting installation for the Karl Marx Stadt Heating and Power Plant in a very short time whose construction by the power plant he helped organize. It has stood the test under winter conditions very well.

Innovators in the Halle Energy Combine developed a circular vibrating impact screen for the Freiimfelder Strasse heating plant and a toothed roll for the Breitscheid Heat and Power Plant which were installed for the steam generation in the feed conveyor to the coal bunker at two different points. The coal sifted by the first more efficient toothed roll gets into the freight cars of the GDR railroad. The coal sifted by the smaller roll lying behind it is placed in intermediate storage in a special container, so that consumers can be supplied at any time independent of the feeding of the coal bunker.

This year the collectives in the heating plants and in the heating and power plants of the energy combines direct their initiatives especially at raising the efficiency of the existing sifting installations and at locating new installations so that the supply of the consumers can be guaranteed by the shortest route and the transportation costs decline.

12356
CSO: 2300/226

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION TIED TO CENTRAL PLANNING, COMBINES

East Berlin TRIBUENE in German 31 Jan 86 p 11

[Interview of Prof Dr Hans Luft, research field director at the Institute for Political Economy of Socialism of the Academy for Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee, with Manfred Strzeletz of the TRIBUENE staff; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question]: When economic problems are mentioned, the talk soon gets to consumer goods, a question with which many are again greatly concerned. Why?

[Answer] Consumer goods are necessities of life for everybody--for food, clothing, dwelling. They safeguard his physical strength and mental faculties, help to make his life easier and brighten it. More than 300,000 different items are offered as consumer goods in over 100,000 stores every day to the population. In 1985 the volume of goods exceeded M 113 billion.

[Question] Not everybody thinks of consumer goods in the same way. Perhaps a definition of the term would therefore be appropriate.

[Answer] Consumer goods are all articles of daily use which are personally used and needed by people, thus are individually consumed, namely insofar as they belong to the assortment typical of retail trade. Thereby not every consumer item need be obtained by purchasing it through the retail trade. For example, small gardeners can supply themselves with some items. Thus in the first place they are foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco and secondly industrial goods from clothing and shoes to furniture, appliances, cars, electronic equipment for the home and other durable industrial consumer goods, also tools for consumer demand, building materials and the like.

Dwellings--whether they are rented dwellings or privately owned dwellings--garden plots and other real estate, which also serve individual consumption are not included as consumer goods in planning and statistics, because they are part of the social infrastructure.

[Question] Since our society aims for constantly better satisfaction of the needs of the people...

[Answer] ...regards the SED, as set down in its program, "safeguarding a stable supply of the people with consumer goods on a constantly rising level as a first-rate political task."

Production and supply of consumer goods are very closely connected with the policy of the main task, the further increase of the material and cultural standard of living of the people on the basis of a high rate of development of socialist production, of raising efficiency, of scientific-technical progress and of the growth of labor productivity. Especially the full effectiveness of the performance principle, "Each according to his abilities to each according to his performance," as driving force for the increase of production and labor productivity requires that the growing money income of the people can be converted into the acquisition of the desired consumer goods and services. It must be possible to indulge oneself for what has been obtained by one's own labor, while, viewed socially, on the contrary to live well without work is impossible and contradicts the socialist way of living.

[Question] Thus here, too, the principle applies that it is only possible to consume what has first been produced. How is that meant: what the enterprises and combines can produce or what is in demand?

[Answer] Both, whereby the demand of the consumers, of the economy, and of foreign trade is, the important, thus in final analysis decisive, figure of planning, because production in socialism is carried on not for its own sake but for the sake of the constantly better satisfaction of the growing needs of the people. And because of the social character of both basic forms of socialist property in the means of production, what is important is the constantly better satisfaction of the growing demands of the entire people, of all citizens of the socialist state. Thus high demands were placed on consumer goods production so that the supply would not only be in accordance with demand but, as many combines pledged in the Party Congress initiative, also in numbers to meet that demand. Added to that is the foreign trade demand, for many GDR consumer goods enjoy great popularity also on the international market.

[Question] It is known from statistics that almost every GDR household has a washing machine, refrigerator, TV set and more than one radio. Why do we produce so many of them anyhow?

[Answer] The demand for durable consumer goods is affected not only by the existing equipment of the households but also the development of the replacement and additional demand. As an expression of the growing prosperity, in my opinion it is quite natural that more and more citizens of our country attach importance to a new, more modern consumer item before the old one is physically worn out.

In this connection, changes in demand always lead to different growth rates for certain assortments and within the individual assortments. Thus the law on the 1986 economic plan postulates: "The production of consumer goods, especially of high-grade industrial consumer goods, which embody scientific-technical progress in refining the material and in use value and stand out because of the degree of international novelty, is to be further increased."

[Question] What determines the wishes of the individual?

[Answer] The wishes of the individual, his needs are determined by age (a child's wishes differ from those of a grownup) and marital status, by the social-economic situation, occupational activity and qualification as well as by physical environment and leisuretime interests. The needs are increasingly determined by the rapid development of science and technology, such as by microelectronics and not least by the goods offered in his own country and in other countries. Thus the needs of the individual are varied and differentiated and this range will increase with rising standard of living.

[Question] And if one wish is fulfilled, does it, so-to-speak spawn new ones?

[Answer] Exactly. Assured nutrition increases the need for highly processed foods, especially of animal origin, fruits and vegetables. Improved living conditions as a result of the generous housing program induce the need for furniture and other appliances. Interesting work creates the need for further education, more leisuretime the need for tourism and recreation as well as objects of leisure time activities, including such durable industrial consumer goods as TV sets, cameras, bicycles, musical instruments, sports equipment and the like. But a stable supply with basic requirement goods is always assumed, which also underscores the great importance of agricultural production.

Karl Marx, in his theory of surplus value said: "The satisfaction of one need makes another so-to-speak latent." In other words: The demands on the standard of living duplicate themselves under socialism at a constantly higher stage based on the achieved economic efficiency and the achieved level of supply--at the same time an important driving force for the development of production.

[Question] Does it always have to be the very latest development?

[Answer] That is undoubtedly left to the decision of each individual as a purchaser. But first of all the very latest must always be in the supply of the trade in numbers covering demand, and secondly traditional products with modern technologies are to be produced because, as a result, greater effectiveness is possible. Both belong together inseparably for the new stage of implementing the economic strategy of the eighties. And with the high rates of replacement as they are demanded for consumer goods production it is therefore important to better meet the higher demands on efficiency and total operating time, on the technical level and its ecologically beneficial nature and its attractiveness and its fashionableness.

As far as the latest technical level of consumer goods is concerned, the following aspect is to be considered. The fast rate of development and the manifold possibilities for employing the key technologies make it necessary that even the children get used to modern technology as early as possible because then they will be able to better master such technology in their work. An important step in this respect was the introduction of pocket calculators in school instruction.

[Question] In consumer goods, more than in all other products, we differentiate between durable and perishable ones. Aren't we occasionally too liberal with this classification?

[Answer] Here I cannot help recalling a saying on a sign at the entrance to Greiz in Gera Bezirk:

"Whatever Greiz weaves, whatever Greiz dyes,
that will last until it is inherited by the grandchild."

This applies now in particular to qualitatively high-grade finished products even though fashion as an important factor for replacement of the production of consumer goods changes more quickly than in the past. But there is simply a difference in the total operating time, e.g., between textiles on the one hand and a car or the household durables mentioned in an earlier question, on the other hand, which, with many other consumer goods, are therefore referred to as durable industrial consumer goods.

[Question] Are the enterprises and combines traditionally producing consumer goods no longer able to satisfy all needs?

[Answer] Yes and no. In the case of textiles they have to meet the growing demand, for a machine building enterprise can hardly sew ladies' outer garments, but it can make means of rationalization available for that purpose. It is already different in the case of furniture. In shipyards or in railroad car building enterprises, e.g. in Goerlitz, carpentry capacity for the production of long-range railroad passenger cars and parlor cars and thus appropriate occupational capacity is available which can and must be used also for the production of furniture assortments for consumer demand. Let us remember that with each new dwelling not only the immediate need for furnishings is created but also the demand able to pay for it owing to low rents.

[Question] Aren't the manufacturers of the means of production dissipating their efforts if they have to devote themselves additionally to consumer goods?

[Answer] As the examples show, there is no dissipation of efforts involved. On the contrary, science and technology become economically effective within a broader framework, at the same time over means of production and consumer goods. And resources in manpower and material saved by rationalization can be used more effectively, since most industrial consumer goods are highly refined products. Efficient consumer goods production belongs to every combine just as its own building of means of rationalization and also contributes to raising the efficiency of its reproduction process as a whole.

[Question] These are extraordinary demands, so-to-speak different categories of work are required.

[Answer] Big heavy machine building combines produce not only means of production, but, as SKET Magdeburg in the original plant, rolling mill equipment, oil mills, stranding machines for the cable industry and others. It is important that for the production of high-grade consumer goods meeting demand as well as important supplies in the combines producing predominantly means of production, profile-determining product lines are being built up, which permit efficient production in large numbers of high-grade products based on raw materials and materials available in the GDR.

[Question] Scientific-technical progress constantly provides new findings. It is part of our economic policy that these findings become effective in production as quickly as possible. Does this also apply to the production of consumer goods?

[Answer] Even more so, to be able to supply the population with modern consumer goods. Of course, here not only the final producers but also the many subcontractors are confronted with the rapid and at times also surprising development of scientific-technical progress. Whether the quality of dyes and varnishes or textile fibers or the technical level of components, parts and assembly products are involved--the requirements are getting higher all the time. But the great effort to meet them in the interest of consumer supply pays off also under the aspect of mastering the challenges of the future.

The research and development potential is not neglected but is being prepared for even greater tasks posed to master the scientific-technical revolution in the future. The faster the production of one's own gets on the market with new products, the greater is the market's absorbing capacity and thus a higher effectiveness of the production because of bigger series is made possible.

[Question] If, as demanded, every combine of means of production is to make a great contribution to consumer goods production, isn't it hard to know what can be produced at all? How do these combines find out what is needed?

[Answer] First of all, each combine must give thought to the matter, conduct market research, work closely with the trade, for the consumers purchase neither percentages nor industrial goods production but always very specific products, which, as Karl Marx stated in "Capital," must stand the test as use-values before they can be realized as values.

[Question] And who coordinates that in the economy as a whole?

[Answer] Here, too, the principle of democratic centralism proves its value. For all economically important products lines, such as furniture, upholstery goods, cars including accessories, spare parts and supplies, motorcycles, bicycles, toys etc, the State Planning Commission performs coordinating work by central state planning in cooperation with the industrial ministries. The combines responsible for the consumer goods balances organize their production according to demand and the establishment of effective cooperation conditions. Finally there is a regional coordination by the consumer goods head offices with the bezirk planning commissions.

The more combines and enterprises are included in the production of similar assortments the more necessary is a purposeful organization of production and a meaningful specialization to ensure effective production according to demand. Thus a broad field of activity also develops for the product group work.

How correct the party's orientation on the production of consumer goods has been becomes evident also by the fact that the retail turnover in the case of industrial goods increased 5 percent in 1984 and 5.6 percent in 1985 and thus, after a number of years, once again faster than the retail trade turnover.

[Question] Isn't it true that the production of consumer goods is an ideal field for innovators?

[Answer] Of course, for what is decisive is always the own initiative of those who produce the consumer goods. I would like to support here the competition of ideas of the Chamber of Technology for new electrical and electronic consumer goods, for new household implements, new equipment for entertainment electronics, new products for leisure, sports and hobby, new accessories for car, motorcycle, motorbicycle and bicycle as well as for new toys. The competition is directed to all citizens of our country, skilled workers, foremen, engineers, economists, pupils and students, simply because world novelty, attractiveness, high use-value, quality and original ideas in general in consumer goods production are of concern to all.

But the most essential decisions are of course made in the combines and enterprises. And the importance to be attached to them was expressed by Erich Honecker at one of the recent Central Committee plenums: "If there is anyone today who regards the tasks of consumer goods production as a fifth wheel on the cart, he will have to comprehend quickly that this is a field of long-term growth for the GDR economy which increasingly codetermines its profile."

12356
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RETRAINING, RESTRUCTURED LABOR TASKS AID FLEXIBLE AUTOMATION

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 30 No 1, 1986 pp 1-12

[Article by Prof Kurt Voelker, Dr of Economics, director of the Section for Labor Sciences; Technical University of Dresden. Original title: "Labor-Scientific Problems and Efforts for Their Solution in Flexible Automation."]

[Text] With flexible automation a new level of development in automation is opened up. It takes on increasing significance for the guarantee of "economic growth through comprehensive permanent intensification." (Footnote 1) (cf. "Preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress," from the speech of Gen E. Honecker, 10th Session of the SED Central Committee, Dietz Verlag, [East] Berlin, 1985, p. 30) Its consistent implementation as a crucial key technology permits the qualitative development of new sectors for increasing the efficiency of social labor for the continuation of the course of the major function in its union of economic and social policy.

With flexible automation, the sectors of single unit, small batch, and semi-mass production, which are known to account for approximately 70 percent of production time outlay in the GDR metal processing industry, are opened up. Whereas it is primarily a mass-production structure of production, subject to constant innovative changes and therefore "highly vulnerable," but able to rapidly depreciate its fundamental automation solutions in production technology, which are generally carried out with a high one-time expenditure, that has been affected by the previous developmental stages of automation, now for the first time highly innovative products will be attainable by means of flexible automation. (Footnote 2) (cf. Haustein and Maier, "Flexible Automatisierung" [Flexible Automation], Akademie Verlag, [East] Berlin, 1985, p. 22)

Flexible automation demonstrates the capacity to adapt to varied production tasks, to changing resources, materials, technologies, organizational forms, and changing informational needs within defined limits. (Footnote 3) (Pleschak, Dorn, Kurzhals, Neumann, "Flexible Automation--Efficiency," Conference Material, Dresden, 1985, p. 8) With it, the cycle from preparation for production to marketing is greatly shortened for an extensive range of products, the service life as well as the full utilization of fixed assets is increased through rapid replacement of products, and reorganization expenditures for quickly changing production tasks are held down.

But this in no way implies that in the future no different developmental steps, types, and forms of automation solutions will be used. Commensurate with consumption and market requirements, a compromise between productivity and flexibility is always necessary, and it must be defined and adopted through intra-enterprise product nomenclature and the size of the series, or annual piece count.

Flexible automation in the reproduction process of combines and factories includes:

-flexible automation in preparation for production,
-flexible automation in production itself, and
-flexible automation in management.

Elements of flexible automation are:

1. Shop-floor-related automation solutions in the execution of production such as

   -numerical control [NC] machine tools, ranging from punch tape controlled machines through CNC [computer numerical control] machines controlled with the help of a small computer or a microprocessor all the way to direct computer control, where several NC or CNC machines are grouped in a DNC [distributed numerical control] system via a central processing computer;
   -flexible programmable industrial robots (loading robots, technical robots, assembly robots);
   -NC machining centers for the processing of a wide assortment of similarly constructed parts, possibly using pallet exchange systems and industrial robots for part and tool exchanges;
   -production cells composed of automatically operating technical units which consist of modular subsystems (NCM [numerical control machines]; industrial robots; part and tool storage magazines; diagnostic, error recognition, and disposal systems);

2. Process-related automation solutions in the execution of production such as

   -integrated production sections and flexible production systems, which occur as computer controlled combinations of processing machines and robots with warehousing, intermediate storage, and transport systems (for part, equipment, tool, and test material supply and removal) as well as quality control, diagnostic, maintenance, and service systems. Their most important characteristic is the integration of primary and auxiliary processes into the complex automation solution.

3. Computer aided development, projection, and design (CAD--computer aided design)

4. Computer aided technological preparation and production planning as well as cost analysis (CAP--computer aided planning), which, in connection with process-related automation solutions, represent computer aided manufacturing (CAM).

General automation solutions in the CAD/CAM sense include linkage of these automation elements and lead to computer aided production systems (CIM--computer integrated manufacturing), which must distinguish themselves by high flexibility and efficiency (see Illustration 1).

Guaranteeing both economic and social objectives of flexible automation solutions requires that, in their preparation, elaboration, introduction, and application, the unity of technical, economic, labor-scientific, philosophical, and politico-ideological aspects be asserted as interdisciplinary concerns. It is also assumed that in the future "...technologies which make completely new demands on the skills of workers and on the labor system will no longer be the exception, but will be increasingly widespread. It is all the more important to guarantee the necessary basic training now. The major productive force is man with his capabilities, and it is necessary to work from that basis." (Footnote 4) ("Preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress," loc. cit., p. 35)

This objective can only be achieved through a social order free of profit interests. Effects on activities and work tasks "in which our ability to solve problems is reduced to such problems as can better be solved by a computer, and in which our ability to communicate with others is reduced to such data as fall within the structure of a man-machine dialog" (Footnote 5) (W. Volpert, "Thinking Machines and Machine Thought: Computers Programming People," TECHNOLOGIE UND KULTUR, PSYCHOSOZIAL, 18 June 1983, Rowohlt Verlag, Hamburg, p. 14) are foreign to the socialist mode of production.

The scientific foundations of labor developed in the past and put into practice contribute today to the realization of progressive technological organizational solutions in areas of material production--but not there alone--and more and more comprehensively to the accomplishment of the objectives of designing work beneficial to the individual. The additional benefit can be added, if it is now a question of conceiving and designing flexibly automated production processes in the fields which have a definite influence on the productivity increase in the national economy, that, along with this qualitatively higher developmental stage of automation, crucial improvements related to manpower utilization, job content, and working condition standards will be achieved. However, the major features of flexible automation, which can be characterized by

-complexity and process-related structural solutions,
-comprehensive application of information technologies,
-programmability of technical (sub)systems, and
-minimization of service expenditure,

also give rise to reconsideration and partial reworking of the framework for labor-scientific investigations and structural bases.

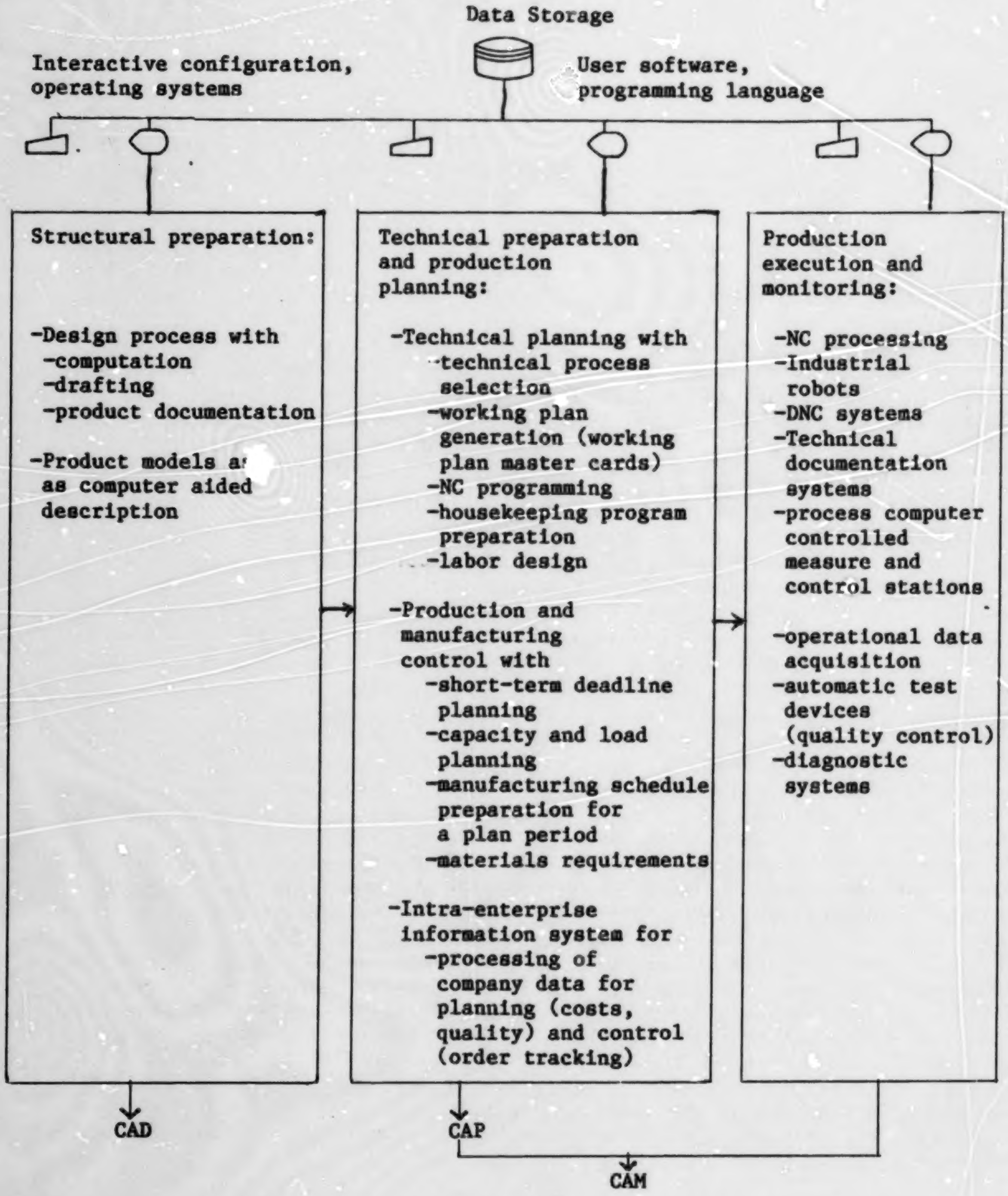

Data Storage
Interactive configuration, operating systems
User software, programming language
Structural preparation:
-Design process with
-computation
-drafting
-product documentation
-Product models as as computer aided description
Technical preparation and production planning:
-Technical planning with
-technical process selection
-working plan generation (working plan master cards)
-NC programming
-housekeeping program preparation
-labor design
-Production and manufacturing control with
-short-term deadline planning
-capacity and load planning
-manufacturing schedule preparation for a plan period
-materials requirements
-Intra-enterprise information system for
-processing of company data for planning (costs, quality) and control (order tracking)
Production execution and monitoring:
-NC processing
-Industrial robots
-DNC systems
-Technical documentation systems
-process computer controlled measure and control stations
-operational data acquisition
-automatic test devices (quality control)
-diagnostic systems
CAD
CAP
CAM

Illustration 1. Computer application in production preparation and production as components of computer aided engineering (CAE)

Proceeding from the complexity of flexible automation and from the need to synthesize integrated process solutions, the appropriateness of the course adopted in past years is confirmed, that is, to make a coherent consideration of the division of function and labor for the entire field of process-related development and application of WAO [scientific organization of labor] the centerpiece of labor-scientific design and to guarantee it methodically. In this regard, however, it is necessary to consider a number of qualitatively new elements, for which solution bases and apparatuses must be developed and which affect the area of basic research as well as applications research. These elements include:

1. Labor in flexible automation solutions is characterized to a great degree by extensive use of computer and communications technology.

Predominantly "mental" activities become the significant element of work tasks of which the object is "data." Activities of data transmission, processing, adaptation, and generation are among them, and there is no way to classify these within the framework of labor-scientific investigations. They range from activities where data are merely collected and transmitted all the way to data processing, transformation, and elaboration operations.

For pure data transmission activities and those of data processing with algorithmic procedures or using partial rules (so-called routine mental activities), analysis and evaluation from the labor-scientific standpoint can be carried out for the most part with known methods and devices, such as observation, measurement, and inquiry processes. However, these traditional devices for analysis and evaluation fail for data processing in the sense of evaluation, classification, and data linkage, as well as in the transformation from one form of data into another, or for data generation, where new data are developed from a given group of data without necessarily applying preestablished rules. Problem solving, creative, nonalgorithmic thought thus becomes possible without necessary recourse to either observational techniques or inquiry processes of analysis, evaluation, and structures based on them. Logical task analysis with consideration of the special characteristics of mental labor, especially of the many faceted mutually independent performance possibilities and coping styles, is currently the only method of analysis. Obviously, logical processes of the worker cannot be measured by this method; these however are quite often precisely the creative element of the activity.

Logical task analysis can be adapted to the hierarchical procedures in problem solving activities. It requires deep penetration of the labor-scientific cadre into the realm of cognitive psychology (cognitive ergonomics), extensive subject knowledge in the concrete work processes being executed (for example, constructive work methods relative to the desired result or the control of automated production processes) and new cooperative work methods with the relevant technical cadre. Its application consists of a combination of methods of assignment and result analysis and accompanying observational interviews.

Analysis, evaluation, design, and even incentives for mental, and in particular, problem solving, creative activities therefore require basic research in labor science, especially for

-measurement and evaluation of the varied solution strategies and methods for like tasks as an expression of the more limited mutual independence of the demands in contrast to physical work;

-measurement and evaluation of control processes which require awareness and attentiveness including the possible results of their demands dependent on the actual situation, which range from low content demand coupled with excessive capacity demand in routine mental activities (fundamentally monotonous conditions) through constant conscious perseverance in the face of an overload situation, which places high demands on the short-term memory--for example, high concentration of data during disrupted operation (occurrence of stress), all the way to the fatigue phenomenon with intellectually demanding data processing and elaboration. This occurs with complex tasks because the psycho-physiological organic reaction becomes excessive through moods, attitudes, and motives and it can result in self-imposed false demands;

-measurement and evaluation of the influence on output of simultaneously occurring environmental conditions (climatic conditions, various lighting relationships, noise exposure) and the demands in mental activities for the design of performance conditions. This should be carried out at the same time as the measurement and evaluation of other demands for the integrated design of job content and work conditions.

2. Results of this research must lead to design solutions which promote a better design for man-machine (computer) interaction in flexible production systems.

A characteristic aspect of flexible production systems is the interlocking of automated processing and information technologies. The automation solutions which are going to be utilized are distinguishable by the transfer of all direct production tasks to technology. Extensive dissociation of man from tool is achieved thus: shop-floor-integrated data processing occasioned by microelectronics and continued development of machining technology not only permit control of the tools and work processes in production; but, increasingly, the work processes in design, engineering, investment project preparation, and production planning and control will be included in an integrated, comprehensive automated information technology. The use of decentralized data technology and its linkage with central data processing at various levels of automated production planning and control is characterized by the fact that data are collected, digitalized, and partially processed at the point of origin (real-time data in on-line processing) and that they can be polled directly wherever they are needed in the decision-making process and for planning and control. The worker is consequently no longer a fixed component in an essentially shop-floor-related production process, but rather he has to fulfill comprehensive complex requirements of service, planning, and control of the production system including his preparation and control functions.

From a labor-scientific point of view, serious changes in work tasks will be the result because, with the increasing substitution of functions, man-machine (computer) relationships will be less strictly defined technologically, temporally, and spatially. Data processing and elaboration activity in physical production is becoming a crucial element of work tasks for coping with integrated process solutions. The as yet undeveloped means for reliable measurement and evaluation of mental data processing activities can nevertheless currently be regarded as one of the reasons that on many shop floors relatively high proportions of passive monitoring activities lacking real justification are found. They are inconsistent with one of the primary characteristics of flexible automation, the low requirement for service. Especially with highly integrated processes, difficulties arise in that the objectively necessary connections of work time expenditure no longer can be accurately determined because the demand level cannot be adequately evaluated and, therefore, work tasks materialize which cannot always be justified through labor-scientific design objectives.

The use of individual elements of flexible automation and their combination to form computer aided production systems does not lead inevitably to creation of progressive job content. The more complete and comprehensive the transfer of job functions to technical media, and the more extensive the relaxation of the connection of the individual to the production process, then the more labor division and labor combination become significant aspects of the guarantee of progressive job content. With the continuing spread of complex flexible automation solutions, it is becoming more and more clear that new forms for intra-enterprise division of labor must be found in order to accommodate economic efficiency and social impact. Thus, it is clear that the integration of primary and auxiliary processes linked with an increasing substitution of functions leads, on the one hand, to a certain reduction in job content in the area of use of machines, while, on the other hand, this same integration opens new prospects for changed forms of intra-enterprise division of labor. This is characterized by the combining of remaining functions into a unit of production execution, preparation, and oversight activities with special consideration of the functions of production planning, linkage, and control.

Currently there still frequently exists a contradiction between the altered distribution of functions of man and tools, which leads to an increasingly strong extent to the lessening of the temporal connection of the worker to the tool and to a division of labor which is still generally traditional. This contradiction hampers an economically efficient new disposition of the partially freed-up working faculties through greater free portions of working time and carries with it the danger of polarization of qualifications. Therefore, when flexible automation solutions are used it is necessary

- that from the outset in projection stages, a comprehensive study of future manpower utilization must be carried out and
- that a "retro-optimization" of manpower in the completely designed systems and a purely mathematical determination of the necessary size of the work force be avoided through creation of appropriate projectional components.

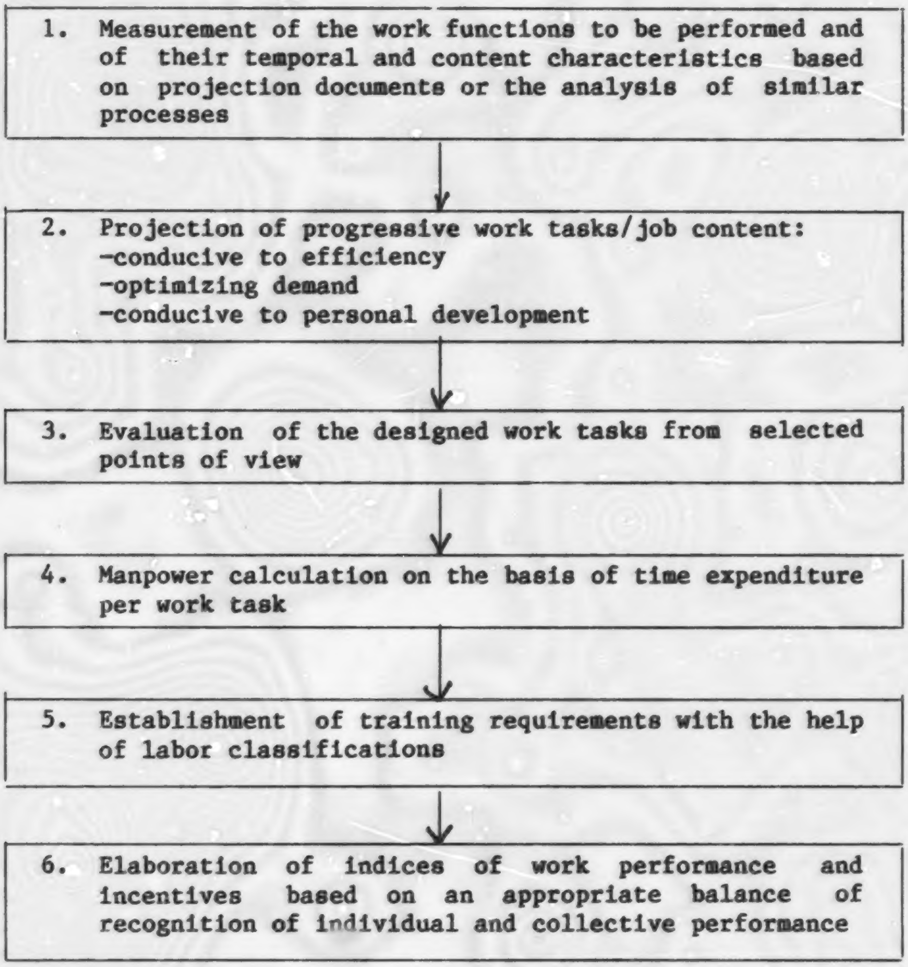
Manpower solutions are thus intrinsic components of the projection of flexible automation solutions; they include the prospective planning of manpower utilization and must guarantee the following:

- efficient utilization of working faculties through use and perfection of worker training and a high productive use of working time;

-encouragement of socialistic personal development through training-appropriate utilization of workers through the design of demanding work tasks;

-improved capacity utilization of capital assets and the assurance of a high system availability through better organization of work and new design of task distribution.

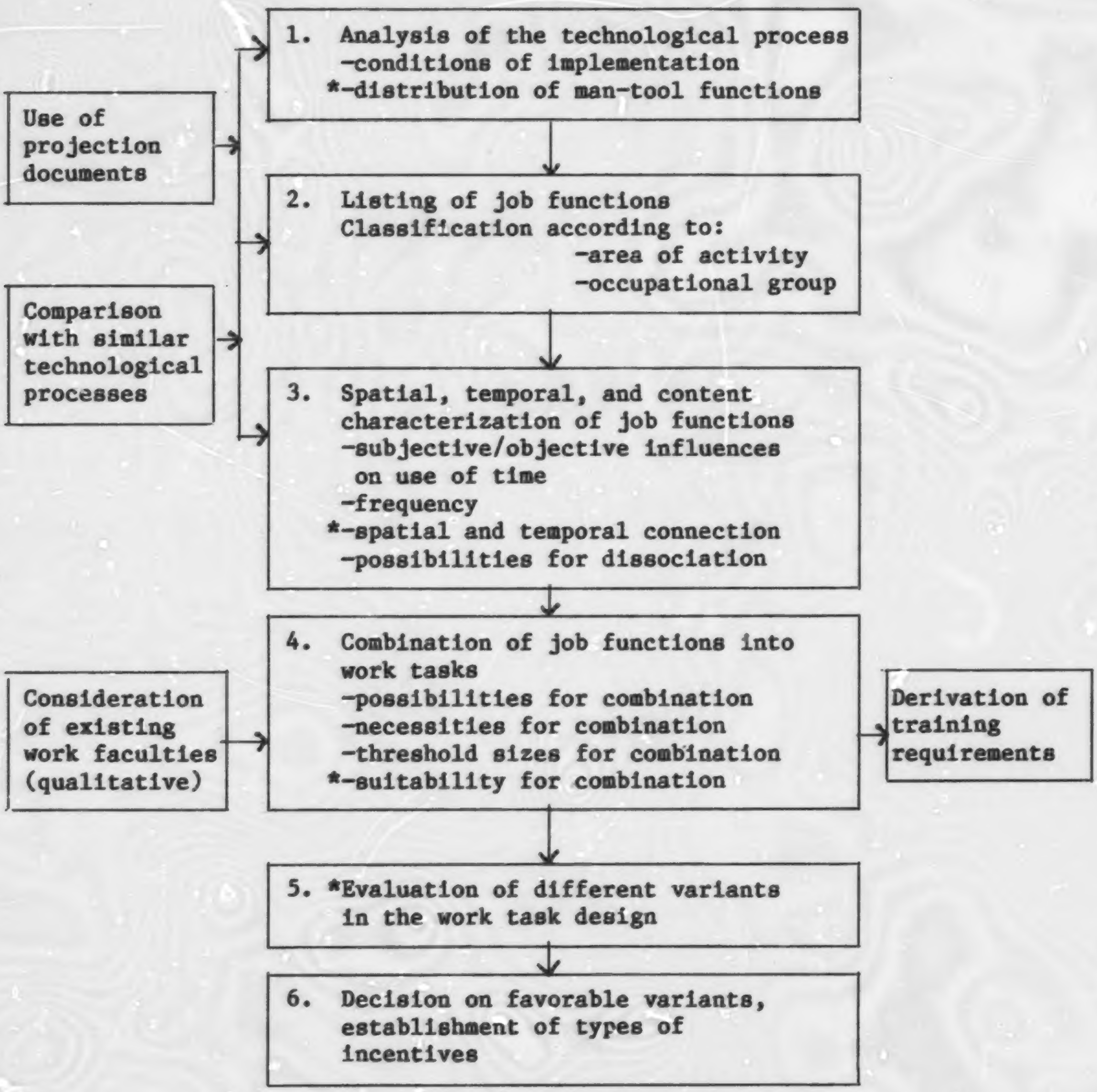
Based on various conceptions developed in recent years about the methodical process involved in the design of manpower projects in flexible automation, a unified process has developed with the major steps shown in Illustration 2.



1. Measurement of the work functions to be performed and of their temporal and content characteristics based on projection documents or the analysis of similar processes
2. Projection of progressive work tasks/job content:
   -conducive to efficiency
   -optimizing demand
   -conducive to personal development
3. Evaluation of the designed work tasks from selected points of view
4. Manpower calculation on the basis of time expenditure per work task
5. Establishment of training requirements with the help of labor classifications
6. Elaboration of indices of work performance and incentives based on an appropriate balance of recognition of individual and collective performance

Illustration 2. Methodical progression for projection of work force solutions

Central to this procedure is the designing of work tasks (cf. Illustration 3). The first steps in a computer aided projection of work tasks are of particular value because they unite labor-scientific tasks with technical-technological projection in a modular fashion.


1. Analysis of the technological process
-conditions of implementation
*-distribution of man-tool functions
Use of projection documents
2. Listing of job functions
Classification according to:
-area of activity
-occupational group
Comparison with similar technological processes
3. Spatial, temporal, and content characterization of job functions
-subjective/objective influences on use of time
-frequency
*-spatial and temporal connection
-possibilities for dissociation
4. Combination of job functions into work tasks
-possibilities for combination
-necessities for combination
-threshold sizes for combination
*-suitability for combination
Consideration of existing work faculties (qualitative)
Derivation of training requirements
5. *Evaluation of different variants in the work task design
6. Decision on favorable variants, establishment of types of incentives

* Possible utilization of computer

Illustration 3. Major steps in designing work tasks

The complexity of process solutions in flexible automation and--as an important characteristic--its relatively low need for service in a new dimension call for thorough investigation of objective premises, conditions, and effects of cooperative performance of work and elaboration of required foundations for them in the process design.

The use of collective work methods presents itself as a major problem in the flexible production system. Because of that the temporal capacity utilization of important production equipment or the full use of work faculties based on comprehensive intensification cannot be considered as alternatives in the design of these production systems. Under the conditions of extensive automation, a significant problem is how to assure maximum use of value intensive capital assets with the least possible manpower through higher system availability and capacity utilization, with the technically and technologically practicable utilization of the system established as the limit.

This problem cannot be satisfactorily resolved through traditional division of labor with separate types of work. A decisive factor to consider is therefore the development and gradual introduction of collective forms of labor, which must be safeguarded through measures of the organization of production and labor. The key advantages of collective forms of labor as specific developments of intra-enterprise labor division and cooperation are:

-the uniting of individual labor strategies of workers for optimal collective strategies in the resolution of job tasks based on the relationship of individual and collective problem management,

-the more efficient orientation of workers in situations which are characterized by deviations from normal production conditions. That is encouraged through acquisition and exchange of practical work experience, and the possibilities for balancing individual differences in performance qualifications are fully utilized.

Only the transition to collective forms of labor opens qualitatively new possibilities for the expansion and enrichment of tasks because with it the rigid spatial and temporal connection of manpower to tool is relaxed by means of labor organizational solutions.

Previous experiences in the implementation of collective forms of service lead to the conclusion that significant reserves of capacity are found therein, the recognition and utilization of which present an indisputable potential for the development of the individual and counteract restricted opportunities for communication as well as the effects of isolated performance of work. In this regard, the design of work tasks in flexible production systems produces the results relative to job demands that

-charging activities which are physically one-sided, extremely repetitive, mentally undemanding,

-mentally and physically limited and generally uneventful monitoring tasks, and

-mentally demanding, but physically limited work occur structurally and with them negative psychological results such as monotony, stress, and one-sidedness are encountered. Labor organizational solutions corresponding to the process nature of this high level of automation must be implemented in "cyclically complete" work tasks in the sense of production preparation, performance, and quality control functions with balanced motor and cognitive components. Thereby comprehensive utilization and continued development of qualifications is assured and the motivation potential of the workers is permanently maintained.

The complexity of process solutions consequently means considering all production personnel in relation to utilization and application of work faculties. There are currently many studies in this field. However, the problem of experimental studies is reflected very strongly here because variations in process organization, production control, and the organization of management--corresponding to flexible automation--are addressed. What can actually be accomplished by the projection of manpower needs and the design of work tasks depends basically on the inclusion of all production personnel. This is also true for the issue in flexible automation solutions of how to control the effects of limited variations in potentially available manpower so that the efficiency of the system is maintained. That requires a process-related way of looking at the situation from the labor-scientific point of view with specific consideration of increasing integration of automated information technologies, beginning with design and proceeding through technology all the way to production itself and marketing. For the design of the man-machine (computer) distribution of functions the following are necessary:

- new design solutions in the area of hardware and software corresponding to the requirements of complex modes of operation;
- new thinking and especially reallocations for new forms of intra-enterprise division and combination of labor based on comprehensive cooperation of the workers;
- labor-scientific design guidelines which take into account flexibility requirements as an expression of the dynamic character of this production system, consider different operational situations, and also especially accommodate control in the case of disrupted operation and give special importance to start-up activity.

The qualitative changes in technology accompanying flexible production systems and in the entire production organization are directed toward the achievement of labor-scientific requirements for minimizing the utilization of manpower through technological design which requires little service, guaranteeing high content, optimally demanding work tasks conducive to personal development and to efficiency for complete utilization and constant perfection of individual work faculties and the continuing improvement of work conditions for the guarantee of a reliable, demand-oriented, long-term utilization of labor. This calls for a new level of investment activity for modernization of production facilities and the renovation of production units and enterprises. This includes the safeguarding of high economic and social efficiency not only in production and manufacturing processes but also in management and planning processes through process-related forms of work organization.

3. The effects of the subjective factors on the workers for high productivity and efficiency of complex processes must be analyzed, characterized, and knowledgeably used.

The basic labor-scientific prerequisites for the utilization of flexible automation, namely, to economize on jobs, to gain manpower for other tasks, and to transform or recombine existing job functions, can only be fulfilled if all economic requirements and social ramifications are discussed with everyone, if the relevant workers are directly and actively included in the rationalization measures from the very beginning. This prerequisite for the further molding of the socialistic character of labor guarantees that the workers

- agree with and accept the new techniques, technologies, and organization,
- acquire the relevant performance prerequisites, especially training,
- master the new system and
- find work tasks and work conditions demanding based on their collaboration in the design of these tasks and conditions.

In this regard, three points should be emphasized:

- utilization of the training level and development of the performance prerequisites of the work force through timely qualification and training,
- necessary increase in shiftwork,
- further accomplishment of the principle of work performance based on the increasing roll of subjective factors.

The manpower structures to be realized through continuing integration of automated processing and information technologies in the flexible production system must proceed from the comprehensive utilization of present qualification levels and guarantee they will correspond to its complex character especially through the design of the cognitive components of the work task. In this regard, it is necessary to take into account that in flexible automation work and qualification demands are characterized by:

- the enlarged range of action as a combination of all the objectively available levels of freedom based on a complete activity design uniting planning, producing, and controlling work,
- multi-faceted physical, perceptual, and intellectual preparation and performance components which differ in demands and combinations of demands, and
- predominantly cooperative and collective modes of work.

The capability to develop individual strategies for action, the potential for fitting the flow of work to the current performance capacity of the workers, must be increasingly assured by training processes. Flexible automation requires the guarantee of a high proportion of anticipatory potential for solutions through an independent selection of modes of action derived from mental capacities and includes comprehensive study and qualification requirements in the work process.

Central to the goals of qualification and the design of training programs must therefore be the acquisition of knowledge about the modes of operation of the complex production system and their economical utilization as well as preparation for independent problem analysis and for independent transfer of solutions to varied situations. Thus crucial contributions to personal development and also economic advantages are achieved because an independent transfer of strategies to new tasks which constantly result from the reaction of the system to flexible requirements becomes possible without new qualification and training. Systematic aptitude training significantly increases the transferability of work faculties and guarantees compensation for the discrepancy between the broad learning range arising from the complexity of the production process and the limited learning opportunity resulting from the higher reliability of the system under normal operation.

The fundamental trend toward future automation of production which is introduced with flexible production systems is linked to an economy of jobs and a gain in manpower. The manpower resources thus acquired must be utilized in particular through the increase in shiftwork moving toward three shift operation both as the keystone of rationalization and the crucial foundation of comprehensive automation. For the majority of combines the necessary new higher level of utilization of machinery and facilities can only be achieved in this way. (Footnote 6) (cf. G. Mittag, "Preparing for the 11th Party Congress With Highest Performance," SED Central Committee Seminar With the Directors-General of the Combines and Enterprises and the Central Committee Party Organizers on 7 March 1985, Dietz Verlag, [East] Berlin, 1985, p. 50)

In the expansion of shiftwork, it is not a question of obtaining as many shift workers as possible, but rather as many as necessary. The main focus of the task lies in increasing the temporal capacity utilization of significant production facilities including all the facilities necessary for production--therefore also modern information technology. The socially necessary expansion of multi-shift work is linked to the following tasks:

1. The increase in the calendar day capacity utilization of capital assets must be achieved through economically reasonable production tasks, which assure the elimination of all causes of disruption and downtime based on physical safeguards for production, on comprehensive supply and disposal for the system, and on scheduled maintenance and repair.

2. The design of efficient shift systems under consideration of social factors and personal interests. In this regard, the design of low service night and weekend shifts presents itself as a particular focus for the organization of labor.

The definition of ideological labor in preparation for the introduction or expansion of multi-shift work, arguments for the permanent change in the actual labor collective as well as documentation for revision of legal regulations and current definitions of shiftwork relative also to the efficient use of non-material and material incentives as well as of other forms of social recognition must be effectively supported by the socialist labor sciences.

The achievement of the socialist principle of work performance is not merely limited to the distribution function. "Distribution is not a passive result, but rather always includes the issue of active stimulation of personal performance, of the motivating and mobilizing factors in the performance relationship." (Footnote 7) (K. Hager, "Gesetzmaessigkeiten unserer Epoche--Triebkraefte und Werte des Sozialismus" [Legal Principles of Our Era--Driving Forces and Values of Socialism], Dietz Verlag, [East] Berlin, 1985) Thus the increasing role of subjective factors is also emphasized in flexible production systems. The responsibility of workers for high end results for the entire system must be linked to the targeted full utilization of all qualitative work time and labor resource economizing factors of economic growth corresponding to the process-related nature of the organization of production and labor, that is, individual interests and personal performance must be effectively directed toward the results of collective and cooperative labor. The material interest must be strongly directed by means of appropriate incentives so that all workers who will work together in this flexible automation production system (production workers, technical specialists, foremen, university and technical school graduates) are stimulated in the same direction. Thus high individual performance and great performance readiness must be effectively recognized in material and nonmaterial fashion as a reflection of exemplary performance behavior.

Although in such production systems the entire labor process is becoming increasingly objective and there is a relative independence of the production process and of product quality from the activity of the worker, the significance of the active work is not reduced. Quite the contrary, the economic effects of active work assume new dimensions, and the significance of the decision functions remaining with the worker for a disruption-free, stable, and economic functioning of the automated processes increases. Performance evaluation and incentives must correspond to these requirements.

Editorially revised and abridged.

12666
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PRACTICAL METHOD OUTLINED FOR APPLYING FLEXIBLE AUTOMATION

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 30 no 1 1986 pp 20-24

[Article by Prof. Franz Pleschak, Dr of Economics; and by Klaus-Peter Sehmisch, certified industrial engineer, scientific assistant; both with the Technical University Dresden, section for Socialist Industrial Economy. Original title; "Efficient Solution of Flexible Automation".]

[Text] Introduction of flexible automation can lead to great effectiveness increases. It covers all factors of intensification, permeates all phases and areas of the capital replacement process, and is a decisive factor in obtaining greater effectiveness through new products and new technologies. As a key technology of comprehensive intensification (Footnote 1)(Cf. On the Preparation for the Eleventh Party Congress of the SED. From a speech of Comrade E. Honecker, Tenth Meeting of the Central Committee of the SED, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, pp 31, 37.) it leads in a complex manner to a decrease of expenditures, increased quality, time savings, expansion of production and an improvement of working and living conditions. (Footnote 2)(Cf. Authors Collective: Economics of Automation, Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1985)

Economic and social components of effectiveness can be utilized only fully when the effectiveness measures are deliberately considered during preparation, design, implementation and operation of flexible automation solutions. This process includes many decisions which require choices from a spectrum of possible solutions, based on technical, organizational, management science, and economic criteria. In planning for operation, the decision process can be structured into the steps of analysis phase, conceptual phase, and design phase. This is followed by the implementation and operational phases. (See figure 1).

The decision process is an iterative one and has many feedback loops. The analysis phase must, among others, document the spectrum of requirements, from which the automation objectives are then derived. Important decisions are made in the conceptual phase. Its result are the functional specification, task definitions, and documentation for basic design, and the instructions for technical-organizational or general repair measures and modernization. The design phase includes development of the automation project, based on concretization, and detail design of the alternate solution which was chosen and verified in the system specification. A major decision is made in the system specification, which sets the limits and the framework for the following partial decisions. Nevertheless many variables remain during this phase, based partially on the solution method and partially on the application requirements. Solutions must be found through optimization schemes, simulation and comparison of partial solutions which cover the total conceptual design, having maximum effectiveness as goal.

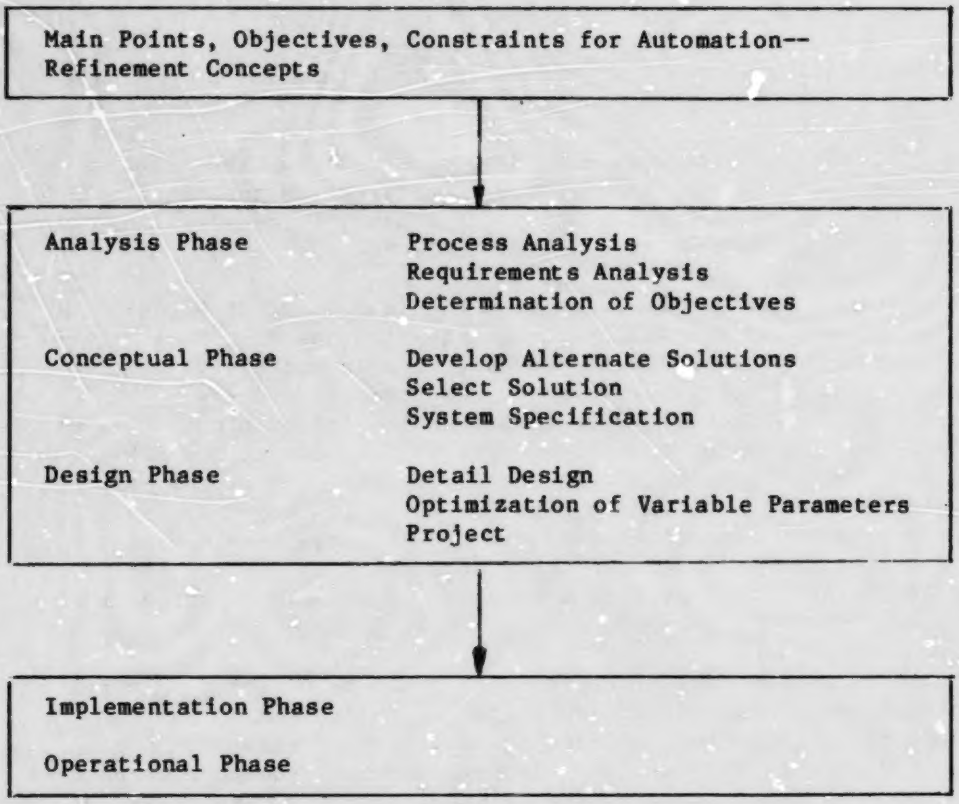
Main Points, Objectives, Constraints for Automation--
Refinement Concepts
Analysis Phase
Process Analysis
Requirements Analysis
Determination of Objectives
Conceptual Phase
Develop Alternate Solutions
Select Solution
System Specification
Design Phase
Detail Design
Optimization of Variable Parameters
Project
Implementation Phase
Operational Phase

Figure 1 System Development Phases for Flexible Automation Systems

Decisions related to effectiveness during the development phase are based on effectiveness studies. The most important points of departure are shown in figure 2. In order to obtain more detailed results, the most important decision points must be determined and must be measured against decision criteria. A possible system for decision steps in the development process is shown in table 1.

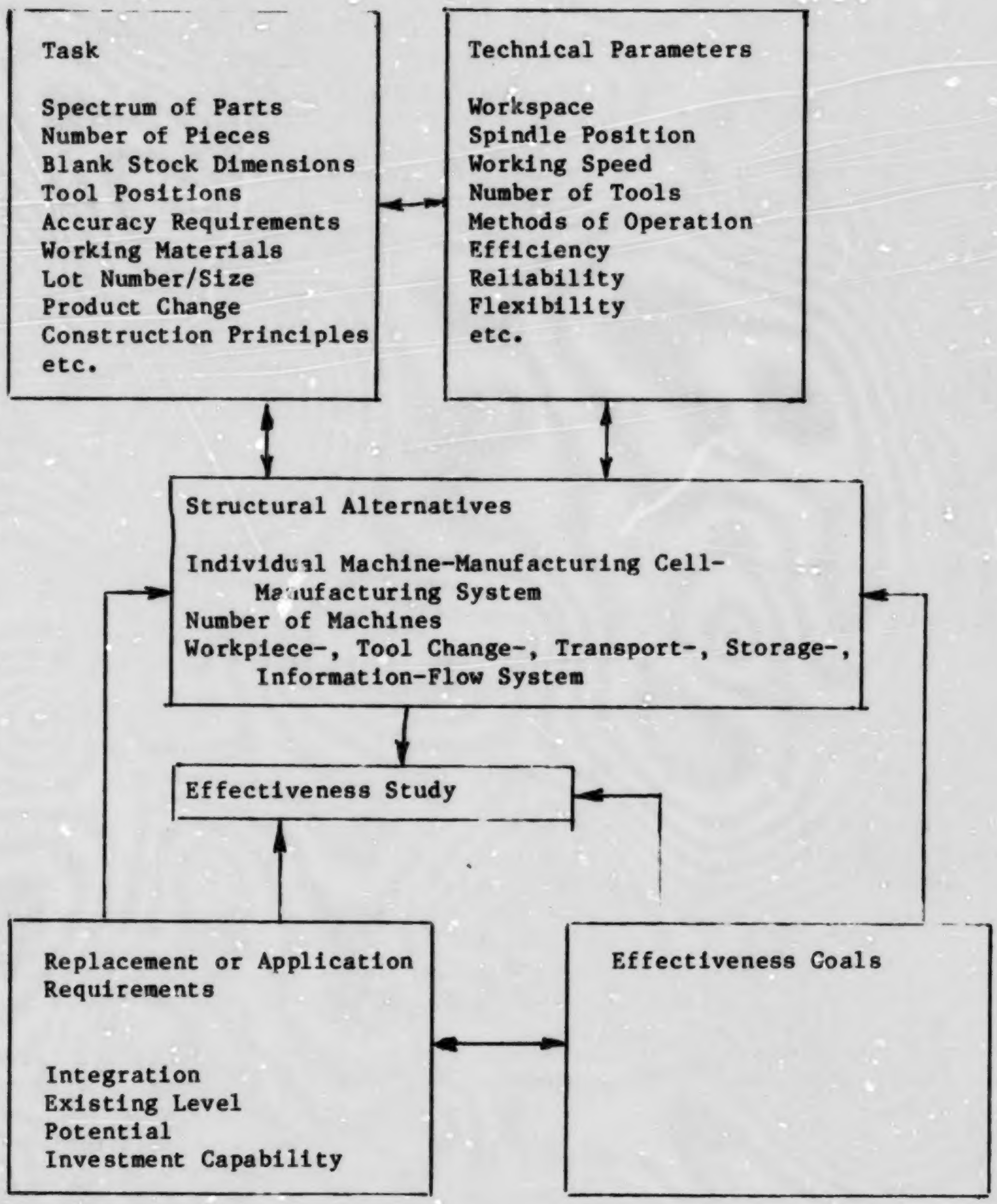
Task
Spectrum of Parts
Number of Pieces
Blank Stock Dimensions
Tool Positions
Accuracy Requirements
Working Materials
Lot Number/Size
Product Change
Construction Principles
etc.
Technical Parameters
Workspace
Spindle Position
Working Speed
Number of Tools
Methods of Operation
Efficiency
Reliability
Flexibility
etc.
Structural Alternatives
Individual Machine-Manufacturing Cell-Manufacturing System
Number of Machines
Workpiece-, Tool Change-, Transport-, Storage-, Information-Flow System
Effectiveness Study
Replacement or Application Requirements
Integration
Existing Level
Potential
Investment Capability
Effectiveness Goals

Figure 2 Points of Departure for Effectiveness Studies

In correlating these criteria with the decision process one should start with the general effectiveness determination model and match this to the particular decision situation. The following steps have proven useful:

1. Identify the technical, organizational, management science, and economic criteria of alternate solutions and of basic solution!
2. Evaluate alternate solutions by comparison with minimum requirements, standards, objectives and needs and make preliminary selection!
3. Select most favorable alternate solution!
4. Determine effectiveness of selected solution compared with the basic solution, the degree of realization of effectiveness goals, and prepare for the complex decision solution!

Table 1 Decision Steps for the Planning of Flexible Automation Systems

Decision Steps	Content
1. Analysis Phase	
Determine basic state	-Analyze technical, mangement scientific, economic level (Process analysis) and validate by level comparisons -Fit into capital replacement process, and identify level differences
Determine requirements based on flexible automation	-Determine requirements based on product range, technologies and methods, process structure, means of production and labor -Determine required flexibility, complexity and reliability of solution -Determine requirements based on required production and effectiveness of organization
Determine requirements based on application	-Determine conditions for products meeting automation requirements, organizational solutions, process structures -Determine conditions based on restrictions because of automation
Determination of Goals of automation	

Table 1 continued

Decision Points (continued)	Content (continued)
2. Conceptual Phase	
Determine functions to be included in automation	-Detailing of functions and determination of interrelationships (functional sequences) -Allocation of function carriers, distribution of functions to subsystems -Design functional structure to solve automation task
Dimensioning of Solution	-Determination of required capacity for elements, subsystems, total system -Determination of required capacity for not-automated sub-systems and for production area -Preselection of technical solutions for functions
Structuring of Solution	-Study and selection of technical structure (manufacturing-, handling-, transport-, supply-, waste disposal-, computing- technologies) -Determination and choice of technological structure (Sequence of operations, form of process) -Determination and selection of spatial structure (single machine, manufacturing cell, manufacturing system, optimization of arrangement
System Specification	-Selection of most suitable solution to meet goals -Proof of effectiveness increase -Solution of scientific-technological problems and of implementation conditions
3. Design Phase	
Detailing of system specification	-Variation and optimization of conceptual solution -Detailing of functional structure, dimensioning and structuring
Detailed Design	-Selection and determination of all technical, technological, management-science, and economic parameters for subystems -Design of interfaces with preceding and following processes by mutual adaptation
Establish implementation conditions	-Carry out measures to assure correspondence of actual and potential effectiveness

This sequence of effectiveness determiation should be worked out to the shown detail only in overall decisions. Partial decisions or subordinate decisions require less detail.

Evaluation of alternate solutions is based on technical, organizational, management-science, and economic characteristics. A level comparison indicates advantages and disadvantages of alternate solutions. Technical characteristics, and management-science related characteristics can be assessed by differentiated, summarizing level characteristic numbers. Their true meaning must however not be overestimated. More important is the direct comparison of selected parameters with standards, requirements, goals and needs. This will show up alternate solutions which do not satisfy functions. A level comparison uniquely identifies unsuitable alternates. These do not correspond to the scientific-technical optimum capability, appear unsuitable according to all criteria, or their criteria lie below the level of the basic solution. Results lead to preselection and to an effectiveness oriented design of the alternate solutions.

A further limitation of solutions is caused by the capital replacement requirements and the fixed operational requirements. Each solution depends on investments, labor for development and implementation of solutions, materials, etc. which generally are available only in limited amounts. Priorities and sequencing of measures is determined by their effectiveness and the constraints of given limitations.

After preselection of alternate solutions based on functional compliance, clearly visible advantages and disadvantages, and their fitting into the capital replacement process, the most suitable alternative is chosen from the remaining alternative solutions.

Since the individual advantages and disadvantages are, from an economic viewpoint, expressed primarily in terms of costs, profits, and required one-time expenditures, these figures are the most important criteria for an economic selection of alternatives. The goal is to minimize total expenditures. As far as other economic criteria, such as increase in effectiveness, increase of export capability, export profitability, savings in labor time, increasing labor resources, and lowering of production consumption are concerned, it must be tested whether the chosen solution still represents the optimum. If the rankings do not correspond, the importance of individual criteria must be assessed. Standards for this purpose are the comprehensive intensification requirements and the short, medium and long range planning tasks.

After the economic characteristics, social characteristics must also be considered in the selection process. If economic and social goals are satisfied in different measures, an overall quantitative evaluation must be made, which weights and consolidates the different aspects and then permits a consolidated statement.

Finally, the selected, most suitable solution must be examined, whether it yields the required effectiveness increase, compared with the base solution, and whether economic effectivity requirements are satisfied. The decision is then based on comparison of the calculated effectiveness values with the goals, normative values, optimum values and experience values.

Based on the character of the decision situation, this solution framework of effectiveness determination and decision making also permits use of partial solutions. Thus, if the decision process permits, minimization of one-time expenditures or cost minimization can become decision criteria. Often also technical criteria such as goals in specifications, or goals which express indirect economic interests can be used for selection.

7994
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ENERGY, SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL PRIORITIES OUTLINED

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[Article by Mario Duma, head of the Laboratory for Energy Forecasting, Management, and Economy; Iosif Cserveny and Radu Duduica, senior scientific researchers; Emanoil Barbulescu, senior technical engineer; and Gheorghe Pribeag, Dan Fulger, Georgeta Epure, and Dan Calcisca, scientific researchers, at ICEMENERG]

[Text] Descriptors: scientific and technological priorities, energy, international technical and scientific collaboration.

Introduction

The concept advanced by ICEMENERG to integrate forecasting in the foundations of long range energy development, in the systematic treatment of energy problems, and in the perception of these problems in an economic, technological, ecologic, and social context, justifies the substantiation of strategies as one of the objectives of forecasting. The substantiation of scientific and technical strategies seeks to select priorities for scientific research, technological development, and technical progress (priorities for domestic activities, and for participation in international scientific and technical collaboration). Instead of the old practices of finalizing forecasts for scientific and technical development in terms of neutral, unsifted specifications for a multitude of possible research topics, we are seeking to concentrate research (and cooperation) efforts on major directions, selected after analysis of long range energy and economic efficiency. Forecasting thus also acquires the practical task of initiating and instituting in time the research necessary for the future, of assuring an appropriate balance between research of immediate interest and long range research, between defensive-corrective research and offensive-advanced research, aiming to open new ways to solve Romania's energy problems, and to prepare and create long range research programs and plans.

For the substantiation of energy strategies, forecasting is expected to create the variations of principle and the defining factors needed for decisions on future energy magnitudes and structures, their corresponding energy investment programs, and especially the technological options for these investment objectives.

From a scientific, technological, and energy standpoint, the substantiation of strategies requires a clarification of the restrictions and degrees of freedom in development planning, a demonstration and understanding of the inter-disciplinary and inter-branch relations and cooperations necessary for comprehensive solutions to problems, as well as of those among processes and problems throughout the energy network. As a result, forecasting activities also assume the practical task of disclosing, preparing, and initiating necessary correlations in the dynamics of long term forecasts.

In examining scientific and technological priorities, we should point out that a diversity of solutions are generally possible for a diversity of energy problems. The solution to any problem requires a conception and investment effort. Each ton of additional conventional fuel produced or saved, as well as any truly new and efficient technical solution, requires an allocation of human and financial resources. Nothing is obtained without human and material effort. That is why, given our country's size and our economic potential, the selection of priority directions for research and the focusing of efforts on these orientations are more important than in countries with extensive resources. However, even those countries are selecting priority research orientations without attempting to work on all possible solutions.

The determining factor in selecting such a priority and in orienting efforts toward it, is the criterion of energy efficiency, of the achievable energy contribution. To be sure, the concentration of forces and resources on a small number of research directions also raises the risk of failure if one of the directions does not produce the expected energy efficiency. But if forces and resources are not concentrated, it is certain that no direction will yield significant efficiency, thus widening the gap with advanced achievements throughout the world. The "broad front" option does not involve responsibility for a selection decision, but it does involve the responsibility of "not having selected."

We therefore consider that the answer to many problems which determine a long term solution to the energy problem, does depend on the manner in which the human and financial resources available in research are concentrated--based on sound forecast analyses--on given objectives that will make a maximum long term energy contribution to the national economy.

At ICEMENERG, the concern for a substantiated selection of priorities was initiated and developed as part of a CEMA project to establish priorities for international technical and scientific collaboration, but the approach used was intended to select priorities for both domestic activities and international collaboration.

1. Method and Organization in the Substantiation of Priority Selection

In establishing extent and types of scientific and technical priorities, the simplicity of the problem statement proved to be only apparent, requiring that certain criteria be clarified and applied, and that the inclusion of collaboration objectives in the priority category be substantiated as follows:

The first criterion of priority interest for a given collaboration objective on the part of a country with a deficit of energy resources, is the contribution of the respective technical and scientific solution to solving its own fuel and energy problems (net energy contribution). (This first criterion is itself subject to shadings, and is weighted by various conditions and uncertainties);

One criterion--which is in fact a condition compared to the first, but which for some countries can in principle itself constitute a criterion of interest--is the economic efficiency of the respective technical achievement, at the same time clarifying the conditions that depend on the magnitude of the financial, material, human, and other resources which must be allocated to the project, on ecologic impact, and so on;

The contribution that international scientific and technical collaboration, and particularly the multilateral contribution within CEMA, can make to the scientific and technical solution under consideration;

The economic and technological interest to participate in production specialization and collaboration as manufacturer of power equipment or instruments, including the full utilization of machine construction facilities available in the power branch;

Energy, economic, and other interests to participate in the joint construction of energy investment objectives in one's own country, in other CEMA member nations, and on third markets.

One additional factor is the scientific interest in exploiting domestic scientific advances or in creating conditions for scientific achievements, fundamental or applied, whose usefulness reaches beyond energy alone.

Important links exist among these criteria, which in fact do not exhaust all the possible criteria of interest.

As an example, for some technical and scientific solutions whose implementation is expected to yield significant energy efficiency, technical and scientific collaboration can result in an additional energy contribution, through the joint achievement of a higher technological level, or of higher quality performances; the collaboration can also become interesting through a greater economic efficiency, obtained for instance from the distribution of the financial efforts allocated to research and production.

In general, given the limited financial, material, and human resources available in each country for solving technical and scientific problems in the energy field, the recourse to international technical and scientific collaboration allows an attack along a broader front, such as saving energy or increasing the production of primary energy resources, and by assuring conditions of mutual advantage, enables a greater contribution to be made in solving the energy problems of each country as part of these problems, and thus creates a larger total energy contribution; increased energy contribution and greater economic efficiency are consequently interrelated.

But for some new technical and scientific solutions, international technical and scientific contribution can constitute--at least for some countries--a condition for their implementation, and thus a condition for an interest in the respective research direction, as for instance when the solution involves various components, tooling, or materials which are not available in a given country, and whose scale of application and technological difficulty do not justify research and the creation of an industrial base in the given country, but which are available in other countries that participate in the collaboration. Another example might be an interest in various advanced technologies for processing primary energy resources, an interest motivated by the fact that participation in the technical and scientific collaboration will also be accompanied by economic collaboration for the delivery of the respective primary or processed carriers, and ultimately by participation in the joint construction of investment objectives for energy in the countries that have the national resources in question.

Connections such as the ones described above, between technical-scientific and economic collaboration--for delivery of energy carriers, for specialization and cooperation in equipment production, and for the construction of investment objectives--are not only motives, but also possible complementary factors in forming and emphasizing joint interests in certain objectives of technical and scientific collaboration. Indeed, the experience gained in formulating the "Technical and Scientific Forecast for Solving the Fuel and Energy Problems of CEMA Member Nations" has clearly shown that despite the receptiveness, mutual understanding, and spirit of comradery which characterized the writing project, the general interest in equalizing the economic development levels of the CEMA member nations and in jointly solving the fuel and energy problems of these nations, was not always sufficient to reach agreement and inscribe into the Forecast formulations which would reflect the major, stringent interests of some of the countries, if these interests did not conform with the energy or other interests of the participating countries. It was thus possible to observe that while some of the national documents written for the Forecast, and the positions of the delegations to specialized meetings, did stress problems of energy resources and technologies that would lead to energy savings, other documents and positions stressed the development of specializations in the design and production of certain types of energy related equipment. The result is the methodologic conclusion about exploiting the links and conditions mentioned above, so as to focus forecasts around certain priority objectives defined by technical and scientific collaboration, both on the identical, joint interests, and on the distinct, complementary interests of the various countries. In this respect, the custom of holding plenary meetings throughout the formulation of the Forecast was important for correlating problems, as well as technical, scientific, energy, economic, and other interests.

Reexamining the primary criterion for selecting priorities--the contribution of each expected technical and scientific achievement to solving the fuel and energy problems of the participating countries--we once more note the close link between technical-scientific forecasting and economic forecasting in the energy field, since the future magnitudes of these "fuel and energy problems" as a whole and individually, are related to energy economic forecasts, and this Forecast is in turn closely correlated with economic development forecasts. The Forecast documents of the Romanian specialists proposed, communicated to all the countries participating in the formulation of the Forecast, and used to establish Romania's technical and scientific priorities in the energy field, a methodology to define and evaluate the energy, economic, and other parameters necessary to select priorities and analyze their efficiency.

The methodology was based on the following principles:

Analytically determine efficiency, starting with the domestic efficiency of various technical and scientific objectives proposed for collaboration, taken individually;

Determine specific effects and consumptions per physical units (or conventional units), and per usefulness units (meaning as a function of production capacity, power, production, energy, and other units); this is aimed at decoupling--to a first approximation--the comparative analysis of the efficiency of technical and scientific collaboration objectives, from economic development forecasts, since a comparison of the efficiency of technical and scientific objectives can be obtained for various given hypotheses of economic development; similarly, other values of overall efficiency can be calculated subsequently, the analysis being adaptable to other possible plans for national economic development and to other collaboration actions;

Orient analysis specifically toward energy aspects that are conclusive for "solving fuel and energy problems," as well as toward those aspects that provide relations between technical and scientific forecasts and economic forecasts in the energy field, and correlations among branches and various fields from the energy standpoint; in addition, consider energy quality, ecology, and social aspects.

It should be noted that even though all the expected information could not be calculated-by far--for each of the examined technological development scenarios, the domestic analyses performed by means of this methodology quite clearly disclosed priorities and energy problems of major importance. Far from being as it sometimes is, a simple perfunctory economic calculation which confirms what is already known (or wanted), the analysis has also created some surprises: it proved that some technical and scientific concerns whose importance was considered obvious, make rather insignificant energy contributions, as a result of which their priority was eliminated; and in some cases, it disclosed the converse.

In closing the question of priority definition for technical and scientific collaboration in the light of relations between technical-scientific and economic forecasts in the energy field, we must also add that the priorities supported by Romania in the forecast were derived from two meshing methodologies: on one hand, from comparative calculations and analyses of energy efficiency and importance, such as the ones discussed here, and of feasibility and timeliness calculations and analyses of technological development possibilities of interest to researchers and known in the literature; and on the other hand, from an analysis of critical points in Romania's energy economic forecast, which has deductively shown certain energy problems (or technical requirements for energy development), and has indicated certain technical-scientific and multilateral collaboration priority objectives.

In fact, at the initiative and under the direction of the leadership of the National Council for Science and Technology (CNST), for a certain stage (1984), the matter of priorities was redefined by establishing the energy economic priorities resulting from the tasks of the 1986-1990 plan, leading to the scientific and technical priorities necessary for fulfill the energy economic priorities.

2. Principal Priorities Established and Approved

The principal scientific and technical priorities were outlined in several successive papers forecasting and planning scientific research and technical engineering activities for the 1986-2000 forecast period, and on to 2010. Based on the considerations already discussed, the outline took into account the fact that the major trends in the development of energy science and technology are aimed at greater interconnections (substitutions, cooperations, relations) among different energy carriers, comprehensive exploitation of primary energy resources, and more thorough meshing of production and energy consumption. In order to correlate with existing institutional structures, the scientific priorities of the energy field include problems that explicitly and directly belong to the branch of electric and thermal power, in defining and circumscribing its present economic and organizational boundaries, as well as future problems of science and technology in energy as a whole ("the energy field"), trends and classes of solutions of an inter-branch and interdisciplinary nature, and classes of solutions which currently have no explicit niche or do not belong to a current branch speciality; also included are several large objectives which although fitting within the concerns of current branches other than electric and thermal power, represent major energy priorities for the national economy as a whole.

Thus, in order to fulfill the tasks of the electric power sector during the next five-year plan, the following priority economic objectives were established, detailed, and approved for scientific research and technical engineering activities:

1. Energy exploitation of low quality fuels; assure normal construction and operation of coal powered electric power plants;

2. Exploit nuclear power;

3. Improved supply of intermediate and low temperature heat; expanded production of combined electric and thermal power;

4. Intensified exploitation of the hydroelectric power potential;

5. Exploit unconventional, renewable, and substitute sources of energy;

6. Introduce improved technologies for exploiting reusable energy resources;

7. Reduce specific and internal consumptions of fuels and electricity in installations that produce, transport, and distribute electric and thermal power;

8. Steadily increase reliability and continuity in the exploitation of energy objectives;

9. Prevent and combat environmental pollution by energy objectives;

10. Improve the operation of the national electric power system, including electric power networks;

11. Efficiently exploit energy in the national economy;

12. Improve management and planning activities in the energy field;

13. Comprehensive automation and optimization of management in energy processes, using process computers and microprocessors;

14. Further increase labor productivity in construction, installation, exploitation, and production units in the energy sector;

15. Manufacture materials, as well as new and modernized products needed by the energy sector, so as to replace or reduce importations.

(The majority of these objectives also remain priorities for the upcoming five-year plans, but their importance in terms of specialized priorities, expenses for scientific research and technical development, and so on, will be subject to changes as discussed further in this paper).

Without going into details, we will outline the topics included in the 1986-2000 period for one of the priority objectives, the exploitation of nuclear power. Scientific research and technical engineering activities will cover the following problems:

Technology and structure definitions for CNE (nuclear power plant) designs, including the conventional aspect of equipment and installations;

Technology and instruments for building, starting, and operating 660 MW CNE's with CANDU reactors;

Technology and instruments for building, starting, and operating 1000 MW CNE's with VVER reactors;

Operating and safety technology, materials, equipment, and instruments specific for CNE's;

Construction and installation techniques specific for the new CNE's;

Improved CNE cooling systems aimed at reducing the amount of necessary water, and at recovering residual heat;

Computer assisted management, analysis, and monitoring of the economic operation of all CNE categories;

Technological approaches to the design, structure, and equipment for building, starting, and operating low temperature CNE reactors;

CNE heat supply for thermal power;

Technologies and equipment for providing, storing, and transporting nuclear fuel;

Solving the problem of CNE radioactive waste;

Methods for decommissioning CNE's after their operating period, and preparations for the period after 1995-2000;

Methods for using CNE fast breeding reactors;

Using controlled thermonuclear reactions for fusion CNE's.

To illustrate the selective nature of priority determination, we can cite the typical example of electric power transmission as direct current along cryogenic lines or waveguides, which given the size of our country and the inherent technical difficulties of the project, was considered as having a low probability of completion or low efficiency for the next 20 years, and was thus not included in the list of priorities, even though it has been intensively studied in earlier research.

Based on all the forecasting information available today, we believe that from an energy standpoint, a first version of the economic and technical-scientific priorities for the 1990-2010 period, will be:

1. Increase the assurance of domestic primary energy resources through more reserves explored and placed in exploitation; higher degree of extraction from deposits (of the "final recovery factor" for oil and similar resources); increased production of domestic primary energy resource, while assuring the long term exploitation of new types of primary energy resources; covering the shortage of primary energy resources through international technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation, established and balanced for the long term;

2. Radically increase the efficiency of energy utilization in the economy through new technological principles and processes instead of the present energy intensive ones; reduce losses at the final utilization of energy; create combined technical processes for maximum utilization of the entropy

contained in primary energy resources; efficient comprehensive exploitation (material and energy) of primary resources through no-waste (material and energy) or low waste (in particular through new, unconventional methods for efficient cooling, using heat of low potential and with low water consumption; new, efficient methods to recover the heat in burning gases);

3. Increase the direct contribution of energy to the quality of live and work through technologies for improved microclimate and environment, for household activities, individual and collective transportation, and personal computing; through greater labor mechanization, automation, computerization, and robotization on the job and at home;

4. Protect the environment by avoiding or severely limiting all forms of pollution, through the construction, operation, and decommissioning of energy objectives and processes, including those that consume energy;

5. Assure high quality for all energy carriers (technical parameters, continuity, availability, versatility, and so on);

6. Limit the increase--as a result of unfavorable natural circumstances, or reduce the specific consumptions of financial, material, human, natural (water, land, air, and so on), and time resources needed to build, operate, and ultimately decommission, energy objectives and processes; in particular, efficient solutions to modernize outdated energy installations through rebuilding.

In order to achieve the above priority goals, the following technical and scientific priorities for the period under consideration will also be listed as ways and means (indicating that they present some interactions and relationships):

7. Expand and improve the production, transportation, distribution, and utilization of electric and thermal power, including the exploitation of new types of processed and recovered primary energy resources; create and advance new types of electric power conversions--direct conversion of the chemical energy in fuels, thermal energy, and photoenergy; new methods to increase the overall yield of conversion installations that include thermodynamic cycles (see the final item in point 2); create and encourage new types of energy transformations (high efficiency heat pumps, and so on);

8. Improve the processing (enrichment, fractionation, and so on) of energy carriers, create and encourage the exploitation of new types of energy carriers (hydrogen, methanol, synthetic and other fuels);

9. Develop technologies and equipment that consume energy carriers in a processed form (enriched, synthetic, and other fuels) and transformed forms of energy (primarily electric power) in energy consuming processes;

10. Improve energy systems--the national electric power system, the national energy system (all energy forms and carriers); create technologies for better utilization of international energy relationships;

11. Create and exploit new local multicarrier systems (combined utilization of several carriers) to supply consuming processes with energy (primarily systems to supply and exploit heat);

12. Create and encourage new types of solutions regarding the short, intermediate, and long term accumulation of various forms of energy in small and large amounts, an in stationary and mobile installations;

13. Create and encourage new types of solutions to transport and distribute various energy carriers;

14. Develop the mechanization, automation, computerization, and robotization of all categories of energy installations and processes, including those that consume energy (as a means for efficiently saving and utilizing energy, for assuring energy quality and high labor productivity).

3. Continuity and Applicability of the Establishment of Scientific and Technical Priorities

The establishment of priorities has had and retains an iterative nature, taking into account the evolution of energy technologies, forecasts for the overall development of the national economy based on directives for socioeconomic development, the international situation, and possibilities for collaborating with other countries (especially CEMA member nations) to complete priority research objectives and other projects.

The formulation of forecasts takes into account first of all, the indications of the party and state leadership; in addition, it reflects the tasks outlined by CNST and MEE managements.

It also assures a correlation with the scientific research and technical development forecasts formulated by other fields and branches of the national economy.

In fact, the iterative nature of deeper implementation in successive versions, results from the evolutionary process of knowledge based on forecast studies and new forecast information published in the domestic and world literature, including information obtained as part of international technical and scientific collaborations. Some progress has come from the constant process of structuring and systematization, which has led to domestic inter-branch recombinations, redefinitions, and even additions. Moreover, the defined priorities were subjected at each step to a number of approvals, consultations, and scientific discussions organized by ICEMENERG, ICCE, MEE, and CNST, with the participation of specialists from other branches and higher education, and with the support of the State Planning Committee (CSP). At some stages, priorities have been approved by higher levels of management.

In direct confrontation with practice, the outlines, substantiations, and definitions of scientific and technical priorities were combined with promotional efforts to implement these priorities during the formulation of five-year plan and annual CS-DT-IPT plan drafts, of international technical and scientific collaboration programs, of various positions and approvals, including for instance, development programs for energy investments, topics for higher education and doctorates, and so on. At the major stages, drafts of priority lists were disseminated for information to specialists in research, design, higher education, for worker improvement, and for production.

Phases for each five-year plan were defined as part of detailing and publicity actions, up to introduction into production. Additional evaluations were performed of the major forecast parameters and effects, of implications to the research network, priority dynamics, fund requirements, and so on.

Conclusions

Based on technical and energy forecasts performed in recent years, we have analyzed, substantiated, selected, and stated Romania's scientific and technical energy priorities for the next 5-15-25 years.

The establishment of these priorities being an iterative process, it will be necessary in coming years to systematically continue to improve and update technical and energy forecasts, consistent with the evolution of the national economy as a whole and of its energy technologies.

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The author list of the present paper, limited to the ICEMENERG specialized work collective, is far from listing all the management and staff which at various stages have made essential contributions to the respective research program, and to the substantiation and selection of scientific and technical priorities. Over the years, the authors have benefited from major indications and sustained support from the managements of CNST, the Central Institute for Energy Research, many and valuable specialized consultations, suggestions and comments from Teodor Popa at ICEMENERG, strong collaborations and consultations on concrete problems with management and other specialists in CNST, the Institute for Energy Research and Modernization, the Institute for Hydroelectric Studies and Design, the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute, and other institutes, MEE, and other ministries. Particular support--methodologic and content--was received from CSP.

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ECONOMY ROMANIA

DEVELOPMENT, PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL GRID NETWORKS DESCRIBED

Bucharest ENERGETICA in Romanian Vol 33, No 12, Dec 85 pp 538-540

[Article by Mircea Ciobanu, head engineer of the PFSE department, ISPE, Bucharest]

[Text] Descriptors: energy systems, development

Introduction

Romania's national energy system (SEN) has undergone a rapid development in keeping with the development requirements of the national economy.

Started in 1959 at the same time as the formulation of the first electrification plan, electric power sources will reach a production of 101.2 TWh by the end of the current five-year plan (1986-1990) and 125.2 TWh by 1995.

Fulfilled during this period were the objectives of the first electrification plan and of the five-year plan, the most significant of which are:

Creation of a unified energy system;

Concentration of electric power production in large plants with 200-330 MW generator units;

Development of joint production of electric power and heat in thermal power plants;

Exploitation of the hydroelectric potential, of inferior fuels, and of secondary resources in electric power plants;

Satisfaction of the growing demand for electric power by building installations to bring electricity from production plants to consumers.

During the more than 35 years from the launching of the first electrification plan, the installed power in plants has grown from 740 MW in 1950, to 18,824 MW in 1984 (and about 20,300 MW in 1985), while the produced electric power increased from 2.2 TWh to 71.6 TWh (about 76.6 TWh in 1985).

Table 1.

(A) (Valori în MW)

Anul (B)	(C) Zonele					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1985	−200	−750	−550	−800	+2100	−100
1990	+2500	−1600	−1100	−1750	+1850	+100
1995	+1610	−2630	+1150	−1750	+1650	−550

1. Zona Dobrogea şi Muntenia de Est
2. Zona Muntenia
3. Zona Moldova
4. Zona Transilvania Centrală şi de Nord
5. Zona Oltenia
9. Zona Transilvania de Vest şi Banat

(A) Values in MW (B) Year (C) Zones

1. Dobrogea and East Muntenia
2. Muntenia
3. Moldova
4. Central and North Transylvania
5. Oltenia
6. West Transylvania and Banat

Standard voltages were adopted in the development of electric networks, as well as high voltages (220 kV and 400 kV) for distribution from large plants to consumer areas of the system.

During the past 10 years installed power was concentrated in large plants near primary energy sources, while electric power consumption was significantly developed in all areas of the country, some of them distant from these plants.

Under these conditions, ISPE studies have shown that it is advantageous to adopt a voltage of 400 kV for the transportation network, and to gradually limit the development of 220 kV networks.

Together with the development of the hydrocarbon savings policy and the expansion of coal fired plants, 50-150 MW thermal plants have been started and are being built in the country's major consumer centers, which have been connected to local 110 kV networks. Similarly, hydroelectric plants have been built with installed powers of 25-50 MW, which have been connected to 110 kV networks.

The present power system is thus one in which 400 kV and 110 kV sources predominate, with 400 kV being used for the power transportation network, and 110 kV for zone distribution networks.

For the importation of 5 billion kWh of electric power from USSR, a 750/400 kV station is being built at Isaceea, connected by 750 kV LEA (overhead lines) to the USSR and Bulgarian electric power systems.

1. Power Shortage and Surplus in Typical SEN Zones

A preliminary analysis of electric power plant production and electric power consumption for 1985, 1990, and 1995, has established the existence of shortages and surpluses for various zones (table 1).

It shows that Oltenia has a large surplus for all three years, and that the zones which will receive CNE's (nuclear power plants) will achieve balance or surpluses in 1990 or 1995.

Similarly, it shows the need to build a fourth CNE or expand the Victoria CNE by 1995, since the SEN as a whole still has a shortage of about 1200 MW (equivalent to two 700 MW generators). Depending on its location, this additional power will reduce the shortage in Muntenia, or in central and north Transylvania.

The SEN networks that must be built during the 1986-1990 period, must satisfy the power exchange among zones, both during this stage and in future ones, when due to the shifted balance among zones, their role will change to the point where some arteries could no longer be justified after 1990.

2. Possible Strategies to be Considered in Substantiating Power Transportation Lines for the 1986-1990 Stage and for 1995

The operating conditions of the SEN network have been the object of many studies, which have established the following limiting conditions: heavy loading on the lines that connect Dobrogea and Oltenia to Moldova and Transylvania, where shortages exist; low voltage levels; reduced efficiency in transportation installations; and relatively low operating reliability.

The possibilities for this stage are:

1. Strengthen transportation networks to meet current standards with suitable efficiency and reliability conditions. The necessary investments are very large (hundreds of million lei) and most of them are not planned, since the construction of the Moldova and Transylvania CNE's will gradually balance all of the country's zones;

2. Reduce shortages by keeping in operation hydrocarbon fired plants (Ludus, Fintinele, Borzesti, and others), until the first generators in Moldova and Transylvania are started. This will assure normal operating conditions for the system, but implies the allocation of additional hydrocarbons above and beyond the plan, and reduced production at the Dobrogea (CNE) and Oltenia (coal fired) zones, which have a surplus. However, from a technical and economic standpoint, this would be the optimum solution.

3. For the transition period, accept an excess in domestic technical consumption and lower operating reliability. This will avoid the construction of new installations and respect the provisions of production distribution by plants. However, this solution is technically not appropriate and is not recommendable.

A decision must be taken rapidly by the appropriate agencies in order to face the electric power situation for the upcoming period.

Another large problem is the 34 percent planned growth in the 1990 electric power with respect to 1985. This raises the problem of establishing strategies for covering consumption either through 110 kV distribution networks, increasing the number of 400/110 kV injection stations, or by developing the capacity of distribution networks, and together with this, reducing the number of 400/110 kV stations.

Conclusions

The following problems exist in the long range development of SEN electric power networks:

1. Establish a strategy for the 1986-1990 transition period;
2. Assure the economic efficiency of projects in SEN networks for the stage after 1990, when the placement in operation of CNE's will achieve a balance among zones;
3. Develop SEN networks closely related to CNE's, and assure their reliable operation as well as the distribution of their power;
4. Judiciously develop 110 kV and distribution networks.

The following extremely important problems exist in addition:

Assure reliability in the supply of consumer zones and in the overall operation of the energy system;

Increase the efficiency of electric power networks by assuring minimal technical consumption without new investments;

Make judicious use of existing interconnections and those under construction, and expand interconnections in the above context;

Introduce new technologies to assure a better exploitation of interconnections (for instance by introducing direct current power transportation);

Develop systems for efficient management, automation, and protection with relays based on process computer technology;

Steadily improve the quality (reliability and efficiency) of SEN equipment and instruments. Assure the adoption of new types of products at the current level of world technology.

The above are an outline of the extremely large tasks that are facing us in completing the construction of an SEN equal to the present world conditions, which will assure a continuous supply of power at nominal parameters to all installations.

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ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

SHIP FOR SOVIET UNION--Pula--In the Uljanik Shipyard in Pula on Saturday, the ship "Sovyetskaya Nakhichevan," built for the Soviet customer "Sudo-import," was launched. It is a special ship intended to carry about 200 passengers, 30 freight cars, and up to 80 automobiles. The new vessel is powered by two diesel motors manufactured at Uljanik that give it a speed of 17 knots. This is the eighth in a series of ships that Uljanik is building for the Soviet customer, and the first of five planned for this year. [Text] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 86 p 1] /8918

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POSSIBLE SOCIOPOLITICAL DESTABILIZATION DISCUSSED

East Berlin DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER PHILOSOPHIE in German Vol 34 No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 2 Dec 85) pp 193-200

[Article by Dr Hans-Juergen Trommer, of the department of Marxism-Leninism/Civics at the "Clara Zetkin" Pedgagogical College in Leipzig: "On Political and Social Stability in Developed Socialism"]

[Excerpt] This article represents the revised version of a contribution to the discussion carried on by the study group of the Sixth GDR Philosophy Congress.

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The conquest of government, the maintenance of government, the organization of government by the working class--these are the first essential conditions, the means for developing the spirit and the objective of socialism, coupled with the resolute implementation of the requirements of the fundamental economic and social law. The social prejudices of bourgeois ideology against socialism in fact serve it badly, because it has long been recognized that bourgeois ideology "turns the relationship on its head, so that the end appears to be the means, the means the end."(12) Moreover, it transfers the "criterion" of the end-means dialectic in imperialism--where profits are the supreme objective--to socialism--where the maintenance of government is the supreme objective. This is designed to deny the basic humanist features of real socialism. We describe stability first of all as a historic and class-like manifestation: Its nature in imperialism is diametrically opposed to that in socialism. In October 1917, Lenin indicated the antagonistic nature of this phenomenon when he contrasted the strength of the imperialist state to that of the socialist state and revealed the novel democratic nature of the latter.(13)

Socialist democracy is primarily a means for managing the government and the economy. At the same time, socialist democracy is actually an independent value of socialism in the meaning "that it represents one aspect of the working people's affirmation of their wishes with respect to all issues vital to them. It is precisely its result that the social qualities of man develop in socialism. Without the development of a democracy which increasingly involves the working masses, it is therefore impossible for any progress to be made by the socialist economy or any all-round evolution of man in the new society to occur."(14) In the political realm of socialism, too, the action of the masses must proceed with the merger between the objectification and self-realization of the individual. The "mechanism" of socialist democracy harbors unlimited potentials for the evolution of human strength which is a goal in itself (Marx). By his committed and conscious involvement in the settlement of social affairs, the socialist citizen is able to demonstrate his dignity--his free development turns into the condition of the free development of the community. This is the first field of the unity of humanism and politics in socialism.

From the viewpoint of revolutionary doctrine, it has been proposed to describe political stability as an essential inner quality of the development of socialism, enabling the working class--led by its Marxist-Leninist party and in alliance with the other working classes and strata--to more and more perfectly implement the strategy of the unity of economic and social policy. A second field of the unity of humanism and politics is revealed when socialist democracy is practiced as a means to the end of the implementation of the strategy of the unity of economic and social policy. This needs to be further investigated, because the question is sometimes asked whether the political stability of socialism will be achieved by the smooth realization of the unity of economic and social policy or by the consciousness of the masses. It might seem as if there were rival approaches to the guarantee of socialism's political stability. The following comment appears appropriate:

The experiences and analyses of socialist construction initially indicate that economic and social processes provide the strongest impetus to the development of the stability of socialism's political power. Egon Krenz has noted that it is typical for developments in the GDR since the Eighth SED Congress that "the meaning of socialism--to do everything possible for the benefit of the people, everything possible for human happiness--was made more evident than ever for every individual. Political stability, economic dynamism and the unity of economic and social policy--these are the cornerstones of this development."(15)

At a time when the social development of socialism interacts with many international processes--and, among others, establishes contacts also with the law of the uneven economic and political development of imperialism--, economic and social reverses may occur. In the long run, political stability is guaranteed by the party and state leading the working people toward revolutionary, expert and critical thoughts and action on the basis of our scientific social doctrine (in other words are not content with mere acceptance). Consequently, the unity of economic and social policy is not the sole foundation of the political stability of developed socialism. Other basic requirements are the consciousness and organization of the masses of and in this unity. At the same time, consciousness and organization also create the continuity of stability whenever the conditions for the realization of the main task change as the result of abrupt twists in international developments. This is impressively confirmed by the considerable rise in the GDR's performance in the changed conditions of the 1980's.

The basic values of our society and the basic truths of our age in the consciousness of the masses demonstrably represent the decisive substance of the political stability of socialism. The realization of this objective of politico-ideological work with the masses presumes an intimate and trustful relation between the communist party and the people, and in turn helps further consolidate this relation. The SED has always endeavored to meet Lenin's demand for "staying profoundly rooted in the life of the workers, to know the life of the workers inside out and know how to unfailingly and at all times recognize the mood of the masses, their true concerns, needs and thoughts." Lenin required governing communist parties "without a trace of false idealization to note the degree of mass consciousness and the strength of the influence of various prejudices and residues of the past" as well as "to gain the limitless trust of the mass by a comradely attitude and the careful satisfaction of its needs."(16) The crucial trust between party and people is "carried" and strengthened by means of the perfection of socialist democracy.

Relying on our interpretation of the political stability of socialism, it is now possible to describe in greater detail what is meant by saying with respect to developed socialism, that political stability is in the long run achievable only by social stability. At the same time we can now answer the question why a third field of the unity of humanism and politics emerges when we reflect on the social stability of socialism. Socialist stability is defined as a feature of socialist social conditions, which increasingly guarantees the all-round and steady evolution of the personality that, in turn, is a prerequisite for the integral development of society.

At the general level, socialist social conditions appear first as a class and social structure and social stability in the alliance of friendly classes and strata which are deep in the objective process of mutual social adjustment by greater social development. At particular levels, socialist social conditions are revealed as lifestyle, and social stability is shown to be that quality of working and living conditions, which guarantees that the material and cultural needs of all members of society are increasingly satisfied all-round and constantly--as the condition and prerequisite for the prevalence of the socialist lifestyle. In developed socialism, stability includes not excludes dynamism (progress). Socialist progress as an attribute of socialist social stability determines the organization of developed socialism. The basic social process of our society is dominated by the further revelation of communities of interest and the reduction of significant social differences or by mutual social adjustment as the result of the progressive development of all socialist classes and strata. It is in the nature of this process to include features of the reproduction of some social differences. The practical experiences gained in the organization of developed socialism in the GDR demonstrate that political stability is in the long run achievable only by social stability and social progress which is, in turn, based on the steady and dynamic growth of the economy.

As regards bourgeois interpretations of the social stability of imperialism, they range (in the FRG, for example) from the social democratic variant of "social consensus" by way of "social partnership" organized by a "social state with a tightly knit social net" through the liberal concept of the "free market economy" to neoconservative ideas on an allegedly "new social issue" and a shift to other "approaches to social stability" by less of a "social state." In any case, we are confronted simply with different concepts regarding the preservation of the capitalist economic system, by means of which the attempt is made to integrate the proletariat. The social democratic as well as the Christian democratic variants feature the objective of "preserving social peace"--this is the basic consensus of all establishment parties in the FRG. We may therefore conclude that the "preservation of the social stability of society" in imperialism amounts in the final analysis to the consolidation of the social status quo, in other words to that of class antagonism. The present sociopolitical consequences of imperialist ideology and the corresponding economic and social policy are the social degradation of the working masses, not social progress. The bourgeois definition of social stability and political stability describes a field of the real incompatibility of humanism and politics in imperialism.

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In socialism, social and political stability stand in a qualitatively very different relationship to one another. That is why precise theoretical topicalization in Marxism-Leninism represents a precondition of successful socialist politics. The mastery of political and social mechanism is revealed as a constant demand on the theory and practice of social policy in the sense that sociopolitical measures produce socialist results. In the formula "political stability is achievable in the long run only by social stability and social progress; the latter, though, can be guaranteed only on the basis of steady and dynamic economic growth," political and social stability turn into neuralgic elements only if we use unduly narrow interpretations. The social stability of socialism is as little reducible to the social status quo or rising material prosperity as its political objective analogue to the political status quo.

Such ideological narrowing would provoke a fallacy by assuming that the political stability of socialism can, in the long run, be guaranteed only by rising material prosperity. The dubiousness of this proposition is revealed when we reverse it: If, due to some internal or external conditions, rising material prosperity could not be guaranteed to the usual extent, the political stability of socialism would be lost. SED party programs rely on the unabbreviated Marxist-Leninist social conception. Since 1971, SED party congresses and plenums, in particular, have started from the assumption that it is the meaning of socialism to guarantee the greatest possible prosperity and free all-round development of all members of society (Lenin). This main task is of a strategic nature, because it expresses a policy adequate to the basic economic law. Our experiences with regard to the implementation of the main task represent the basis for the steadily more perfect assimilation of the unity of economic and social development in all its aspects:

-- The priority of social development from the aspect of the objective and meaning of socialism;

-- The priority of economic development from the aspect of the material bases of socialist social development but always oriented to the objective of socialism;

-- The unity of economic and social policy as a means to free the motive forces of social (economic and social) development in their most intimate interaction.

By safeguarding full employment, popular prosperity, growth and stability (economic stability of growth, stability of the rhythm of production, stability of supplies, stability of consumer prices for essential commodities and services), we have provided coordinates/bases for the stability of our socialist society. The all-round and steady development of the personality as a condition of the free development of the community represents the formation adequate substance of this basis. These economic coordinates of social stability safeguard the dialectic unity of self-realization and objectification as the feature of a socialist society.

As to the unity of humanism and politics in the dialectic of the social and political stability of socialism, we may sum up as follows:

Our experiences in the organization of developed socialism, in particular the dialectic of social and political stability, persuasively refute the assertion by bourgeois ideologues of the "eternal incompatibility between humanism and politics" as well as the doctrine of the alleged "instrumentalization and narrowing" of the original communist ideals in the course of the construction of real socialism. The political and social stability of socialism is equally permeated by the unity of humanism and politics. Humanism--the criterion of the political stability of socialism--is, on the one hand, the guarantor of the all-round and steady realization of the strategy of the unity of economic and social development by means of an adequate policy. This phenomenon embodies the unity of humanism and politics not only from the standpoint of the communist objective but also by the means of its organization. On the other hand, the trustful relationship between the Marxist-Leninist party and the people is a productive relationship. Its precondition and result is the democratic activism of the masses, based on consciousnesws and organization.

The popular masses are increasingly the subject of politics, of socialist democracy, are increasingly conscious of their strength and responsibilities under the leadership of the governing communist party, recognize democracy as a profoundly humanist value inherent in socialism. The politics of the social stability of socialism are humanist and political at one and the same time. On the one hand, it gradually abolishes all conditions "in which man is a debased, enslaved, abandoned and despised being"--insofar social stability is revealed as being humanist. On the other hand, such a social development can proceed only when the class interests of the proletariat prevail in the government--insofar social stability is revealed as political. Its prerequisite is the economic realm of necessity, where labor is defined by "external expediency." "Freedom in this field can consist only in the objectified person, the associated producers, rationally settling this, their circulation with nature, bringing it under their common control instead of being dominated by it as if by a blind force; carrying it on with the least possible expenditure of strength and in conditions most suited and adequate to their human nature."(17) The proper organization of this realm of necessity by the active involvement of all is part of the SED's economic policy. The linkage of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution with the benefits of socialism, the realization of the socioeconomic performance principle, the guarantee of full employment and dynamic growth rank as the current humanist tasks of economic policy, which assume and inspire social stability. From this viewpoint, humanism and politics are definitely compatible in socialism, more: Developed socialism is essentially defined precisely by this compatibility.

The successful development of our republic impressively demonstrates that we are increasingly able by our social policy to make socialist humanism prevail.

FOOTNOTES

12. K.Marx, "On the Jewish Question," in Collected Works, Vol 1, p 367.

13. See V.I.Lenin, "Conclusion of the Speech on Peace. Second All-Russian Congress of the Soviets of Workers and Soldier Depuities," in Collected Works, Vol 26, p 246.

14. A.P.Butenko, "Contradictions in the Development of Socialism as a Social System,: SOWJETWISSENSCHAFT, Sociological Articles, No 2/1983, p 239.

15. GDR Constitutional and Legal Conference. E. Krenz, "Staat und Recht bei der Weiteren Entfaltung der Vorzuege und Triebkraefte der Sozialistischen Gesellschaft" [Government and the Law in the Further Development of the Benefits and Driving Forces of the Socialist Society], Berlin 1985, p 5.

16. V.I.Lenin, "On the Role and Tasks of the Labor Unions in the Conditions of the New Economic Policy," in Collected Works, Vol 33, pp 177f.

17. K.Marx, "Das Kapital," Vol 3, in Collected Works, Vol 25, p 828.

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REPORTAGE ON PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETINGS

Pila Plenum on Economic Plan

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Wladyslaw Wrzask: "The Party's Participation in the Implementation of Economic Tasks"]

[Text] The tasks of the party organizations and echelons in implementing the national and voivodship annual plan for 1986, in light of how the 3-year plan was fulfilled, were discussed at the Voivodship Committee's (VC) meeting in Pila.

The meeting was conducted by the VC first secretary, Michal Niedzwiedz.

The high degree to which the 3-year plan was fulfilled--average national indicators were frequently exceeded--makes an excellent starting point for implementation of the tasks contained in the national annual plan and the voivodship plan for 1986. At the same time, as stated during the discussion, the situation for starting the tasks of the new 5-year plan is good.

But satisfaction with good results must be accompanied by the awarenesss that many matters have not been fully settled. Hence the party's activities must concentrate--it was stressed--on greater management efficiency. A great deal still remains to be done in implementing the fuels-and-energy savings program. These programs cannot exist simply on paper. Good examples of a thrift program are the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops in Pila, the Glass Works in Ujscie, and the MEBLOMOR Ship Fittings Factory in Czarnkow. In the opinion of those attending the meeting, attention should be given to improving the utilization of the existing manufacturing potential.

Many enterprises require complete modernization. Economic reform should stimulate and encourage enterprises to do this with their own resources.

A great deal of attention in the discussion was given to agriculture. The problems relating to further growth in farm production must be reexamined. The functioning of farm-food processing was criticized. It is sufficient to say that Pila Voivodship is one of the leading producers of food in Poland. It sends over 40,000 tons of cattle for slaughter outside its own area each year.

Society expects a distinct increase in building-erection production which is the basis for housing construction. The present state and potential of building enterprises in Pila Voivodship is inadequate in relation to needs, said one those taking part in the discussion. New building technologies are needed and inexpensive construction materials must be produced.

The executive board's report, delivered by VC secretary Bogdan Kopec, discussed the implementation of tasks in the past 3-year plan and tasks for 1986 as they relate to the economy.

The following took part in the discussion: Bogdan Dymarek, Pila Voivode; Roman Wachowski, factory committee first secretary in the POLAM ZSO in Pila; Wieslaw Los, VC secretary; Barbara Mroczkowska, quality inspector in the Chodziez Porcelain and China Factories; Boleslaw Brzozowski, employee in SPOMASZ in FM&UPS in Wronki; Zenon Kornobis, factory committee first secretary in the ROFAMA Agricultural Machinery Factory in Rogozno; Gustaw Jaros, managing director of the Fiberboard and Chipboard Factories in Czarnkow; Piotr Switala, foreman in the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops in Pila; Michal Karaniewicz, manager of the voivodship National Polish Bank branch in Pila; Tadeusz Lipiec, retiree from Zlotow; Wojciech Mlynkiewicz, chairman of the SPOLEM General Consumers' Cooperative voivodship board; and Franciszek Strugala, assistant manager in the Agriculture Construction Installation and Assembly Works Enterprise in Czarnkow.

Jelenia Gora on Education's Role

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Czeslaw Kubasik: "The Duties of the School and the Teachers"]

[Text] Referring to the resolutions of the PZPR CC 24th Plenum, the members of the voivodship party echelon at its meeting on 15 February in Jelenia Gora discussed the present and future problems of education, the party's work in this area, teachers' training and attitudes, the activities of youth organizations in schools, and educational facilities.

The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Golis, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee.

Duties which rest with teachers in a socialist school formed the main theme of discussion. The teaching profession requires an absolutely unequivocal stance, because the upbringing process is accomplished not only through words but also, and perhaps primarily, through the deeds of the teacher.

Referring to the increasing activity of youth organizations in schools, several of the discussants expressed their opinion on the subject of the attitudes of the young people. It was said that a large part of them accept the values of socialism, identify with the socialist homeland and link their future with it.

Referring to the PZPR draft program, the discussants said that it opens possibilities for a broad discussion in both the educational circles and among youth. It should start them thinking about the future, the 21st century, as it concerns their personal life and the fate of the nation and the state.

The executive board paper, "More Effective Implementation of the School's Teaching and Upbringing Tasks," was read by Boleslaw Plaza, VC secretary.

The plenum was attended by Politburo member and CC secretary Tadeusz Porebski. In speaking at the conclusion of the meeting, he said that work in the school environment demands constant concern and daily activity and that it cannot be conducted casually. There are many matters in this field which must be settled, for example, preparation for the teaching profession, teacher training,, and popularization of teaching in the secondary schools. Now is the time, in the discussion preceding the 10th Congress, to give these matters the importance that is due them, the CC secretary said.

Koszalin Favors Stronger Socialist Education

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Eugeniusz Buczak: "Education Needs Help"]

[Text] The plenary meeting of the Voivodship Committee (VC), which was held on 20 February in Koszalin, was attended not only by members of the voivodship echelon, but also by a large group of persons active in the teaching profession and distinguuished teachers who are now retired.

It was not only the teachers who spoke of the need to enhance socialist upbringing in the schools. Persons active in the arts and in youth and educational organizations also spoke out. All of them are representatives of the upbringing vanguard, which was initiated and organized in 1984 by the Voivodship Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. That, too, is why there is frequent mention of the need for joint, unified upbringing activity.

However, not everyone takes an active part in shaping the characters and knowledge of the school youth. Stanislawa Koniawko, party activist and teacher from Koszalin, called attention to this in saying that the party organizations in the schools frequently limit themselves to the meetings required by statute. In her opinion, all Primary Party Organizations should participate and decide on matters relating to upbringing of youth. It would also be well to popularize the initiative of the VC executive board in Koszalin, whose members frequently meet with students in the secondary schools. In lively discussions the youth become acquainted with the important problems of today's life in our country. It is this kind of activity which the party organizations could begin in the schools.

Because who is supposed to do this, asked the principal of School No. 7 in Koszalin, since many works of a patriotic and ideological nature have been deleted from the Polish language program. Edward Ryndak, a teacher from Piaski, complained that as a historian he has nothing from which to teach contemporary Polish history, because there is no textbook.

A teacher from Karlin, Lucja Klepuszowska, as well as other discussants, spoke of the need to regularly train and retrain the teachers themselves, not only to obtain better results in teaching but also to raise the prestige of the teaching profession, which has been somewhat damaged in recent years. Education classes in secondary schools and higher educational schools are needed, or, as was done in the Higher Engineering School in Koszalin, teaching semesters in the higher schools, for example, in engineering schools, have been added. In Koszalin Voivodship 456 teachers have had no teacher training.

Schooling in Koszalin, as was mentioned in the discussion, is in a difficult situation insofar as facilities are concerned. At present, 41 elementary schools are needed, 37 preschools, 3 children's homes, and 646 dwellings. In order to construct these buildings, 16 billion zlotys would have to be spent, and education in Koszalin has only 1.5 billion zlotys for this purpose for the entire 5 years. Some school buildings are built by the people themselves. Approximately 90 million zlotys have been collected by school assistance committees. The meeting was conducted by Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, first secretary of the VC.

Leszno Stresses Ideological Training

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Tasks in consolidating the party politically and ideologically and the party's influence on the people in Leszno Voivodship were the subject of deliberations at the plenary meeting of the Voivodship Committee (VC) in Leszno on 21 February. Stanislaw Sawicki, VC first secretary, was chairman.

An honest assessment of the status of the party organization's ideological work in the workplaces and in the countryside, concrete proposals defining the most urgent ideological-upbringing tasks of the party in nonparty circles, and particularly among the young people, as presented during the plenary discussion, enhance the pre-Congress campaign materials of the entire voivodship party organization in Leszno.

Results of the party's political work are best measured through the personal input of party members, said Marian Olejniczak, first secretary of the factory committee in the Leszno Pump Factory.

Ryszard Hayn, member of the Leszno PZPR Town Committee, in emphasizing the problem of the ideological struggle at the present stage of the pre-Congress campaign, devoted his speech to problems of secular ceremonies--the lay influence on the community.

Hieronim Gorzny, rural teacher in Lipno, said that the program will not self-implement after it is approved by the 10th Party Congress. If we limit ourselves to discussions and do not begin to implement it immediately, we will lose a lot of time,.

The suggestions made during the discussions were incorporated in the resolution passed by the plenum.

Bielsko-Biala on Economic Plan

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] (PAP) The plenary meeting of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship Committee (VC), held on 21 February, was devoted to an assessment of the fulfillment of socioeconomic tasks in 1985 and a discussion of the voivodship party organization's courses of action relating to the economy.

As shown in the introductory paper, sold production by organizations in the public sector in this voivodship amounted to almost 398 billion zlotys, which was 3.9 percent higher than in 1984 with lower employment figures. These figures would have been even better had it not been for energy problems during the first quarter of 1985. The administrative managements and the party organizations in the enterprises mobilized the workforces to make up the shortfalls in production that occurred. For example, the workforce of the Compact Car Factory, where losses in the first quarter amounted to 1.6 billion zlotys, had already made up these losses at the turn of the third and fourth quarters and fulfilled the year's quota with a surplus. Other plants, including the "Kety" Light Metals Works in Kety, the Iron Foundry in Wegierska Gorka, and RYTEX ZPW, were not able to do so.

In developing new courses of action, the voivodship party organization assumed that the factory party organizations will be further inspired to improve management efficiency, reduce manufacturing costs, and save raw materials and energy.

The meeting was attended by Politburo member and CC secretary, Marian Wozniak, and the director of the CC General Affairs Department, Antoni Gorny.

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BRIEFS

SPECULATION IN CIGARETTES--Officially, Marcela Gabriela Ghitescu tended bar in the "Bucegi" restaurant. Unofficially--and very discreetly--she had another profession during working hours: speculation. She bought and resold, on the black market, hundreds and hundreds of packs of cigarettes. The militia discovered in her locker some 28 cartons which were to be "marketed". Since the Penal Code considers this to be a violation of the law, the lover of illicit income was taken into custody and brought to trial. The court pronounced the sentence: 2 years in prison. This illustrates the intransigence of society toward dishonesty and the reaping of profits without working for them--attitudes which, implacably, end up before the law courts. [Excerpts] [Bucharest INFORMATIA BUCURESTIULUI in Romanian 14 Mar 86 p 2]

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BOOK ON KOSOVO WWII FIGHTERS CRITICIZED

LD072328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Pristina, 7 Mar (TANJUG)--An edition published by the Kosovo History Institute, "In the Fire of Revolution" ["U Vatri Revolucije"] with biographies of fighters from this republic, has not, in its entirety, achieved its objective. Individual books contain unacceptable explanations and interpretations of personalities and events from our war and revolution and one or two arbitrary or even untrue passages give a distorted picture about them. This was said at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee's Commission for the History of the League of Communists. Milutin Folic pointed out in his introductory remarks that a number of fighters who had fallen in battle are alleged to have joined partisan units which at that time did not exist. There is also terminological imprecision and ambiguity which may cause confusion. Many biographies, instead of discussing the fighter and what he did, concentrate more on the origin and roots of his family. On the other hand, Folic observed, the biographies avoid writing about the Ballists [members of Balli Kombetar, a fascist organization collaborating with the Nazis] and their organizations in Kosovo, although it is known that from as early as 1942 Balli Kombetar was actively operating in this region. Kosovo historiography in recent years has been denying this, which is untenable from a scientific point of view. The largest number of fighters covered in this edition are from those parts of Kosovo where the National Liberation War never really got off the ground, at least not in the first years of the war, said Folic.

The debate also pointed up some weaknesses in the books published in this edition but remarks and even polemical voices were heard concerning information of the physiognomy of the edition entitled "In the Fire of Revolution" composed by the secretariat of the Commission for the History of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. This refers, in particular, to the remark about the avoidance of the term "Ballist" in the biographies which is replaced by others such as "counterrevolutionaries" and "SS traitors" as well as to the assessment of individuals who first joined the ranks of SS units or other quisling formations and then the partisans. In addition, the warning was also made that by attempting to alter history, there is a desire to negate the historical past and the participation of Albanians in the National Liberation War. On the other hand, it was noted, in the writing of biographies of Kosovo fighters there is no way that a balance in terms of the equal treatment of nations can be found and the participation of the Albanian nationality in the National Liberation War must not be overstated. Branislav Skembarevic, the chairman of this commission also pointed to these excesses and cited the example of the case of Glogovac, where, on the memorial to the fighters of the region, there was not one name of a fighter of Serb or Montenegrin nationality. He also sought to clarify cases of the representativeness of individuals in this edition, about whom it is known that initially they belonged to enemy formations, and later went over to the partisans. Not all these cases can be justified "as is done in accordance with the task," Skembarevic observed.

It was concluded that information in this edition by the Institute for the History of the Kosovo LC, with the observations and suggestions made at today's debate, would be sent to the Provincial Board of Kosovo SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia], which will also make a final decision on the republishing of books in this edition.

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BACKGROUND OF PETITION FROM KOSOVO POLJE TRACED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 9 Mar 86 pp 20-23

[Article and interviews by Aleksandar Tijanic: "Announcement of a New Exodus"]

[Text] The long lines in front of the bread bakeries in Pristina whose shelves are empty and the confusion on the eve of the voting there for "Eurovision Song" provide a metaphor of Kosovo reality located somewhere between tinsel and patches, between applause and whistling. During that time, by a nice coincidence, "Skipetar," a play by Ljubisa Ristic (born in Kosovo) came to Belgrade, and 95 Serbs and Montenegrins (also born in Kosovo) came to Belgrade as well asking to speak with officials of the Federal Assembly. However, one of them, Ljubinko Miric, president of the local chapter of the Socialist Alliance in the village Batusi, was unhappy that their entry into the Assembly was filmed by television, since on the job next day not a single one of the Albanians who had previously been his workfellows and comrades was speaking to him.

"One workfellow of mine, who was together with me in the delegation," Miric said, "was refused his daily wage by the boss, which is as it should be, but in addition he also wrote him up for not coming to work, and he wrote it up only in the Albanian language."

Sixty Thousand...

The fact that those who are driving the Serbs and Montenegrins are still achieving better results with their efforts than those who are trying to keep them has made Kosovo today a political zoo with lions, eagles, and rabbits, but the natural equilibrium is upset by the unusually large number of chameleons and hyenas. Unavoidable elements in the already very serious political analysis have been emerging on the surface of Kosovo reality as a kind of statement of the situation in operational terms. It is notable that an ever larger number of petitions and grievances from individuals and group delegations have been paying visits to provincial institutions and addressing authorities in Belgrade directly. At the same time, according to many of the danger signs, the "critical mass" of resentment of the Serbs and Montenegrins is approaching its culmination point. In such a situation the political option that contains the better part of wisdom is to explore why such large-scale support is being given to every spontaneous action and why there is growing reserve toward any sort of established organization regardless of whether it is a judicial, government, or political institution, but an exploration in search of those people who represent the initial spark that rallies people around a particular action.

Thanks to the awareness that has been created concerning their "own threatened condition and the lack of a sense of security in their native place," it was possible in a short time to bring together delegates from 42 Kosovo villages, or, as the authors of the Kosovo Polje petition asserted, to gather up to this point "about 60,000 signatures." It is notable that the number of signers has been growing by geometric progression on the wave of the conviction created that only "an authentic popular movement can save Kosovo in the situation when the politicians are helpless." Almost without exception the people we talked to emphasized the visit to the Assembly and the fate of the petition as a litmus test and basis for drawing conclusions about "Kosovo's destiny" in future.

I was to hear this dialogue on several occasions: "Do you have any signatures?" "I will have. Today I was in Suvi Dol!" Such a situation is causing "ethnic ranks" to be closed, evening out social and other differences, turning all the Serb and Montenegrin settlements in Kosovo into a "global Serbian village" which, according to the general assertion, will no longer allow individual moves, since in the present situation the "loss of any Serb or Montenegrin represents a most direct danger to this community because of the possibility of dropping below the lower numerical limit of security." That is why the ethnically pure enclaves are defending themselves so obstinately, striving to "leach out" other nationalities, which they put this way: "Now that we find ourselves on a reservation, we want to live like Indians and to keep the cowboys out."

A Measure of Success

The problem has also grown in the meantime, since even in traditional terms our strategic policy has not held on as well as our own psychological dimension. The truth of this can be seen by solving the riddle: Can a policy be called successful when, at least as far as the exodus is concerned, it persistently yields bad results?

Since by definition the masses are in constant movement and gravitate toward formations whose character cannot always be predicted, ethnic leaders have sprung up spontaneously to serve as "crystals in the mass" of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, who have considerable social power, but do not have public responsibility, since they are operating from deep in the shadows. One is well aware of the principle derived from social and natural laws. If formal organizations are not doing a good job, then that kind of situation is made to order for informal organizations, especially since a certain number of Serbian and Montenegrin leaders have lost their credibility.

Kosovo Polje, which is where two of the petitions with a large number of signatures came from, seems to have become a kind of "Serbian Jerusalem" from which many things in Kosovo are initiated through informal channels and indirect influence and indeed even on the principle of imitation. The people we talked to with the greatest discretion say that there is no illegal organization at all, since "we know that that kind of organization would be against the law"; however, "we take advantage of our constitutional right to complain as a group to the legal government institutions." They interpret the great response their actions have had by saying that the broad masses of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo have become aware of the "truth about the fact that in this case we are dealing with high treason and surrender of state territory into the hands of enemies, thereby fulfilling Yugoslavia's obligations assumed in the Buje decisions." This assertion is on the same order of absurdity as the assertion of the Irredenta that Kosovo "has always belonged to Albania."

The answer to the question of how it was possible that the petition was not offered to a single veteran from Kosovo living in Belgrade to sign was that they felt that the veterans "had taken care of themselves and their families quite well, and we did not want to come into contact with them. Only after their meeting on 12 December, when the veterans 'said all kinds of things' to the officials, did we see that there are people among them who support our position."

A Nurturing of Radicalism

There are few external signs of nervousness in Kosovo, if one does not count the things we have mentioned, but still there are many internal gushers of emotion, anger, and dissatisfaction which could bring about fission if taken together. That is why the situation is truly right for "nurturing" radicalism of any kind. When you ask whether they are aware of the responsibility they are taking upon themselves, the informal leaders (some of them have in the meantime become media stars) might sum up their answers in the views of one of them as follows:

"Had I known that it would be like this, I never would have gotten involved in that petition. People come to see me, they complain, they ask questions, they think there is some formidable power behind us. I have found myself in a very awkward position. People expect final answers from us, but, believe me, I would leave Kosovo tomorrow, but I dare not at this point. If we who started the petition leave, that will be a signal for a general exodus."

The "general exodus" has already been announced. We have to anticipate that because of the announcements that have been made, as soon as the weather gets warm, some Serb village, in order to show that its demands were justified and serious, will flee in a body ("to Serbia or to any state which wants to accept us"). This would be the tragic result of the general politicization which has prevailed in recent years in Kosovo, just as it did in the ancient states.

[Box, pp 20-21]

Interview With Boza Markovic: We Are All Going in April

Boza Markovic (age 86) lives with one son and six grandchildren in the village of Batusi, some 15 km or so from Pristina, in a large house alongside 10 hectares of land, and he has lived there since befor the war. Old Boza was in the delegation of 50 from his neighborhood who on 25 February went to Belgrade to talk to representatives of the Serbian LC Central Committee. A few peasants from here also went to the Federal Assembly a week later along with the well-known "100-member" delegation.

[Question] Grandfather Boza, Batusi has about 700 inhabitans and 80 houses, mainly Serbs. How many Albanians does it have?

[Answer] I do not count them at all! There are four families. Until recently we got along with two who came 13 years ago. Now two new ones have come and built houses, although the inspectorate prohibited construction because of the land consolidation.

[Question] How did they manage to get land?

[Answer] Well, our peasants sold it to them.

[Question] Why is it a problem, then, if they sold it?

[Answer] Because it was a forced sale. Like it or not, you have to sell. Now these Albanians who are the old settlers are going around with some strangers and offering foreign exchange to purchase houses and land. They are building the houses so that the village is blocked off on the east, the north, and the south.

[Question] What do you mean "blocked off"? I don't suppose they build their houses in the middle of the road?

[Answer] They build beside the road, so that we cannot send our children to Pristina to go to school, although this opstina comes under its jurisdiction, but rather they go to Lipljan, since the villages in that direction are Serb villages, and the road is open. We were unable to go on escorting the children and waiting for them.

[Question] We just arrived by the road without any sort of problems.

[Answer] You can pass in the daytime, but at night I do not even leave the house, since they are waiting for you to come to the bait like hunters.

[Question] Has anyone in this village been murdered or seriously injured?

[Answer] Not yet, but there have been six attempted rapes and one rape of a little 8-year-old girl.

[Question] Here in the village?

[Answer] No, it happened in Pristina, but the little girl is from this village. They say that the young boy who raped her is crazy. If he is crazy, then why doesn't he rape girls from his own environment and nationality, but only a Serbian girl? My two granddaughters were about to be raped on the road in a nearby Albanian village Donje Dobrevo. But when one householder saw that, and he deserves all the credit, even though he is a Skipetar, and there are good ones among them, he took the children under his protection and brought them to my house, but he did not want to come into the yard. How can I say of him that he is bad? By no means. What I feel is the respect of one human being for another.

[Question] What did you specifically demand in your grievances in Belgrade?

[Answer] We demanded that our lives be secure as it is for anyone in Yugoslavia, and that those four families move out. But there won't be any moving out of individuals, but in April the entire village is to go. Just as we all live together here, we will also live together there.

[Question] Where is that "there"?

[Answer] In Serbia. You wanted me to say it, I will say it.

[Question] But this is Serbia here as well?

[Answer] No, it isn't.

[Question] Do you think that it is normal for there to be settlements where there are only Serbs or only Albanians living?

[Answer] It is not normal. But they are creating this kind of situation. One fellow moved in here at night last fall and the next morning he unfurled an Albanian flag out the window. What does that mean? If the politicians want to stop the exodus, they have to issue an order that not a single Serb can sell his property to an Albanian, but only among us Serbs, and that Albanians cannot purchase property in Serbian villages. I am not afraid for myself, I will not be here long, but I want my great grandchildren to live in peace.

[Question] How did the local people come on the idea of going to Belgrade?

[Answer] The entire village agreed in a conference that no answers could be obtained from the authorities here in Kosovo and therefore we went to Belgrade in search of our rights. We did not rebel, we did not demonstrate like they do, we did not cause any damage or alarm, we simply demanded that we be able to live in peace. We gave the commission that came from Belgrade 5 days later a period of 10 days to move out all four houses, but these politicians here say that they can only move out two, and that will be in 2 months. If they do nothing, we are going to leave everything without selling it, the buildings, the livestock, and the property, we will take our children by the hand, and we will leave. I guess that then you will believe it. And this was all done to us by that Bora Mirkovic who fled in the night and moved in an Albanian, and the latter flew the flag in the morning.

[Question] Perhaps it was a holiday?

[Answer] Absolutely not! What it said was "I have arrived, and I have won." The law had better not allow us to try that fellow Mirkovic, who is now in Prokuplje, he would fare worse than Jesus!

[Box, pp 22-23]

Interview With Miroslav Solevic: I Know the Core of the Irredenta

Miroslav Solevic (age 38), a marketing specialist who is the chairman of the LC Action Conference of the 17th Local Community, which is inhabited exclusively by Serbs, has been living in Kosovo Polje since 1971.

[Question] What drove you to go to the SFRY Assembly?

[Answer] What I wanted was for us at the grass roots to express our opinion, and in that I think we were successful.

[Question] Couldn't that have been done here?

[Answer] Yes. I have been saying this since 1981 at all political gatherings, but there were no results.

[Question] What in your opinion is the political situation in Kosovo today as compared to 1981?

[Answer] Worse. I judge this by the number of Serbs and Montenegrins who have moved out. The bureaucratic-statist forces colored with irredentism are trying to give the impression that they represent the entire Albanian nationality. People like that in positions of responsibility were not removed from office even after 1981. I know that there are not good and bad nationalities, but only good and bad policies. But the first petition from here, back in 1982, managed to gather only 79 signatures. This second one in late 1985 gathered more than 2,000 in only a week, which means that a few years ago people still had confidence in the organized socialist forces, but now they themselves are turning to other methods.

[Question] What are the reasons why the Serbs and Montenegrins from 42 villages have now decided to travel to Belgrade?

[Answer] Just a day or 2 before my departure a group of people came to me and asked whether I was ready to go to the Assembly; I answered that I was ready at any time to complain to any legal authority in this country. If people had been informed earlier about this trip--since the news leaked out that a group of Albanian delegates were preparing amendments to Assembly resolutions concerning Kosovo, there would not have been a single Serbian or Montenegrin settlement that would not have sent its delegates. So, the number of 42 settlements is low.

[Question] I have the impression that Kosovo Polje is slowly becoming a kind of epicenter of events?

[Answer] People view Kosovo Polje as the center, since there is a sizable concentration of Serbian inhabitants here; there are 5,000 workers here working in 25 OOUR's, there is a strong Serbian potential in terms of personnel, there are 6 doctors of science, and people believe that they should do what is done in Kosovo Polje in their own places.

[Question] Was a connection made in the Assembly between the October 1985 petition and the delegation in February 1986?

[Answer] Only one of the speakers mentioned that, although there are no connections between them except, of course, causal connections.

[Question] In general, how real is the force of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism in Kosovo?

[Answer] Certain circles here are launching the thesis about strong Serbian nationalism in Kosovo. That is a pro-Irredenta position. Such nationalism does actually exist, but it has been aroused, it is a consequence. One should always first remove the cause and then the consequence. If someone wishes to compare the strength and degree of organization of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism with Albanian nationalism, it should be measured by the number of Albanians who have moved out of Kosovo and gone to Albania in the face of that kind of nationalism.

[Question] That system of measurement is not correct. Presumably, we should look at the Albanians moving out of other regions of Yugoslavia and coming to Kosovo?

[Answer] We were talking about nationalism only in Kosovo. Let me add only that for me the most dangerous nationalism is the one we are not fighting. An intelligent general knows that still he must first beat the main enemy forces, and in this case that is Albanian nationalism.

[Question] You did not sign the petition, but what do you think about its contents?

[Answer] It is a consequence of relations in Kosovo. Some of its arguments are unacceptable, but if the demands on the rest of the list were met, the situation in Kosovo would be considerably better.

[Question] Why are the Serbs and Montenegrins resorting more and more frequently to petitions and trips to Belgrade?

[Answer] Because the authorities in Kosovo are not dealing with the demands of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

[Question] What is the specific benefit from these trips?

[Answer] It informs the broader Yugoslav public from the grass roots. If, say, the text of what we said in the Assembly were published, and 95 percent of what was said faithfully portrayed the situation, the public would get the right picture of the situation here.

[Question] Do you feel that there could be a deterioration of the situation and that the announced large-scale emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins could occur?

[Answer] We warned in the Assembly of two dangerous tendencies which we have noted in the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. First, an attitude has been formed, either we will all live here, or we will all move out in one single column. Second, people have become convinced that even more serious upheavals in Kosovo should not be precluded, since people are talking more and more frequently about self-sacrifice so that the others might live in concord.

[Question] Do you note tendencies in this situation toward creation of "ethnic leaders" who work from behind the scenes?

[Answer] For the present, I have not noticed that, but it will inevitably occur because a good many Serbian and Montenegrin officials in Kosovo have been too silent on purely careerist grounds.

[Question] What would you do in their place?

[Answer] I would break up the core of the Irredenta, and half of the problem would be solved.

[Question] Do you really know who makes up the core of the Irredenta?

[Answer] Everyone in Kosovo knows it.

7045
CSO: 2800/198

CHURCH YOUTH WORK REPORTED 'QUIETER'

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Article datelined IWE Berlin, 8 Mar 86: "Things Have Gotten 'Quieter' in Church Youth Work"]

[Text] As the provincial youth pastor for the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg, Johannes Lohmann, asserted, things have "generally gotten a bit quieter" in the evangelical church's youth work in the GDR. Autumn of 1983 was a big turning point. He said that the deployment and counterdeployment of missiles in Europe had robbed many young people of the energy and desire to remain actively engaged in and demonstrate for the peace question. There was "as it were, a year of mourning." Lohmann gave a very positive assessment of this, for it led "gradually to self-assessment, to the question of the identity not of the individual alone, but also of the group, the church, and of this society as a whole." In many places, he said, he had perceived a readiness to bind one's self more intensely and actively to the church and the congregation, insofar as the church and congregation were prepared not simply to accept the young people with open arms, but were also ready to yield their own positions and accommodate the young people.

As the MECKLENBURGISCHE KIRCHENZEITUNG reported, the church leadership in Schwerin had approved the formation of a new peace work group consisting of 13 members for the provincial church. Eight members are delegated by church peace groups. In addition, one representative is from the provincial youth pastoral office, one from the office for community service, one from the senior church council, and two from the synod. The new committee is supposed to work closely with extant peace groups.

/8918
CSO: 2300/270

END

JPRS-EER-86-061

18 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report

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JPRS-EER-86-061

18 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Agricultural Cooperation With CEMA Detailed
(Milan Bena; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 1, 1986) 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Briefs

Spring Cultivation Begins 6

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Role of Advanced Technology in Socialist Economy Explained
(Lutz-Guenther Fleischer Interview; FREIE ERDE, 17 Feb 86) 7

DIE WELT Reports on GDR Shipbuilding Industry
(DIE WELT, 20 Feb 86) 13

Recycled Materials Use in Chemical Industry Sketched
(PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 21, 20 Feb 86) 15

Growth of Rail Freight Transport Cited
(Guenther Knobloch; PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 24, 27 Feb 86) 17

Systemic Flaws Overshadow Recent Sustained Economic Growth
(Hans Herbert Goetz; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 8 Nov 85) ... 20

Cooperation Councils Promote LPG, State Farm Integration
(Klaus Ahrends; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 11, Nov 85) .. 23

ADN Reports Commercial Agreements Signed at Leipzig Fair
(ADN International Service, 5 Sep 85) 43

Briefs

GDR-USSR Transport Documents Signed 44
Trade With Mongolia 44
New Machine Tools 44
Multipurpose Cargo Ship 44
GDR, India Sign Shipping Protocol 45
GDR, Ethiopia Sign Trade Protocol 45
Industrial Robot Production 45
Leipzig Fair Business Deals 45

ROMANIA

Technologies for Energy Conversion of Biomass
(Nicoleta Hornianschi; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 17 Jan 86) 46

YUGOSLAVIA

Article Views Border Trade Quota With Italy
(Jasen Grubic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 6 Feb 86) 49

Paper Reviews Slovenian-Montenegrin Economic Cooperation
(A. Srdanovic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 11 Feb 86) 51

Briefs

Karawanken Tunnel 53
Austria Builds Tourist Housing 53

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ Central Committee Criticizes Industrial Management Style
(RUDE PRAVO, 15 Jan 86) 55

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Editor Comments on Inner-German Cultural Agreement
(Peter Jochen Winters; DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, No 2, Feb 86) . 58

POLAND

Reportage on Soviet Contacts, Cooperative Efforts
(Various sources, various dates) 64

Estonian Exhibit at Press Club 64
Journalist Delegation Visits Moscow 64
Moscow, Warsaw Universities Cooperate 64
'Interpress' Awards to Soviet Journalists 65

Soviet, Polish Unionists Confer 65
Soviet Aid in Rebuilding Warsaw Honored 65
Parliamentary, Cultural Cooperation Discussed 66
Chemical Weapons Ban Discussed 67
Power Engineering Talks 67
Writers Union Cooperative Agreement 67
Soviet Artists Union Delegation Visits 68
Soviet Unionists Visit OPZZ, PZPR 68
USSR Theoretical Journal Delegation Visits 68

Reportage on PZPR Draft Program, 10th Congress Preparations (ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 11 Feb 86; TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Feb 86) 70

Committee Member Discusses Draft, Adolf Dobieszewski Interview 70
Discussions on Draft Begin 74

Olsztyn Plenum on Party Organization, Senior Staff (TRYBUNA LUDU, 13 Feb 86) 75

YUGOSLAVIA

Sociologist Vuskovic Discusses Youth Attitudes, Nationalism (Boris Vuskovic Interview; DANAS, 28 Jan 86) 76

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

Reportage on Achievements in High Technology, Robotics (ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, 18 Feb 86; TRUD, 19 Feb 86) 84

New Machine Building Product, by Marin Linkov 84
Wider Use of Automation Urged 85
Key to Scientific, Technical Progress, by Vasil Sgurev 86
Appeal for Wider Development Cooperation, by Vladimir Khristov 89
Development of Family of Robots, by Nedko Shivarov 90
Social Aspects of Product Development, by Nikola Milev 92
Economic Results of ITKR Activities 93
Leader Interviewed on Market Share, Nikolay Iliev Interview 93
Interview With 'Father' of Personal Computers, Ivan Maragozov Interview 95
Crucial Role of Institute Examined 97

POLAND

Better Utilization of Mineral Resources Recommended (Ewa Taylor; AURA, No 12, Dec 85) 99

JPRS-EER-86-061
18 April 1986

AGRICULTURE CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH CEMA DETAILED

Moscow/East Berlin INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT in German No. 1, 1986 pp 23-24

[Article by Dr Milan Bena, expert of the CEMA secretariat]

[Text] By its territory Czechoslovakia is not big among the countries of the socialist community. Because the area available for agricultural production in the country is limited, Czechoslovakia embarked upon the path towards intensification of agriculture in the early sixties following completion of the formation of socialist production cooperatives. In this connection, the agricultural scientists and especially the plant breeders concentrated their efforts especially on the fulfillment of the tasks posed by the CPCZ for crop production.

Special attention was devoted to raising the grain yields. During past years Czechoslovakia succeeded in achieving big successes in this field, not least owing to the close cooperation with other CEMA countries, especially with the USSR and the GDR.

The growth of grain production is shown in Table 1.

As is evident from the indicators, grain production has significantly increased with simultaneous reduction of the grain cultivation area. The highest increase occurred in winter wheat yields. For example, while in 1970, the wheat harvest was 29.5 dt per hectare, in 1984 the yield was 50.9 dt per hectare. These results are attributable to the close cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet breeders. Since 1970, the Soviet Mironovskaya 808, Besostaya I and Skorospelaya 36 winter wheat varieties have been grown in Czechoslovakia. In the fifth 5-year plan period these varieties accounted for 71 percent of the wheat cultivation area. Cultivation of the Soviet wheat varieties had a favorable effect not only on the yields but they have also shown very good baking qualities. However, these varieties--in addition to the mentioned good features and their frost resistance--are infected by rust which is widely present in some European CEMA countries.

Together with the increase in wheat production, the import of wheat seeds could be continuously restricted. As late as the seventies, Czechoslovakia still imported about 8000 tons of winter wheat seeds a year, while now it has to import only a small quantity of seeds. From Czechoslovak breeding comes the wheat variety Regina, which distinguishes itself by positive qualities; it has good storage qualities and is brown-rust resistant and achieves high yields with good baking quality of the flour. The Regina variety is also grown in the GDR. In addition, the Virginia, Iris, Sabina and Sdar varieties are grown, which are also cultivated in other CEMA countries.

Regarding cultivation and breeding of barley, Czechoslovakia is numbered among the leading countries in the world. Some varieties are also grown in Hungary, the GDR and the USSR. The Valticki, Kasticki, Mars, Fatran, Opal, Karat, Dvoran and Favorit varieties are to be mentioned as the best. These varieties are grown on large areas in the USSR. In Romania, Czechoslovak varieties have a 40-percent share in the barley area, in Hungary the share is around 65 percent.

The barley variety Triumph was created in the early seventies in joint work of Czechoslovak and GDR breeders. This variety occupied about 650,000 hectare in the CEMA member countries; in the meantime it was replaced by the Rubin, Kristall, Bonus, Zenit and Kredit varieties. During recent years the plan provided for an annual export of 7000 t of seed of the various barley varieties from Czechoslovakia; actually it was twice as much. In 1983 alone, 13,600 t of barley seeds was exported to the Soviet Union. The highest share was that of the Favorit variety, which provides stable yields in the USSR. In the future, too, Czechoslovakia will deliver the agreed-upon quantities of quality barley seed. Successful cooperation exists between Czechoslovakia and the GDR in the field of winter barley breeding. Through this cooperation, Czechoslovakia which for the time being does not possess any varieties of its own, was able to expand the cultivated area of winter barley based on GDR varieties. They excel because of their high yield, early maturing and small demands on soil and climate (Erfa and Borwina varieties). In the field of rye breeding, Czechoslovak breeders successfully cooperate with Polish specialists. Widely cultivated in Czechoslovakia are the Polish Dankowskie Zlote and Dankowskie Nowe rye varieties; they occupy 70 percent of the rye cultivation area. On the other hand, Poland grows the Czechoslovak summer wheat variety Jara on a larger area than does the country of origin of the seeds. The GDR, too, buys Czechoslovak summer wheat varieties, for the most part the Rena variety. Romania, too, has expressed interest in importing summer wheat varieties from Czechoslovakia.

Table 1

Grain Production in Czechoslovakia, 1970 and 1984

Indicators	1970	1984	1984 in % of 1970
Grain cultivation area in 1000 ha	2,602	2,536	97
Yield, dt/ha	27.7	47.4	171
Total production, 1000 t	7,204	12,020	167

An important grain variety that constantly achieves good yields in Czechoslovakia is oat. Here especially the Diadem variety excels by high per-hectare yields. For a long time not a single foreign variety was able to compete with Diadem. In Poland, e.g., this oat variety is being cultivated on 400,000 hectares and, moreover, it is also included in the breeding of several Polish oat varieties. Since 1976, it is also cultivated in Bulgaria and Romania. These countries are also interested in additional Czechoslovak oat varieties, namely in the also very productive Hermes and Pan varieties which also have good storage properties.

Good successes have also been achieved in breeding and production of legumes. Here, too, Czechoslovak varieties have achieved high esteem and wide use in other CEMA countries. For example, the Dukat and Smaragd pea varieties are cultivated in Hungary. In the USSR and in Poland, however, the Borek variety proved to be especially productive and surpasses the domestic varieties of these countries by 25 to 40 percent. Additional varieties with high yields are Polgar, Bogatyr and Tyrkis. Czechoslovakia exports significant quantities of pea and bean seeds to the USSR. Hungary and Bulgaria have indicated their interest in imports of Czechoslovak lentil varieties (Lenka variety) and of bean varieties even though Czechoslovakia for the time being is not yet able to meet domestic demand completely. It is assumed that with the help of the new, modern cultivation methods from the USSR they will succeed in raising lentil production.

Positive results have also been achieved in rape breeding. The new rape varieties (e.g., the Silesija variety) exhibit less of an erucic acid content. Export of rape seeds from Czechoslovakia to Romania, Hungary and to other countries of the socialist community is planned for the future. The demand of several CEMA countries for Czechoslovak flax varieties also grows. Thus Czechoslovakia's role in the breeding of new productive grain and legume varieties as well as for some oleaginous fruits has continuously grown in recent years.

Czechoslovakia can also view good results in the breeding of productive and qualitatively high-grade maize varieties and hybrids. For the past three years new maize hybrids are being offered which provide a 5-percent higher green mass yield and a 16.2-percent higher kernel yield, respectively.

The breeding work is strongly concentrated on the development of new, more productive sugar beet varieties with high sugar content, also monocotyledonous varieties, which meet the requirements of industrial cultivation processes of this culture. On the basis of pollinators which were obtained from Czechoslovakia by other CEMA countries, 37 sugar beet hybrids have been bred. In the field of the technology for the treatment of the sugar beet seeds for protection against pest infestation, incrustation is applied. In 1984 an examination of sugar beet drills was made as regards quality of the seed deposit to select those that functioned most reliably in cultivation without expending manual labor.

In vegetable breeding a clear improvement of product quality has been achieved within a short time. Czechoslovakia exchanges productive hybrids in these cultures with other countries. Fruit breeding is handled similarly. On the part of Czechoslovakia methodologies for clone breeding of sour cherries and apples were turned over to the coordinator, the Soviet Union, and proposals for the exchange of sweet and sour cherries were submitted.

Work in the field of breeding perennial fodder crops was directed especially towards warding off lucern diseases. In this connection biological material was exchanged among the CEMA countries, test and control methods were coordinated. In the development of new varieties these international experiences were taken into consideration and the expenditures for research could be reduced by 10 percent.

In animal production there exists a broad exchange especially of sperm from high-performance breeding bulls between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. In this field Czechoslovakia also cooperates with Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary and Poland. By imports of heifers from the GDR and from Poland, the performance of the cows in the agricultural enterprises of Czechoslovakia could be raised. To increase hog production, breeding material was imported from Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR.

Good progress has been recorded in Czechoslovakia in sheep production. That is attributable to the import of high-performance animals from the USSR (12,000 ewes and 100 rams per year) as well as from Bulgaria (300 ewes and 15 rams per year).

There has been long-term cooperation especially with Hungary in poultry production. Czechoslovak poultry production enterprises mainly obtain their material for broiler production from there.

Czechoslovakia annually exports to the USSR breeding boars and sows, in addition about 2000 cans of bull sperms. Other CEMA countries have also expressed their interest in the latter. Export of goats, which are purchased by the USSR and Bulgaria, are of some importance.

In Table 2 the increase in the efficiency of animal production in Czechoslovakia during the past 15 years is shown, which could largely be achieved by the more intensive cooperation with the other CEMA member countries.

Especially remarkable is the increase in performance in cattle and poultry production. As a result of the achieved successes, the state quota for animal production could be surpassed and the population supplied from domestic production in the required quantity and in the necessary assortment.

The further development of the cooperation among the fraternal countries will contribute to a continuous growth of agricultural production and to the fulfillment of the tasks which are derived from the decisions on agriculture of the economic conference of the CEMA member countries on the highest level and from those of the party congresses of the communist and workers parties.

Table 2

Performance of CSSR Animal Production, 1970 and 1984

Indicators	1970	1984	1984 in % of 1970
Cattle holdings per 100 ha of LN[1]	59.9	76.9	128
Hog holdings per 100 ha of AL[2]	100.7	147.5	146
Average annual milk production, kg/cow	2,489	3,500	141
Calves per 100 cows	88.6	100.4	113
Average daily mass increase per fattened hog, g	520	528	102
Average number of young hogs per sow & year	16.1	17.7	110
Average annual laying performance of hens, eggs	175	233	133
Gross production of animal husbandry, korunas/ha LN[1]	5,213	7,623	146
Goods production of animal husbandry, million korunas	28,816	45,669	160

Key:

1. Agriculturally productive land

2. Agricultural land

12356
CSO: 2300/247

BRIEFS

SPRING CULTIVATION BEGINS--East Berlin (ND)--On Tuesday [18 March] cooperative peasants started seeding spring grain on light soil. Over the next weeks about 500,000 hectares in the Republic will be seeded with barley, oats, and rye. Spring cultivation was started, among others, by the Herzberg and Rheinsberg LPGs, Neurupping, and the Zehdenick, Gransee Kreis. The cultivation collectives of the Gross Schmoelen, Krenzlin, and Ludwigslust LPGs in Schwerin Bezirk started drilling grain. The peasants of the Gross Schmoelen LPG mainly cultivated the higher-altitude fields that had already been dried by wind and sun, and permitted the good quality seeding of spring rye. Where the condition of the soil does not yet permit seeding the peasants are currently examining the winter crop. In the Neubrandenburg Bezirk, 260,000 hectares of plants are checked for density, condition of vegetation, nutrient supply, and infestation with diseases, and measures for developing maximum yield concepts are derived from this. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /12712

CSO: 2300/281

ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ROLE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY IN SOCIALIST ECONOMY EXPLAINED

Neubrandenburg FREIE ERDE in German 17 Feb 86 p 5

/Interview with Prof Lutz-Guenther Fleischer, vice president of URANIA, by Dr Dieter Dietzel and Ulrike Streckenbach; date and place not specified/

/Text/ Our interviewee: Prof Lutz-Guenther Fleischer. Born in 1938 in Gera. Training in fine optics. Delegated to the ABF by the VEB combine Carl Zeiss Jena in 1956. Studied at Leuna-Merseburg technical college from 1959 to 1964.

While still a scientific assistant he was given a position as lecturer in philosophy. Took degree in 1968. In 1970 he was a college instructor for the area of "the thermodynamics of irreversible processes" at the technical college. Director of the scientific area "process fundamentals" in the division of manufacturing technology. Additional study in Leningrad from 1972 to 1973. Has been representing the areas of thermodynamics and flow dynamics since 1975 at Humboldt University in Berlin, in the division of nutritional economy and foodstuffs technology. Vice president of URANIA since 1975.

Numerous scientific publications, including three thermodynamics textbooks.

/Question/ You are a scientist, and you are often involved in conversations with nonscientists. Can these activities be reconciled?

/Answer/ Yes, in spite of all the problems that arise. You see, on the one hand the questions that are put by science tend to be very specialized. On the other hand, they are extraordinarily complex. Nevertheless, it is a principle of democracy that the relatively narrow circle of those who are active in science should permit a much wider circle to become well-informed about it. Why? Because science today does not concern only the process of production, or a few parts of it, but it influences daily life in many different ways.

This offers opportunities for everyone who wishes to shape his life consciously; on the other hand, you have to develop the understanding of the general public for the social value and the function of science, because it is a decisive instrument of progress--especially in socialism.

/Question/ You sometimes make use of a concept that is not listed in any dictionary: thought tools. Are you after originality?

/Answer/ We have become accustomed to talking about work tools. By this we mean the objects with which our hands are equipped in order to become more productive. But now the human brain has "intelligent" technical partners, above all computers of various levels of capability. It is well known that human beings are active in the production process with three organs: with the hands, the muscles and the brain. The hands found technical reinforcement very quickly, the muscles no later than the working machines of the 19th centuries, and now the human brain, with all its capacities, is acquiring a technical counterpart that will relieve it more and more of achievements which can be formally stated and programmed. Why should we not give it a name which is exactly analogous to "work tool"?

/Question/ In the documents of the SED we are required to link the advantages of socialism organically with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution....

/Answer/ The important thing is the necessity of creating an organic unity which functions as well as it possibly can. Among the requirements of socialism, scientific and technical progress (both their achievements and the processes involved) as well as social progress are indissolubly connected. Unlimited scientific and technical progress needs socialism and must be reflected in social progress. It is our job to make every effort so that scientific, technical and technological innovations result in the greatest possible social results, that they produce wherever possible those effects which we need in order to serve social progress--i.e., economic progress, but also intellectual and cultural, ethical and moral progress.

/Question/ Under the aspect of the mastery of science and technology, what do you consider to be the greatest advantage of socialism?

/Answer/ That it brings about social progress for the masses. That the creativity of the masses is stimulated, and how it is stimulated--not least because of this mastery. These are, I feel, primarily logical consequences of the basic advantages: the conditions of ownership and the fact (which everyone can verify for himself) that what is created by the masses is used for their benefit. The main task, in its union of economic and social policy, I consider to be nonnegotiable. Finally, it is the decisive motivating force which forms creativity for the masses and makes the meaning of socialism into a reality. Scientific and technical progress produces social forces, and also needs those forces.

/Question/ In your opinion, what should the average citizen be able to make of concepts like CAD/CAM?

/Answer/ Anyone who is not confronted directly with computer-assisted design or computer-assisted manufacture still only needs to know what is being talked about, what can be achieved with them technologically and economically. But soon the observational knowledge will no longer suffice for the majority. After all, in computer-assisted design, computer-assisted manufacture and computer-integrated manufacture we are dealing with revolutionary developmental processes which are gradually affecting every branch of industry. And then who will not be obliged to know something about them? "Comprehension," mastery will become necessary.

/Question/ Does the possibility exist for technical concepts of the computer age that processes in the scientific realm are no longer comprehensible to everybody?

/Answer/ The danger cannot be dismissed out of hand. But it does not lie primarily in the concepts. It lies in the development itself. After all, the concepts only reflect particular objective facts and tendencies. It would be stupid if we did not see the dangers, for seeing them means being halfway to banishing them. If scientific and technical processes produce completely new technologies, we will be well advised to make every effort to avoid having them leave behind them even a trace of the incomprehensible or worse, the uncanny. Of course it is necessary to translate certain technical concepts. But we also have to get used to the fact that scientific, technical and technological developments produce a practical and clearly directed reservoir of concepts which are to be accepted, learned, and understood. By the way, this also applies to the methods, e.g., the powerful and indispensible mathematical and logical procedures.

/Question/ Do you believe that within 10 or 15 years everyone will have to be able to use computers the way they can use a ballpoint pen today?

/Answer/ It would be nice if the demands placed by future computers could be regulated as if we were dealing with ballpoints.

If the computer is to be employed meaningfully, considerable intellectual prerequisites are necessary. Dealing with computers is a challenge on a much higher level. I am convinced that the earlier you begin with it the more brilliantly you will be able to use it. It is certainly helpful to understand the computer first as a "plaything" (in the original sense), in order to use it later as a confidently controlled work tool.

/Question/ If you see children at the station playing with the ticket machines, do you send them away?

/Answer/ No. If they are playing without using violence, it won't hurt the machines. And anyone who wants to buy a ticket will be able to clear a path for himself.

/Question/ How do you apply the role of technology in the mastery of science and technology?

/Answer/ Revolutions in the technological realm are the central point of scientific and technical progress. There is no other way to make a scientific result effective for production except by using technology. Every peak achievement in physics, biology or chemistry only becomes economically useful through process formation and manufacturing management.

At least four facts speak for the key social role of technology: first of all, it mediates. Scientific results only become effective for production through the application of technology. Secondly, it integrates. Depending on the level of knowledge involved, it links, coordinates, combines and couples the elements of the process of production into more or less rational and effective technological processes and systems.

Thirdly, it stimulates, by encouraging and demanding the development and progress of the scientific insights and areas of knowledge which support it. Above all, it forces the development of technical means and procedures, as well as organizational structures. And fourthly, it transforms, by influencing all the elements of the material and technical basis, as well as the thought and actions of the producers.

/Question/ Does the status of technology correspond to its role in society?

/Answer/ Not in every case. We need to do more to attain this. And we can. I have not found any previously passed party program in which technology is as explicitly addressed as it is in the program of the SED. This offers us great possibilities!

/Question/ Why do we value "key technologies"?

/Answer/ Really, every technology is a key. If we nevertheless speak about key technologies, it must be a question of something particularly progressive. These technologies are as it were "keys of higher dimensions." For they usually function in a way that saves energy as well as materials, work time, workplace and funds. In addition, they permeate almost all branches of industry, and open the door for considerable economic growth because of their high level; gradually they produce that material and technical basis which communism requires. Which are these child prodigies?

First of all I would list microelectronics. At any rate, at least two things are combined under this heading: production and application technologies. We must therefore take into account all technologies which are required, on a material basis which is constantly expanding, for the production of highly integrated microprocessors, micro-operators and microsensors. But this also includes all technologies in which the production results of microelectronics are brought into use as a technical tool for the technologies of measurement, management and regulating, including CAD/CAM.

Modern biotechnologies are gaining in importance. I say "modern" deliberately, because beer, cheese, milk, sour pickles, and sauerkraut are also biotechnological products, of course; but conventional ones. The modern biotechnologies exploit the potential of fungi, of bacteria, of yeasts, as well as of animal and plant cell cultures, and produce (or decompose) very specific materials if they are kept in an environment favorable to life. Here I am thinking especially of the production of antibiotics, amino acids, hormones, enzymes, and other acids. In addition, environmental protection tasks can be carried out with selected microbes via decomposition. One example is the enzyme-stabilized treatment of waste water. What we have been able to observe in this area so far is only the tip of the famous iceberg. In spite of all that microelectronics can do, it still manipulates "physically." With biotechnology it is possible to refine to a higher degree, i.e., produce completely new material qualities under favorable energy conditions, at normal pressure and low temperatures.

The third high technology group, I would say, includes the highly refining material technologies. These include first the production of extremely pure materials, e.g., silicon itself. This is also an indication that the key technologies interpenetrate each other. Microelectronics are unthinkable without extremely pure silicon.

Secondly, we should address the production of materials which have new properties throughout their whole volume, e.g., biopolymers, certain ceramics and glasses, compound materials for biotechnologies and for space travel. It is a question, so to speak, of the construction of materials with the desired properties. Thirdly, we should list the technologies for the refining of the surface of materials. This includes, e.g., coating with silicate or titanium carbide in the heat shields of space vehicles, or silicate and titanium nitrides. This is the case with glasses which appear to be golden and the modern cup with gold rim or inlay. But I am also thinking of plasmatron atomization to produce the thinnest possible coatings for microelectronics. This is one of the top achievements of the GDR, developed in the "Manfred von Ardenne" research institute, and has also been applied in the glass industry in Lausitz.

And the fourth group of key technologies includes all processing and manufacturing technologies which are automated (increasingly, flexibly automated), low in manpower and low in waste products.

I would like to mention something else: the approximately 250 key technologies make very high demands on the ability to think theoretically; they require basic research which is effective and rich in ideas. In addition, key technologies require an unprejudiced openness of the producers to new ideas and a dynamic education. Anyone who doesn't understand the value and function of science cannot fully master the key technologies.

/Question/ Isn't it presumptuous for the relatively small GDR to compare itself with countries which have a much greater potential with regard to the level of labor productivity?

/Answer/ On the contrary, that is a vital question. What can our country really contribute in order to further social progress to the extent which has been sketched here? Not enormous tonnage, certainly! We have to form everything that arises in the process of production and which influences it according to the latest word from science and technology. For one thing, because we modify the form of more than 45 percent of our industrial good production via foreign markets. There people look at costs, at price and quality. Increasing labor productivity is a focal point in which many things are tied together. In the GDR today it is more than 95 percent a question of science which has been made effective for production. Science, education and consciousness are our most fruitful and the same time theoretically unlimited resources. That is what we should invest.

/Question/ How do you explain the pessimistic scientific concepts which exist in Western countries?

/Answer/ In the West a large number of developments in science and technology lead to social results which work against a majority of the working class. Think of the effects of rationalization which are connected with microelectronics. Capitalistic rationalization makes workers and professional experience dispensible, qualifications useless, jobs unsafe. If you don't look carefully, you only see the superficial connection between this social and economic result and the lines of development in both science and technology. Then you do not recognize that science and technology really carry a "genetic burden," which stems from the capitalistic conditions of ownership. If a machine can be installed more productively and more cheaply than a worker, the only possible conclusion for the capitalist is to replace the precious living work with the technical construct, regardless of the consequences.

/Question/ Do you consider it impossible to discuss the role of science and technology with people who--at least from time to time--have to gather stones from the fields?

/Answer/ We cannot expect miracles from science, in spite of all its capabilities. And it is unfortunately true that that which sounds simple is often extremely difficult to change. Although it appears to be contradictory to discuss science with "stone gatherers" or others who are confronted with underdeveloped technologies, we are applying ourselves to the problem. Science needs their suggestions too, and insight into what is not yet possible today has to have a basis. In our society no one is excluded from scientific knowledge, its enrichment or its utilization.

9337/12228
CSO: 2300/250

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DIE WELT REPORTS ON GDR SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

DW201416 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Unattributed article: "USSR Helps Shipyards Work to Capacity"]

[Text] DPA/VWD East Berlin--For the "GDR" shipbuilding industry on the Baltic Sea the term shipyard crisis which is well-known in the Federal Republic is unknown. The production program has been laid down on a long-term basis. Full employment of the 4 shipyards in Rostock, Stralsund, and Wismar is primarily guaranteed by orders from the Soviet Union which imports 75 percent of the "GDR's" newly built ships.

The annual production of the Rostock shipbuilding combine, which was founded in 1979 when the shipbuilding industry including the two inland shipyards and the contractor enterprises were merged, amounts to about 400,000 gross register tons. Last year the "GDR" shipyards delivered 69 ships, of them 40 fishing boats and 25 ocean going cargoships. In 1985 the Soviet Union commissioned as many as 62 ships built in the "GDR." This year the delivery of 66 ships has been planned, with the major part going to the Soviet Union.

According to official data in East Berlin, a government agreement between the Soviet Union and the "GDR" for the 1986-1990 5-year plan period envisages the supply of more than 100 "fishing and fish production ships as well as other ships for the Soviet Union's ocean going and inland water fleets." In the past 5 years the combine which has now roughly 58,000 employees built 320 ships. Of them, "307 were supplied to shipowners in 12 countries," with most of them--254--going to the customer USSR. They included container ships, roro ships, refrigerator ships, fishing ships, floating excavators, and inland water passenger ships.

Of the more than 5,000 ships launched by the "GDR" since 1946, Soviet shipowners commissioned more than 3,300. Over the years shipbuilding has increasingly focused on the Soviet customer.

The Rostock Warnow shipyard has specialized on ocean cargoships. Every year 10-12 ships are built there, including multipurpose cargoships and container ships. Internationally the shipyard ranks fourth with that type of cargoships.

The Rostock Neptun shipyard builds roro ships and bucket dredgers, among other things. The center of shipbuilding for the fishing industry is the Stralsund People's Shipyard, with an annual production of about 35 freezer trawlers. The shipyard has built one third of the Soviet fishing fleet.

The Wismar Mathias-Thesen shipyard is the only producer of refrigerator transport ships for the "GDR" fishing industry. It also builds universal cargoships. A large order for the production of 6 double-deck ferries is the result of the agreement with the Soviet Union on the link between the port of Mukran specially built for that purpose on the island of Ruegen and Klaipeda (formerly Memel) in Lithuania.

The first of these 190 meter long railway ferries will be tested as of April and will start ferry operations in October. The other 5 ferries 3 of which will be supplied to the Soviet Union will be delivered by 1990.

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ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

RECYCLED MATERIALS USE IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SKETCHED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 21, 20 Feb 86 p 6

[Article under rubric "Numbers and Facts": "Use of Secondary Raw Materials in the Chemical Industry"]

[Text] Increased use of secondary raw materials and industrial waste products in turn increases the amount of raw materials available to the national economy. The 1986 economic plan sets such a task. A total of 31.5 million tons of secondary raw materials are to be reclaimed this year. In 1985 the total was approximately 30 million tons. Secondary raw materials are playing an ever larger role in the nation's economy.

The chemical industry absorbs a major portion of these secondary raw materials. 9.3 million tons were recycled in 1985 as opposed to 6.9 million tons in 1980. This means that 77% of all accumulated nonmetallic secondary raw materials were reprocessed. 3.9 million tons, almost 42%, were used in closed material cycles in the chemical industry, a significant contribution to environmental protection.

The increased use of secondary raw materials places new demands on science and technology. New and improved ways for incorporating such materials in other products must be developed. By using secondary materials as raw materials, many processing stages and thereby corporate man-hours are eliminated, as such materials are already highly labor-intensive.

Much of the chemical industry's balance of raw materials is made up of waste thermoplastics. The acquisition and recycling of thermoplastic secondary raw materials rose from 28,000 tons in 1980 to 51,000 tons in 1985, an increase of 82%. This includes waste thermoplastics from private households, such as used foil. Products made from waste thermoplastics range from cans, trashcan liners, pails and flowerpots to crates for food and bottles to shoetrees and bicycle attachments.

By working together, nationally-owned industries for secondary raw material acquisition in the districts, local government institutions, corporations and the respective processing industries were able to acquire and process 6,000 tons of thermoplastics from private households in 1985. These wastes, in addition to being purchased wholesale, are also collected in mesh receptacles outside stores in residential areas. The goal is to recycle 10,000 tons of household thermoplastics per year.

Waste oil, particularly motor and industrial waste oil, is particularly valuable for the national economy. More and more is collected each year. Once reprocessed it is used as a lubricant. Approximately 80,000 tons of waste oil are collected annually, fulfilling 20% of the nation's need for lubricating oils.

Used tires are made fully serviceable again by industrial retreading. This is the most effective and economical processing method, saving the buyer money as well. Approximately 50% of accumulated used tires are currently being retread. The rest -- often because of improper driving -- are scrap tires, of which around 45% are currently used in the most varied of products. Rubber from the linings is already being partially reused in the production process. Research and development collectives are tasked with finding new ways to economically use all accumulated scrap tires.

Animal fat deposits and fatty secondary raw materials from some 6,000 agricultural and food industries are currently being recycled. They produce animal body fats and mixed fats for use by the chemical industry as well as protein fodder for agriculture. When chemically processed they yield glycerin and fatty acids -- raw materials for many daughter products such as cosmetics and autocare products. 47,000 tons of fatty secondary raw materials are currently collected in the GDR each year, a figure that must be considerably increased in coming years.

Waste paper already supplies 50% of the paper industry's raw materials requirements. In the purview of the Ministry for Chemical Industries, over 14,000 tons were collected and delivered in 1985. Waste paper is used for products such as collapsible boxes, sales pads, driver's licenses, graph paper and wallpaper. Every ton of waste paper can replace 0.8 to 0.85 tons of primary fibrous materials (paper or wood pulp). Every ton of waste paper prevents the otherwise necessary felling of 8 to 10 seventy-year-old spruces.

Valuable materials contained in sewage, fixers, etc., are another important reserve that must be tapped with new technology. In this area efficient procedures were gradually employed to reclaim, for example, silver out of fixer or old film. In 1985, 490,000 liters of fixer were collected. The goal of the national economic plan is to expand the use of industrial waste products more rapidly.

CSO: 2300/249

GROWTH OF RAIL FREIGHT TRANSPORT CITED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 24, 27 Feb 86 pp 2-3

[Article by Guenther Knobloch, deputy transportation minister and first deputy to the director-general, German Railroad: "Railroad Offers Performance for Efficient Goods Shipment"]

[Text] Thousands of railroadmen and temporary workers are in action these days in an effort to eliminate obstacles caused on tracks and in railroad stations by snow and frost, in particular to clear tracks, switches, rail brakes, and signal installations of any icing, and to remove snow. The shipment of coal, construction materials, and other goods important to supply operations must be guaranteed under all circumstances. This is precisely the time to make full use of the railroad because of its energy-saving characteristics.

In 1981, the German Railroad achieved a performance increase of 45 million tons in freight transportation. This due last but not least to the fact that great efforts were made during all seasons through close cooperation with all partners to continue intensification in this area and to develop it in depth. This holds true even more so during the year of the party congress.

It is above all the range of services offered by the Railroad that assumes importance in this respect. That includes, for example, the use of complete train loads and through-goods-trains for shipments to be delivered quickly, groupage and container traffic, as well as express and piece goods traffic. On the one hand, transportation customers are offered favorable shipment opportunities in this way; on the other hand, existing transportation capacities can be used even better in this fashion. The prerequisite here is close cooperation among all partners. This, for example, is true in the case of the on-schedule loading and unloading of freightcars every day of the week and the even better exploitation and acceleration of freightcar turnaround. In 1985 it was possible to increase freightcar utilization by one percent compared to 1984.

Higher Transportation Output Due to Complete Train Loads

It is above all the use of complete train loads which offers an opportunity here to achieve better results, coupled with simultaneous reductions in expenditures. Complete train loads--which are used to carry bulk goods, such as coal, construction materials, and fertilizer--are run from a departure station to a destination station without being switched under way. The train is split up only at the destination station and the individual freightcars are routed to the various specific destinations from there. The advantages are in the interest of both the customers and the German Railroad: fast transportation and thus also an acceleration of freightcar turnaround are guaranteed, marshalling yards are decongested, and the capacity of railroad stations and lines goes up. The transportation client moreover gets freight reimbursemente from the railroad. Today, the German Railroad is already carrying more than one out of every two tons of all goods in complete train loads. The latter are also used to deliver about 70 percent of the coal shipped by rail to its destination.

Since the entry into force of the 1985-1986 annual plan, the railroad has been scheduling through-goods-trains for particularly urgent shipments between selected shipping, receiving, and supply centers. This system is proving itself in particular as regards the supply of the country's population and of industry with express goods. The more than 300 connections within the DGS [not further identified] train system are shown in the Freight Rate Book and at the affiliated railroad stations.

Inland shipping in particular, which has been in existence since 1982, has also been becoming more effective. It organizes groupage shipments between collection and distribution points. The goods are picked up from the shippers by state motor transport trucks and driven to the collection points. From here they are hauled by rail to the distribution points and from there they are taken by truck to the particular consignees. The advantages accruing to the transportation clients in terms of portal-to-portal haulage are preserved but transportation by motor vehicle over the entire distance--something which is ineffective in the context of the national economy--is eliminated. The network of groupage shipments, which presently consists of more than 180 links with around 50 collection and distribution points, is being constantly expanded.

Large Container Traffic Increasingly Significant

The large container shipping volume rose 2 percent in 1985 as compared to 1984. Presently, about 70 percent of GDR territory are open to large container traffic. This also includes 33 large container stations, 14 transloading points, and around 250 miscellaneous railroad stations. The 1986 national economic plan has established the target of hauling 5 million tons of goods in large containers.

Other services offered are express and piece goods traffic. The technology of hauling express goods is so structured that every station authorized to perform this service within the GDR can be reached in a maximum of 48 hours. All localities in the republic are serviced by piece goods traffic. In addition, there is piggyback haulage which has been tested on the Suhl--Karl-Marx-Stadt run since 1985. This technology facilitates efficient shipment over medium and longer distances. Under this system, motor vehicles are carried on railroad flatcars. Here are the advantages: decongestion of long-distance highway network, saving of liquid energy sources, less wear and tear on road vehicles.

The transportation workers are doing everything they can to meet the transportation requirements--including those deriving from the obligations of the combines and enterprises regarding additional daily work output on the occasion of the 11th SED Party Congress--with the help of available resources. In the process, they compete with the goal of lowering the total transportation expenditure by 3.5-4 percent as compared to 1985.

5058
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SYSTEMIC FLAWS OVERSHADOW RECENT SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Hans Herbert Goetz: "With an Eye on Moscow - Will the GDR Be Able to Stick to its Economic Police?"]

[Text] It is very likely that the GDR top leaders are waiting each day for their copy of PRAVDA--with bated breath and concern: What might be printed there, who was fired or pensioned off after 20 or 30 years of service? Many decades have gone by since there has been an upheaval comparable to that now being carried out by General Secretary Gorbachev. The wholesale exchange of senior officials in the party and government apparatus (including the State Planning Commission) is bound to arouse anxiety in the GDR. Nothing is more pleasant and convenient in a planned economy than continuity--people know exactly where they are. They know the antechamber, the secretaries, the closest associates of the boss, the department managers--and suddenly many have gone: The foreign trade minister held his office for 27 years, the 74-year old head of the planning commission occupied his for 20 years. And all this just a few months before the party congress in February.

Actually, the GDR has long implemented many of the objectives listed now in the Soviet Union (although they have probably been thought of before).

Reading Honecker's article published by PRAVDA on 18 October, we are bound to ask ourselves whether it was really pleasant for the Russians to be given a report of so many successes. In the months preceding the coming April party congress, the GDR boasts of the 15-year Honecker era, 1971-1986. It assesses the performances of these three "legislative terms" in the 5-year intervals between party congresses. Disregarding a difficult phase at the end of the 1970's and the early 1980's, these legislative terms are characterized by healthy rates of growth. Whatever we may think of GDR statistics, the overall situation has definitely stabilized; lately this has been quite noticeable for each individual GDR citizen. Still remaining, though, is the sharp drop off from East Berlin to the districts on the periphery and small towns, where supplies continue to be modest.

The GDR tightened its industrial structure in the communist manner, though in the course of this more and more enterprises have turned into complete monopolies and sole suppliers. Its suspicion of any kind of market mechanism remains implacable, that is why it is out of the question for the Soviet Union or the GDR to seriously contemplate the introduction of market economic elements--such as China, for example, is currently doing.

The time now sees foreseeable when the GDR will be able to claim that the housing construction problem will be settled by about 1990 as a "social problem" (to stay with party jargon). Enormous satellite suburbs of dubious quality have arisen. What has remained next to some nicely restored inner cities are the surrounding shabby and sometimes decayed city districts. The demonstrate the limits of the GDR's economic capacity. However, the housing situation has eased somewhat.

Furthermore, compared with Soviet agriculture, that perennial headache, GDR farming is doing quite well. Two record harvests were brought in, the country is largely independent of cereal imports. Arrears in labor productivity admittedly persist, and yields of root crops remain unsatisfactory while the fertility of the soil, often abused by unduly heavy machinery, is causing some anxiety. The nonsensical division of crop cultivation from livestock production is being reversed, gigantism no longer imposed. The GDR seems also to have succeeded in at least partially reactivating any farming enthusiasm left after the forcible collectivization of the 1950's.

On the international stage also the GDR is now in better shape--as regards cultural policy by skillfully arranged art exhibits as well as in economic terms. When, some years ago, in connection with the crisis in Poland, the decline of the Romanian economy and the Soviet Union's reluctance to hold a financial "umbrella" over their needy brother countries, Western banks almost overnight closed their foreign exchange counters to the GDR also, the latter tightened its belt and quickly earned foreign trade surpluses.

The GDR also recorded some successes in the sphere of "management and planning." Honecker outlined the principal directions in the above mentioned article in PRAVDA. Some of what he reported as already achieved is still being considered in the Soviet Union. In connection with the establishment of 157 large-scale combines, for exa,mple, the GDR has already abolished the so-called interim structure of VVB's [associations of state enterprises]. In the Soviet Union this step is still being discussed. While there is some overlap due to the many specialized ministries, the GDR does not suffer from the grotesque excesses such overlaps assume in the Soviet Union (and which are well documented). Admittedly, the size of the GDR makes it more easily manageable.

Environmental control and the lacking motivation of scientists represent weaknesses. Complaints are constantly reiterated about the arrears in cooperation between the economy and the latest technology. However, such flaws are inherent in the system. Despite all organized "innovator movements," initiative and spontaneity are not worth while, because they might make the person concerned conspicuous. Everything just meanders along the "socialist path," the individual concentrates on expanding its private niche. That is the reason why the considerable differences in labor productivity, for example, will persist between the two German states--in industry as well as in farming. It is likely in fact that the differences will grow, albeit at a higher level. Serious differences will also remain with regard to the quality of life.

Party congresses in Western democracies are usually tensely awaited. Who will stay? Who will go? Who will get a majority, who will not? How do the various fronts line up? The situation is exactly reversed in communist countries: Once the party congress begins, everything tend to have been decided already. The persons to be elected to the Central Committee and the Politburo on the last day of the congress have been chosen by the time deliberations begin. The preceding phases--currently operating in the Soviet Union and the GDR--are much more important than the party congress proper, and just these phases are subject to unusual uncertainties in the Soviet Union: As regards foreign policy by the thrilling dialogue with the United States, as regards domestic policy by the search for new approaches to the reform or at least improvement of the unwieldy planning system. According to everything available about the intended "shift" in the Soviet Union, nobody really knows the ultimate direction of the efforts for an improvement of the planned economic system. Is the GDR pursuing the correct line by the policy it adopted in the late 1970's and which certainly yielded quite some success? Uncertainty still prevails.

11698
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COOPERATION COUNCILS PROMOTE LPG, STATE FARM INTEGRATION

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 11, Nov 85 pp 1662-82

[Article by Klaus Ahrends, Dr of Economics, certified economist, born 1948, lecturer at the Institute for the Political Economy of Socialism, Academy of Social Sciences, CC SED. Original title: "Deepening the Cooperation between Agricultural Cooperatives and State-Owned Farms--A Factor of Growth in Production and Efficiency"]

[Text] The continued shaping of the developed socialist society is inseparable from a qualitative development of the socialist production relations. In GDR agriculture, this process is essentially marked by the deepening of cooperation, especially by the expansion and strengthening of the division of labor cooperation between the specialized, legally independent, and economically responsible agricultural cooperatives and the state-owned farms.[1] "This perfecting of production relations accords with the needs for the further shaping of the developed socialist society and proceeds from the givens in social production organization."[2]

The deepening of cooperation between the LPG's, producing by a division of labor, and the VEG's makes possible a more effective exploitation of the available abundant material funds the GDR's agricultural economic units command and, above all, a more intensive use of the resources concentrated in a given territory.[3] That pertains, particularly, to the soil, the cattle stocks, the feed, the organic fertilizer, the equipment, the structures, and the labor capacity. As the LPG's and VEG's acquired more such resources, especially in the 1970's, and production became more highly specialized in that period, the economic cooperation potential for the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production grew significantly. It proves the "proper way for realizing production intensification under the historically grown conditions of our agriculture."[4] With it, the deepening cooperation relations in various ways affect the further development of the working and living conditions of the cooperative farmers and workers in the GDR's socialist agriculture. This connection results from the close link between operational performance and personal income trends as well as from the common efforts made by the cooperating partners toward developing the rural infrastructure, rural leisure time and recreational activities, and the intellectual-cultural life in the villages.

The deepening of cooperation relations between the specialized crop and livestock production enterprises is an objective process. It is based on the fact that as the division of labor developed between the LPG's and VEG's in crop and livestock production, the proportions of the uniform agricultural reproduction process began to be reshaped, through which the cooperation among the agricultural economic units producing by way of a division of labor became an elemental condition for effective teritorial economic management. For that reason, the deepening of cooperation is among the qualitative growth factors in agricultural production. It makes possible a better exploitation of the available production and efficiency potentials, or an increased use of cooperation as a social productive force. Furthermore, it is found that operational division of labor also always creates new social relations among the collectives.

Under the conditions of the socialist planned economy, special requirements also always arise from the dialectics between a deeper division of labor and cooperation for perfecting the management, planning, and economic cost accounting system. The point here mainly is to develop the kind of forms in management, planning, and economic stimulation or improve the effectivenes of the existing forms so that the proportionality among the members and components of the uniform agricultural reproduction process is ensured and the quality of social relations among the collectives accords with the concrete-historic requirements of the socialist economic laws.

SED leadership activity has always paid much attention to the connection between developing division of labor and cooperation in agriuclture on the one side and the perfecting of the management, planning, and economic cost accounting system, on the other. E.g., the SED Central Committee Politburo resolutions of 18 October 1983 and 23 October 1984, on deepening cooperation, propose to develop more authoritatively still the cooperation relations between crop and livestock production enterprises "by means of management, planning, and economic cost accounting."[5] What it essentially comes down to in both resolutions is to elevate the role and accountability of the cooperation councils in managing and planning the territorial agricultural reproduction process, organized by way of a division of labor. Mainly in conjunction with the preparation and implementation of the "LPG/VEG Cooperation Plan," the cooperation councils are, step by step, assuming economic management functions. By taking account of the experiences of 88 cooperation tests in 1984, the ninth SED Central Committee session got set to "gradually assign economic management functions in all LPG/VEG cooperations to the cooperation councils in 1985 and 1986."[6] The framework for preparing relevant cooperation contracts comes from the "model cooperation accord for LPG/VEG cooperation," issued as an official recommendation by the GDR Council of Ministers on 13 June 1985.[7] The most recent measures for deepened cooperation set down in SED and GDR Council of Ministers resolutions are of great consequence for further rural social development. "They chart the direction of further perfecting the socialist production relations."[8]

Territorial Proportionality--A Basic Condition for Increasing Agricultural Production and Efficiency

Socialist production is essentially production managed according to plan. For that reason, the cooperation between the crop and livestock production enterprises within the cooperation framework is dealt with primarily, if not exclusively, by the correlated and integrated "LPG/VEG Cooperation Plan."

As the cooperation councils gradually assume economic management functions, that plan becomes the chief instrument for managing the cooperation relations among the territorial crop and livestock production LPG's and VEG's.

The central problems of planned economic management in socialism is known to be deliberately establishing and constantly maintaining the proportions needed for steady economic growth. That is partly due to the fact that proportionate development and productive force creation through cooperation are two closely linked processes. Each division of labor creates "a qualitative structuring and quantitative proportioning of social production processes, whereby it also develops a new social productive force of labor."[9] Important here is that the creation of productive force through the division of labor in socialism does not come about as a spontaneous process but only becomes effective through the planned cooperation of the members and elements, having become independent, of what was previously a uniform reproduction process on the basis of newly generated proportions.

Important production and efficiency potentials can be tapped through working out the "LPG/VEG Cooperation Plan," as experiences in 1984 have shown. That became possible mainly through short-range measures taken to established well balanced proportions among the various members and components of the territorial agricultural reproduction process. What with all the advances made, however, a longer time period will be needed for fully establishing this proportionality in all cooperatives or for all basic proportions. What is mainly needed for coping with this task is more of a long-term conceptual work by the cooperation council. Many cooperation councils face the task to come up with structural changes through long-term decisions that would facilitate more efficient cooperation among the members and components of the territorial agricultural reproduction process. Ultimately the point is better to balance the ratio between the social demands placed on the development of agricultural production and its efficiency and the available territorial agricultural resources.

The territorial proportionality between crop and livestock production is, by and large, determined by the following proportions:

Proportion between feed requirements and feed production

Through the farm policy guideline from the 10th SED Congress, to use more domestic feed in livestock production and gradually eliminate feed imports, the proportion between feed requirements and feed production has become a key for increased agricultural yields. The focal point is to suppply livestock production completely if possible, with territorial feed.

Significant advances have been made in recent years in satisfying feed requirements on a territorial basis. The number of cooperatives that could not cover their feed requirements on a territorial basis has noticeably declined. Even so, right now there still are a number of cooperatives that do not fully secure the feed requirements for their livestock production. This circumstance affects the performance and efficiency trend of many livestock production enterprises rather considerably still, mainly due to the fact that a growing use of feed per head generally improves the feed economy, i.e., that per unit of livestock end product less feed is needed; with increasing feed production per head, there comes an increasing livestock capacity within certain limits and a drop in the specific feed outlays; i.e., relatively more feed is converted into livestock capacity. As revealed by an analysis of a larger number of livestock production LPG's, e.g., the specific feed consumption at an in-house product of 2.47 MEF/fGV[10] still comes only to 81 percent of the volume needed to produce an in-house product of 1.74 MEF/fGV (cf. Table 1). Such substance conversions are given adequate expression by cost/benefit computations. Increasing livestock capacity drops specific feed costs and increases LPG and VEG livestock production profits.

In securing feed demands in the cooperative territory more is involved, however, than a certain volume. Of great importance for the effectiveness of crop and livestock production is making feed available in all its varieties. Factors important for determining an optimum territorial feed variety structure are the nutritional and physiological demands in livestock production, the structure of livestock varieties itself, the given soil fertility and the conditions for its reproduction, and economic production factors (e.g. disparate labor efforts for various types of feed and the labor and fixed assets allocations). Feed imports being done away with step by step, the proportion between bulk and concentrate in feed occupies the central concern of the cooperation councils' work in proportioning feed varieties. The main point is to reduce further the still rather strong disparities in meeting concentrate requirements in the different cooperatives.

The still existing disproportions between feed production and feed requirements still encountered in some cooperatives are gradually going to be surmounted in the process of the further intensification of agricultural production. Elevating the yield level marks the focal point there of all intensification measures since there is a direct connection between the size of hectare yields in crop production and the level of feed supplies available.

Proportion between withdrawal and supply of organic substance

This proportion, directed at an optimum humus management, requires, e.g., that in the crop rotation a demand satisfaction in organic substance between 90 and 110 percent is ensured.[11] That alone will ensure over the long run that the humus content of the soils gradually increases and no valuable organic substance is lost to agriculture.

Table 1: Proportions between Performance and Feed Consumption in 1,184 analyzed Livestock Production LPG's

Number of Enterprises	Percent	In-house Production MEF/fGV	Feed Consumption per MEF In-house Product MEF	Percent
250	21	1.74	1.34	100
701	59	2.07	1.21	90
233	20	2.47	1.08	81

Source: B. Helmisch/J. Franke/S. Muehle/J. Schreiber, "Nicely Coordinated Production and Labor Organization Enhances Effectivness of Cooperation," KOOPERATION, No 11, 1983, p 514.

A good humus balance is needed for long-term production and efficiency development. It is a basic criterion for reproducing soil fertility. The humus balance directly or indirectly affects the economic effect of all other soil fertility enhancement measures. Organic substance admixture increases the biological action of the micro-organisms and of small organisms living in the soil, improves the soils' absorption capacity for water and mineral fertilizer, and improves the carrying capacity of acreages for heavy equipment, which cuts down on damage compressions. Furthermore, when soils get enough organic substance, the effects of infestations are mitigated. When they grow stronger roots, most cultured plants can do very well in spite of infestations.

The towering role of applying organic substance to soils in reproducing soil fertility practically also is seen in that LPG's and VEG's with a good humus balance in recent years also showed the highest yields and the smallest yield fluctuations. International surveys confirm this close connection between the humus balance and the level of output. Hectare yields on soils with enough humus reach a 5 to 12 percent higher level on the international average than those with an exclusive though optimal mineral fertilizer application.[12]

Great advances have been made in the last couple of years in improving the soils' humus balance. "While in 1982 the GDR still had an average of a shortage of 4.2 decitons of reproduction-effective organic substance, that had dropped in 1984 to only 2.8 decitons."[13] So 87 percent of the needs on acreages for organic substance can now be met. It may be assumed that right now one third of the cooperatives have a good humus balance, another third gets an admixture of organic substance up to 90 to 100 percent of the withdrawn volume, while for the last third the application still lies below 90 percent. So for most cooperatives higher efforts still have to be made in the coming years to increase output and use organic substances more rationally. To bring this about, many joint measures are needed between the crop and livestock production LPG's and VEG's that must be prepared presciently over many years and brought to realization step by step. They range from a suitable crop rotation and appropriate catch crop cultivation, adequate cattle stocks and good stable-dung management, all the way to setting proper prices for straw, stable-dung, and liquid manure.

Proportion between volume of production and transport requirements

Of the 445 million tons of goods GDR agriculture has to transport within one year nearly 120 million tons go to stable-dung and liquid manure and 100 million tons to feed. These goods, to be transported merely within the cooperation territory, come to nearly 50 percent of the entire agricultural shipment volume. With the deepening of the social division of labor and cooperation in agriculture the specific transport expenses have also risen greatly. That is mainly due to increasing shipping distances. The higher shipping costs compensated for some of the concentration and specialization effects. This process, as it affects the efficiency trends in agriculture, was reinforced by the growth of the economic outlays for liquid energy sources. That results mainly from that transport requires between 40 and 50 percent of the diesel fuel consumption in agriculture. Indirect effects, moreover, are derived from the relatively high specific basic assets expenditures in shipping. For the transport, trans-shipment, and storage processes, 40 to 60 percent of the fixed assets in agriculture are used at this time.[14]

When one talks of transport as a process that calls for the highest specific investments in live and embodied labor, one can see how important it is for enhancing the effectiveness of agricultural production. Cutting down on transports plays the principal role for improving the cost/benefit ratio. The main trend of trimming shipping costs in agriculture lies in cutting down distances. While shipping volumes are hard to reduce without production or efficiency losses, the cutting down of distances proves an economically relevant direction for boosting the efficiency of agricultural production. Table 2 gives an idea of shipping distances in agriculture at the early 1980's.

Of special interest for cutting down shipping distances are the first four items on Table 2. They are correlated most strongly with the production and labor organization, i.e. with the cooperation among the members and components of the territorial agricultural reproduction process.

As one can tell by looking at Table 3, shipping distances increase with the size of the producing territory and the location of acreages in the territory. The most favorable results in terms of shipping and production management are now attained when the stable-dung, liquid manure and bulk feed volumes are produced and used in a territory of an average distance of 5 to 6 km. That conforms with territorial producing areas of between 1,500 and 2,500 hectares of agricultural acreage.[15] They are created, mainly, on the basis of the territorial labor organization and production principle. To that end, the cooperating LPG's and VEG's form stable departments and brigades which accord with the requirements of efficient soil utilization, crop rotation, acreage formation, livestock provisions, and settlement structure and cooperate with one another relatively independently within the producing sector. The forming of territorial work collectives is combined with handing over acreages, equipment, structures, and livestock for their own accountable use and the distribution of LPG and VEG planning quotas among the departments and brigades.

By adopting the territorial principle, shipping distances and the concomitant specificagricultural shipping costs can be reduced perceptibly. One must see to it, however, that the economic effects of concentration and specialization are maintained or expanded. The ultimately decisive criterion for changing the production organization is the effectiveness of the territorial agricultural reproduction process as a whole, and not the cutbacks in shipping costs.

Table 2: Average Distances for Selected Types of Transports in GDR Agriculture

Kind of Transport	Shipping Distances (in km)
From the field	6.9
To the field	4.2
Among agricultural installations	7.7
In crop and livestock production enterprises	7.8
Sales	19.6
Purchases	15.0
Agricultural transports in toto	8.6

Source: H. Hilbert, "Shipping, Transport and Transshipment Communities--A Useful Possibility in Territorial Rationalization," KOOPERATION, No 8, 1983, p 377.

Proportion between labor requirements and available labor for crop and livestock production.

The gap that is known to exist between the labor and the production in crop production generates fairly ample labor peaks and dips. Labor requirements fluctuate considerably in the course of the year, the production period, and relative to natural production conditions (climatic conditions). So for certain sowing, cultivation and harvesting schedules the labor requirements in crop production enterprises exceed the total of labor engaged in these economic units, whereas when there is not much to do an efficient total exploitation of the available labor capacity cannot normally be fully ensured.

Discounting the fact that in many livestock production LPG's and VEG's seasonal fluctuations in labor requirements also occur, the fundamental labor economy problem in these economic units rather is found in spending more for taking care of the animals for steadily boosting the livestock capacity and, hence, the effectiveness of livestock production. The labor available in many livestock production LPG's and VEG's is not enough at the prevailing level of mechanized labor to ensure for the animals to be taken care of as well as they ought to be. The result is that the labor now available in many livestock production enterprises causes the annual average working hours to be exceeded or a less than full exploitation of the production and efficiency potentials there. In conjunction with more labor mechanization, as planned, and with developing the labor available in livestock production, a temporary exchange of labor among the cooperating crop and livestock production enterprises is one way to cope with the crop production tasks on favorable agro-technical schedules while also improving the schedule-related working conditions in livestock production. Seasonally and climatically caused disproportions between enterprise labor force requirements and labor force available can be surmounted in many cooperatives by applying this form of an efficient use of the labor capacity. When livestock producers, e.g., grow sugar beets or work in the hay or root crop harvest in crop production, or when crop producers help the livestock production enterprises in the winter months, this then also helps develop the joint responsibility the crop and livestock producers have for a rational management of the soil-plant-animal-soil cycle. Labor exchange between the LPG and the VEG of a cooperative emphatically affects the formation of common economic interests on the part of the cooperation partners.

Table 3: Mean Transport Distances in Relation to Diverse Supply Territories

Size of territory (in hectare)	Mean transport distances in relation to agricultural acreage in a territory (kilometers)[a]		
	70 percent	50 percent	30 percent
500	1.4-3.0	1.6-3.6	2.1-4.7
1,000	2.0-4.3	2.3-5.1	3.0-6.6
1,500	2.4-5.3	2.8-6.2	3.7-8.1
2,000	2.8-6.1	3.3-7.2	4.2-9.3
3,000	3.4-7.5	4.0-8.8	5.2-11.4
4,000	3.9-8.6	4.7-10.2	6.0-13.2
6,000	4.8-10.6	5.7-12.5	7.4-16.2

a) from best to worst territorial and internal traffic conditions

Source: G. Erk, "Better Work by the Cooperation Councils in the Planning Process Improves Crop, Livestock Production Cooperation," KOOPERATION, No 7, 1983, p 296.

Above and beyond the labor exchange between crop and livestock production, however, a temporary use of labor from the economic units in agriculture's own preproduction sectors (melioration cooperatives, agro-chemical centers, kreis enterprises for farm equipment) in crop production also helps meet the labor requirements in agro-technically decisive periods and for meeting the most favorable agro-technical schedules. It is of advantage in this regard that many who work in the economic units of the preproduction sectors are delegated cooperative farmers or former workers on state farms who reside in the cooperatives' territories.

If either type of labor exchange is to be highly efficient, the temporary job change must be integrated, according to plan, into the enterprise reproduction process, and the working people intended to be exchanged must get well-timed technical and ideological training for it. Thus the LPG's, VEG's, and the economic units of the preproduction sectors must, while preparing their plans of operation, take the temporary labor exchange into account.

Proportion between value formation and value realization

This proportion--in so far as it is affected by cooperative relations between crop and livestock production--evolves mainly through contract prices. They, in terms of this proportion, must be formed in such a way that the feed not only covers the costs, which had already normally been the case prior to the agrarian price reform, but that it can also be produced with profit. That is primarily a requirement for stronger incentives for big feed production and effective use of it. As long as, e.g., in hay, corn, lucerne and potatoes, due to setting effective cost-effective prices, a gap occurred between value formation and value realization, there was not enough of an incentive to boost the yields precisely in these cultures. Crop producers mainly concentrated their efforts on highly profitable commodities (grain). On the other hand, the relatively low prices for feed encouraged all too insufficiently a rational use of bulk fodder. Bulk fodder management played a subordinate role in livestock production enterprises. Nor did the widespread non-use of combining products like straw, stable-dung, liquid manure, and dung water, as far as the value enhancement in the LPG and VEG reproduction process was concerned, help exactly in promoting the production and effective utilization of these agricultural raw materials.

New principles also took effect with the agrarian price reform for setting contractual bulk fodder prices. They oriented the cooperative partners to setting profitable contractual prices. The profitability of feed production which became possible thereby greatly improved the prerequisites in terms of value for a proportionate development as between the production of crop market products and that of feedstuff for the cooperation partners. On the other hand also, in setting more contractual prices for stable-dung and dung water, one then also helped make visible the connection between the value formation and value realization in these raw materials. Setting quality-related contractual prices for fodder and combined products has been greatly broadened in recent years, which has reinforced the material incentive for the producers to produce primarily high-grade feed and organic fertilizers. In the Oehna cooperative, e.g., contractual prices for feed are formed in such a way that only for good or very good grades a profit can be produced. But when the feed is classified as grade III, IV, or V, price deductions up to as much as 70 percent have to be taken into the bargain (cf. Table 4).

Of importance to a proportionate development of crop and livestock production, as a basic condition for highly effective agricultural production, also is the target-directed cooperation of the cooperation partners in shaping territorial working and living conditions. Proportionality in the social sector is crucial "for more closely linking the village, where the farmers are at home, with agricultural production and further heighten the influence, mainly, of the agricultural producers cooperatives on all village life."[16] The stronger cooperation among the cooperating partners in the social sector relates above all to improving the rural material living conditions. The emphasis is placed on rural housing construction, commuting, vacations, and food provided in the enterprise. In particular with respect to improving the housing conditions, mainly by modernization and maintenance and the expansion of commercial buildings not in use and of private homes, and by joint an individual repair and maintenance projects,[17] it is more advantageous for economic reasons also to coordinate procedures and make sure through jointly prepared regulations that the new generation of workers settle near the production sites. For an effective cooperation in provisioning and taking charge it is of importance that, in line with the economic cost accounting principles, clear agreements are made among the cooperating partners on the financing and accounting for what is done.

This, furthermore, relates to activating a diversified intellectual-cultural and athletic life in the villages. In working together in the fields of culture and sports, the cooperating partners assume that vivid intellectual-cultural and athletic life in the countryside decisively contributes to socialist personality development and consciousness development and to fostering the creativeness, pleasure on the job, well-being, and village links of the cooperative farmers and agricultural workers. For this reason they are, within the framework of communal accords concluded with the communities, materially and financially supporting cultural groups, sports teams and other culturally active social organizations.

These objective existing proportions and fields of activity in such cooperation are the essential points of departure for the work of the cooperation council. What this mainly boils down to is to initiate through management decisions long-term changes in the cooperatives' production structure or mitigate the historically grown level disparities, not due to differences in achievements, in the working and living conditions of the cooperation partners, whereby to create the general economic foundation for the genesis, development, and consolidation of joint economic interests in the cooperative.

Table 4: Price increases and reductions for feed in the Oehna Cooperative (in percent)

Grade	Price increases or reductions
I	+20
II	0
III	-20
IV	-45
V	-70

Source: R. Lehmann/E. Seidel, "Planning the Uniform Reproduction Processes in the Crop and Livestock Production of the LPG's Cooperative," KOOPERATION, No 4, 1985, p 152.

The Cooperation Council--A Collective, Democratically Elected Management Organ

The cooperation councils are collective management organs of the crop and livestock production enterprises cooperating with each other. In the past they exercised coordination functions exclusively. Assigning economic functions to them started in 1984 and is supposed to be concluded in 1986.

In GDR agriculture by no means all cooperative relations are managed by organs especially set up for them. Rather, at present, there are four different basic forms of cooperative management to be distinguished:

1. Cooperative relations are directed and regulated exclusively within the scope of "normal" management activity, such as the cooperative relations between the kreis enterprises for farm equipment or repair enterprises for farm equipment and the agricultural economic units. Management in that case is based on planning decisions and economic contracts made and concluded within the scope of the existing management system.

2. Relations between the cooperative enterprises and their joint facilities (e.g. ZBE/ZGE[18] for cattle breeding, young cattle or heifer production) are managed by elected or appointed organs (e.g. authorized agents' assemblies). They are an integral part of the management system of the joint facilities. The functions of these management organs are principally conceptual and supervisory.

3. Cooperative relations are coordinated by elected or appointed participatory organs. These organs, e.g. the cooperative associate councils,[19] do not enjoy the status of independent management organs and hence cannot make any binding planning and management decisions.[20] In this case also the cooperative relations are in principle managed through the branch management organs, the territorial state organs, and the managements of the economic units. Management decisions take the recommendations, suggestions, and resolutions of the elected participatory organs into account.

4. Cooperative relations are controlled and regulated by management organs with economic management functions, as it is now increasingly the case with managing the cooperation between the crop and livestock production LPG's and VEG's. These management organs, the cooperation councils, are in charge of the management and planning processes of the cooperating economic units. Their decisions are binding on all LPG's and VEG's working together within the cooperative framework.

The management of cooperative relations by means of organs that have economic management functions thus is no general feature of agricultural cooperatives; it is determined primarily by the specifics in the cooperative relations between the crop and livestock production LPG's and VEG's. For defining these cooperative relations, the following features are of special importance:

1. A high degree of integration is typical of the cooperative relations between crop and livestock production enterprises. The general basis for it is the metabolic soil-plant-animal-soil cycle.

2. The cooperative relations between crop and livestock production enterprises are marked by high intensity and stability. The supplying of feed in a livestock production enterprise, e.g., by and large is concentrated in one crop production enterprise,[21] that is to say, between 40 and 60 percent of the production consumption in the livestock production enterprises are procured from one "supplier."

3. The cooperative relations between the crop and livestock production enterprises are tied to the territory. The territorial limit placed on these cooperative relations is due to economic reasons primarily. Were one to expand the cooperative relations of crop and livestock production generally beyond the territory of a cooperative, higher costs, mainly in production comsumption, would result.

4. The cooperative relations between crop and livestock production enterprises are marked by a high degree of flexibility and active operations. This is already due to the fact that the actual accomplishments achieved by the cooperative partners are strongly affected by the natural farm production conditions. That is true especially of the volume and structure of feed supplies from the crop production enterprises, but it also relates to such processes as the exchange of labor and the common use of some equipment (tractors, trailers).

These objectively existing characteristics of the cooperative relations between the crop and livestock production LPG's and VEG's are essential causes for having the cooperation councils gradually take on economic management functions. It is to be noted here, however, that these characteristics reach the quality establishing the need for the cooperation councils to assume economic management functions only in their being combined and interlaced, not yet while they are still isolated from one another.

As coordination organs of the agricultural economic units working together in a division of labor, the cooperation councils evolved with the division of labor between crop and livestock production in the 1970's. The successive assumption of economic management functions by the cooperation councils, as of 1 January 1984, must thus have causes other than the specific characteristics of cooperation between the crop and livestock production LPG's and VEG's. They are closely tied up with the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production. With agriculture's converting to the fund-saving type of intensive expanded reproduction, increasing importance began to be attached to factors like
--the securing of feed out of the territory,
--the trimming of the consumption of energy carriers,
--the rational use of mineral fertilizers, and
--the most efficient use of technical farm equipment,
to implement the SED's farm policy goals. They constitute a much higher economic potential at this time than they did in the 1970's. In consequence of the reevaluation of feed production, the energy carriers, the fertilizers, and the technical farm equipment, and their higher place value in the intensification process, the territory itself gained a higher rank as a relatively independent factor of farm production, and so did that of the cooperation council in managing and planning the territorial agricultural production. What ultimately triggered new forms and methods of agricultural management, which also includes the gradual

assumption of economic management functions by the cooperation council, hence were structural changes in the system of the agrarian productive forces. They turned the deepening of cooperation and, in this connection, the gradual assumption of economic management functions by the cooperation council also into an essential condition for the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production.

That it is a collective working and democratically elected management organ, is one of the essential features of the cooperation council. This feature of the cooperation council follows mainly from the predominance of cooperative property in agriculture. In nearly 75 percent of all cooperatives, only LPG's are cooperating; only in 0.4 percent of all cooperatives, exclusively state-owned enterprises do.[22] That circumstance brings it about that the principles of cooperative democracy also became the general basis for managing the territorial cooperation of the crop and livestock production LPG's and VEG's. The gradual assumption of economic management functions by the cooperation council therefore does not restrict, let alone invalidate, cooperative democracy, but actually expands its effective radius. The principles and forms of cooperative democracy show up above all in the composition and working method of the cooperation council:

1. The cooperation council is a democratically elected management organ. It is staffed by management personnel of the cooperating economic units (LPG chairmen, directors of the state-owned agricultural enterprises) as well as by cooperative farmers and production workers. They are elected for 3 years by the LPG plenum or appointed for that period by the competent director of the state-owned agricultural enterprise--after consultation with the enterprise trade union management. Right now, an average of 16 or 17 cooperative farmers and other working people are working together on a cooperation council. In the 1980's, in particular, greater efforts have been made to advance the democratic character of the cooperation council by including more production workers. In consequence, the proportion of cooperative farmers and production workers has increased, if unevenly in the various cooperation councils. More young people also were sought to be put into cooperation councils. Some such councils are still without young people. "That neither reflects the real situation in the LPG's and VEG's nor is it apt to lead young people, systematically and smoothly, into higher functions."[23]

2. The democratic character of the management process in the cooperatives, responsive to the principles of cooperative property in the means of production, is reflected also by the broad participation of cooperative farmers and workers in managing the commissions of the cooperative council. Working on the commissions turns out to be a highly rational way for drawing other management cadres, specialists and cooperative farmers from material production into cooperation council activities and for using their creativeness in coping with managerial tasks. For preparing their decisions or for the operational management of priority cooperation tasks, in conformity with concrete conditions, the cooperation councils are setting up the following *commissions:*
--Commission for planning and economic relations,
--competition commission,
--fodder commissions,
--soil fertility commission,

--commission for livestock development and protection from epidemics,
--commission for scientific-technological progress, innovations, rationalization and reconstruction,
--commission for the labor capacity, training and advanced training,
--individual production commission, and
--commission for working and living conditions.

Generally speaking, these commissions work more or less on their own, on the basis of a plan of operations ratified by the cooperation council. At regular intervals they account to the cooperation council for what they have done or get charged by it to come up with particular decision proposals. The commission membership in most cooperatives is between 4 and 8 at this time. The commissions normally are managed by LPG chairmen, VEG directors, or other managerial cadre.

3. The cooperation councils are charged by the plena of the cooperating LPG's or the directors of the state-owned agricultural enterprises with concrete functions and authorizations to carry out joint management, planning, and economic cost accounting measures. The legal premise for it is Article 12 Section 3 of the LPG Law of the GDR, promulgated in 1982, which states: "The LPG's, state-owned farms, and other socialist agricultural enterprises may assign to the cooperation councils rights and duties for carrying out under their own responsibility joint management and planning measures in the cooperatives' uniform reproduction process and for using shared funds."[24] The delegating principle for tasks and managerial authorizations implies an accountability obligation. The model cooperation agreement therefore provides that the status report from a cooperation council has to be passed at the year's end by the LPG plenum or the VEG director. This principle furthermore points out that by no means all management tasks belong in the cooperation council's sphere of competence. The management activity of the cooperation council is mainly concerned with matters relating to the cooperation among the agricultural ecnonomic units. Thereby the cooperation council takes on the domain of economic relations which no partner enterprise by itself can manage and plan. The cooperation council is not entitled, however, directly to manage and plan the VEG's and LPG's reproduction process. That continues to fall under the competence of the LPG board or chairman and the VEG director.

4. The cooperation council manages in accordance with the principle of collective consultation and decision-making. When assuming economic management functions, its decisions have become binding on all partners. When this principle was being tested in practice, it became apparent that the decisions by the cooperation council on basic matters concerning the development of the territorial reproduction process in the territory have to be taken unanimously. Majority decisions are not apt to ensure the economic interest of all cooperating partners in boosting production and improving its efficiency in the territory. The requirement to prepare management decisions of the cooperation council thoroughly and, above all, in such a way that they conform to the economic interests of all cooperating partners, is not merely a general condition of planned economic management in socialism; it also results from the conditions under which cooperative property asserts itself. Recognizing and creating appropriate implementation conditions for the economic interest of the various LPG's is imperative for tapping all the economic processes inherent in this form of property for shaping the developed socialist society.

5. The cooperation councils work together closely and on a comradely basis with the state management organs, particularly with the specialized organ for agriculture and the foodstuffs economy under the kreis council. The cooperation councils are no state management organs although they assume certain planning and management functions thus far assumed by the state management organs vis-a-vis the LPG's and VEG's (e.g. breakdown and distribution of state planning quotas for the LPG's and VEG's, running plan precisions, and coordinating the development of the territorial cooperative farmers' personal income). As a management organ of the territorial cooperating economic units, it is working under its own responsibility, on the basis of confirmed plans, state laws and decrees, and the tasks set down in the cooperation agreements. In carrying out their management tasks, the cooperation councils are supported by the specialized organ of the kreis council, in terms of the substantive implementation of the specialized organ's work (e.g. handing over balanced planning tasks and the cooperation council's involvement in preparing territorial development conceptions) as well as with regard to the technical instruction given the cooperation council by the state organ.

The cooperation council is a management organ without a machinery of its own, outside that of the cooperating LPG's and VEG's. This form of management organization makes possible managing the cooperation without additional managerial cadres and keeping the extra management expenses low.[25] This also ensures a management close to production. The members of the cooperation council do not stand apart from the territorial agricultural reproduction process; they, as it were, embody the unity between manager (as members of the cooperation council) and subordinate (as members of their production collectives). By way of economic incentives in their economic units they also are induced directly, through material interests, to create conditions in the cooperative for making expanded reproduction in all cooperating LPG's and VEG's highly efficient.

In practically implementing this management organization principle, experiences gathered in the management of industrial and construction combines in the GDR could and can be analyzed and exploited in accordance with the specific agricultural conditions. Because of the socioeconomic and production organization particulars in agriculture, however, it is not suitable to take over directly the combine management principles.

A result of the form of management organization practiced in deepening LPG and VEG cooperation is that cooperation management personnel largely is identical with the management in the agricultural eocnomic units. That holds true not only for the cooperation council chairman but, in principle, for all management cadres. Involving nearly all management cadres in managing the cooperation is due to the fact that LPG-VEG cooperation is not confined to solving individual tasks but embraces the uniform agricultural reproduction process in its complexity. Cooperate management therefore objectively involves all the managerial cadre of the cooperating agricultural economic units. Their activity is broadened by management tasks derived from the rational cooperative organization of the partners of this cooperation for any given domains of responsibility. In the practical implementation of this managerial organization principle it has turned out to be of benefit that not only the management cadre's concrete tasks in running their LPG's and VEG's are set down in the functional plans, but also for managing the cooperation among these economic units. That ensures effective cooperation of the cooperating partners down to the departments and brigades.

There is a chairman who manages the cooperation council. Working together with the LPG chairmen and VEG directors, he organizes the cooperation council's work assigned according to plan, ensures a thorough preparation for and orderly implementation of cooperation council conferences, and conducts operational management sessions. The cooperating partners may authorize him legally to represent through his LPG or VEG the cooperation within the framework of the tasks assigned to the cooperation council. The 12th Farmers Congress of the GDR recommended always to choose the politically and technically most experienced LPG chairman or VEG director as cooperation council chairman. The assumption there was that his political strength of radiation, his technical competence, and his perception of the cooperate reproduction process, as well as his personal dedication to the cooperate reproduction process, would greatly affect the attitude of the other managers and, in consequence, the cooperate development as a whole.

Many cooperative have started appointing another management functionary as cooperation council secretary. That too is normally connected with the work done in one's enterprise and thus requires no extra personnel. In other cooperatives, on the other hand, the cooperation council has charged a skilled functionary with dealing constantly with the territorial uniform agricultural reproduction process, which is to say, with working for the cooperation council exclusively. The work he does makes him being called the economist of the cooperation council. Regardless of how either variant of the management organization is used, neither the part-time secretary nor the full-time economist of the cooperation council can by himself cope with the preparation and supervision over the fulfilment of management decisions. For that one certainly needs the active efforts of the cooperation council and, mainly, of its commission.

Deepening the Cooperation and In-house Responsibility of the LPG's and VEG's

The gradual assumption of economic management functions by the cooperation council does not cancel the juridical independence and economic liability of the LPG's and VEG's. They are forming the basic units of agricultural production. Important signs of the LPG's and VEG's juridical independence and economic liability are
--the LPG's and VEG's having their own plan,
--their own production of means for the expanded reproduction of enterprise funds,
--for the LPG's, an enterprise-specific value of labor unit,
--the concluding of economic contracts, and
--tax payments from the profits to the kreis council budget.

Nor does the gradual assumption of economic management functions by the cooperation council make the LPG's disappear as objects of state management activity, exclusively turning the cooperation council into the subject of state management in agriculture in the cooperate territory. Direct managerial relations continue to exist between the LPG's and the kreis councils; their scope and intensity depend mainly on which concrete rights and duties the cooperating partners have transferred to their joint management organ. The direct managerial relations between the LPG's and the kreis councils express an essential aspect of the overall social character of the agricultural management and planning processes. State management activity aimed exclusively at the cooperation council would, practically, have the consequence for the cooperation council to lose its function as a joint LPG-VEG organ for managing the cooperate relations. It would, in such a case, form another management level above the LPG's and VEG's. "By no means must the cooperation council become a general switchboard for state orders to the LPG."[26]

The gradual assumption of economic management functions by the cooperation council, while it does not change the essence of the LPG's and VEG's, it does change the conditions for their in-house responsibilities. The reproduction process in the various agricultural economic units gets much more closely tied up with developing the economic capacities of all cooperating partners. That is supposed to turn back a formerly widespread disparate economic development, often not based on one's own achievements, of the LPG's and VEG's in a cooperative. With the step-by-step assimilation of the economic development levels of the economic units in a cooperative more favorable prerequisites also are created for materializing the socialist performance principle, for a still closer relation between the development of enterprise performance and the personal income of the cooperative farmers and workers in socialist agriculture. But that cannot mean that personal material and moral incentives in the LPG and VEG of a cooperative is "more and more uniformly regulated,"[27] but that it is to be brought about for the working people's economic interest to be focused on a performance growth the realization of which would require an intensification of the entire soil-plant-animal-soil cycle, not just of partial segments of it. The economic conditions for LPG and VEG performance improvements in a cooperative must mainly be equal, not the regulations for paying for them. Uniform rules for remuneration and other social benefits generally do not as such produce stronger economic incentives for performance growth, they only facilitate leveling trends, i.e. violations of the performance principle. Moreover, uniform rules on remuneration in all LPG's and VEG's of a cooperative would virtually negate the specific conditions under which both the cooperative and the public property functions.

When the cooperation council assumes economic management functions, the enterprise management organs get increased responsibilities for carrying out the creative conversion of the cooperative resolutions. That is another important sign of the agricultural economic units' increasing own responsibility with deepening cooperation. LPG chairmen and VEG directors, because of the increasingly mandatory nature of cooperative resolutions, effecting a still closer cooperation among their economic units, are also accountable more than before for setting up effective reproduction conditions in the partner enterprises. The operational effectiveness of enterprise management activity is widening. It is no longer confined to the task of using its own resources more intensively and advantageously, it now also embraces the responsibility for a more effective coping with the territorial soil-plant-animal-soil cycle. More than in the past, therefore, does the initiative of the cooperative farmers and workers in socialist agriculture have to be mobilized for meeting both the operations plans and the cooperation council resolutions. Exploiting the previously used performance potentials of the collectives and of each individual cooperative farmer therefore gains a greater importance in the management process.

Nor is the juridical independence and economic liability of the LPG's and VEG's infringed by the cooperation partners' setting up joint funds. The main effect of such joint funds lies in favorable socio-economic prerequisites for production and efficiency growth in all the LPG's and VEG's of a cooperative. Thus they complement the principle of in-house production of the means for expanded fund reproduction in the agricultural economic units. The cooperation councils can decide the setting up of the following joint funds:
--investment funds,
--incentive funds, and
--reserve funds.

All three funds are supplied from the profits of the LPG's and VEG's of the cooperative. The cooperation councils themselves decide on the size and the forming and utilization mechanism of the funds in conformity with the specific socioeconomic conditions in their cooperatives. That alone makes possible using the diverse effective conditions for deepening cooperation in the various territories. With concurrence from their next higher management organs, state-owned farms can also resort to such joint funds, in which case state-owned and cooperative resources are shown and reproduced separately.

In forming and using joint investment funds it has turned out to be beneficial for such funds to be used primarily for financing the kind of investments that provide socioeconomic effects for all the cooperation partners. It is easier to bring this principle into effect if the funds are related to specific purposes when they are set up. That in turn presupposes that the material planning for joint investments precede the financial planning in time.

Using the joint funds for performance incentives normally commit the cooperatives to meeting concrete performance targets in establishing cooperate proportionality. Those are essentially achievements produced by one partner for the cooperative as a whole. The LPG of the Wulfersdorf Cooperative, e.g., uses means from such a fund, among other things, for inducing dung production in the livestock production enterprises, producing sewagable feed from pastures, and the inducing of quality labor in crop production.

The joint reserve fund mainly serves to make up financially for production losses because of unfavorable climatic production conditions and epidemics. It provides the cooperation partners with broader opportunities to bridge unforeseeable financial disturbances in reproduction process operations without assuming extra credits. That is of very special importance, precisely, for ensuring the LPG's liquidity and, in this context, the standard of living attained by the cooperative farmers. To that extent then the joint reserve fund also helps shoring up still better, financially, the implementation of the united economic and social policies in the LPG.

Forming and using joint funds closely relates to expanded LPG and VEG fund reproduction. Expanded LPG fund reproduction remains basic to using all the potentials of cooperative property. This therefore must also be ensured under the conditions that the cooperation partners are setting up joint funds. The expanded reproduction of operational funds is an elemental effective condition of the principle that makes for in-house production of means. This basic principle of economic cost accounting or economic liability becomes insubstantial when one does not ensure the expanded reproduction of LPG and VEG funds. When one defines the cooperation partners' joint funds as something that complements the expanded reproduction of operational funds, one assumes that the formation and utilization of joint funds, in economic terms, represent redistribution processes and thus infringe the mechanism behind forming LPG and VEG economic interests. If the forming of joint funds no longer permits the extended reproduction of operational funds, the advantages the joint founds undoubtedly provide for boosting agrarian production in the territory and improving its effectiveness may be overcompensated for through negative effects. This is always so when the economic interest of the cooperative farmers no longer pertains primarily to producing a high net product or profit, but to getting as much as possible out of the cooperation partners' joint funds, that is to say, when the interest in dealing effectively with the operational reproduction process declines.

The experiences of the 1980's confirm that deepening the cooperation and consolidating the LPG's and VEG's own economic liabilities are two sides of one uniform process. As necessary conditions for comprehensive intensification of agricultural production in the 1980's, they are inseparable from each other. It had a favorable effect on agricultural performance improvements, as Erich Honecker affirmed at the 10th SED Central Committee session, "that the LPG's and VEG's were further consolidated and, for their mutual benefit, deepened their cooperative relations."[28]

FOOTNOTES

1. Problems of deepening the cooperation among other members of the agricultural reproduction process or other forms of cooperation in agriculture are not dealt with in this article.

2. E. Honecker, "Zur Vorbereitung des XI. Parteitages der SED" [Getting Set for the 11th SED Congress] (10th SED Central Committee Session), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1985, p 41.

3. One GDR crop production enterprise currently takes care of an average of 4,700 hectare in farm acreage. The area of agricultural acreage taken care of by one crop production enterprise, within which furthermore an average of 3 to 4 livestock production enterprises are operating, is, unless announced otherwise, referred to as a territory in the following.

4. E. Honecker, "Aus dem Bericht des Politbueros an das Zentralkomitee der SED" [From the Politburo Report to the SED Central Committee] (9th SED Central Committee Session), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1984, p 48.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid., p 49.

7. Cf. NEUE DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG, No 25, 1985, pp 12 ff.

8. W. Felfe, "With High Achievements Are the Cooperative Farmers and Workers Targeting at the 11th SED Congress," "Materialien der Zentralen Beratung mit Leitungskadern und Praktikern der sozialistischen Landwirtschaft vom 9.-11. 1. 1985 in Leipzig-Mark-Kleeberg" [Materials from the Central Conference with Management Cadres and Socialist Farmers, 9-11 January 1985, at Leipzig-Mark-Kleeberg] Berlin, 1985, p 44.

9. K. Marx/F. Engels, "Werke" [Works], Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1956 ff, Vol 23, p 386.

10. MEF - million energy feed units. Natural substantive grading criterion for all crop and livestock products; fGV - feed-related large cattle unit. Conversion index for uneven cattle stocks provided with a uniform natural term.

11. Cf. P. Kundler, "The Soil Pays Off for Everything with Interest." NEUE DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG, No 41, 1982, p 7.

12. Cf. "Complex Procedures for Improving Soil Fertility and Yields," "Anleitungsmaterial zur Winterschulung der Brigadiere und Arbeitsgruppenleiter der SPG, VEG und deren kooperative Einrichtungen" [Instruction Material for Winter Training for Brigade Chiefs and and Task Force Chiefs in the LPG's, VEG's, and their cooperative facilities], Berlin, 1984, p 26.

13. W. Felfe, op. cit., p 22.

14. Cf. J. Ilgner/W. Moerbe, "Production Combination--Intensification Factor and Source for Efficiency Improvements," KOOPERATION, No 10, 1983, p 451.

15. Cf. G. Erk, "Better Work by the Cooperation Councils in the Planning Process Improves Crop, Livestock Production Cooperation," KOOPERATION, No 7, 1983, p 296.

16. W. Felfe, "Maximal Achievements in the Karl-Marx-Year from Each Acreage, Each Stable," NEUE DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG, No 4, 1983, p 6.

17. Cf. "GDR State Council Recommendations for the Activity of the People's Representations, Their Organs and Deputies in Kreis Towns and Communities," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 19-20 June 1982, p 5.

18. ZGE and ZBE are joint production or service facilities set up jointly by several enterprises. In the ZGE (intercooperative facilities) only producers cooperatives are involved, in the ZBE (interenterprise facilities), only state-owned enterprises.

19. The cooperation association (KOV) is a form of vertical cooperation among agricultural enterprises, enterprises that process agricultural raw materials, and commerce. Joining the KOV is voluntary, with all participating enterprises maintaining the independence. The cooperation association council organizes the association's work.

20. It is a status claimed still also at this time by many cooperation councils of the cooperating crop and livestock production enterprises in a territory.

21. In almost all 1,170 cooperatives the territory of one LPG or VEG of crop production is identical with the cooperative territory. But in two cases two crop production enterprises also work together with the livestock production in the cooperative.

22. In the remaining circa 25 percent of the cooperatives the cooperative and state-owned agricultural enterprises are comradely working together.

23. W. Felfe, "With High Achievements . . .," op. cit., p 46.

24. "Law on the Agricultural Producers Cooperatives--LPG Law--2 July 1982," GESETZBLATT DER DDR, Part I, No 25, 1982, p 445.

25. The financial outlays for the management activity of the cooperation council are borne by all enterprises. This here applies merely to the cost in working hours or of managerial cadre.

26. W. Felfe, "With High Achievements . . .," op. cit., p 47.

27. G. Erk, "On the Economic Organism of the Cooperating Crop and Livestock Production LPG's and VEG's," KOOPERATION, No 4, 1985, p 165.

28. E. Honecker, "Zur Vorbereitung . . .," op. cit., p 41.

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ADN REPORTS COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD052356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1937 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 5 Sep (ADN)--GDR foreign trade enterprises today concluded numerous further contracts at the Leipzig Fair. The foreign trade enterprise Transportmaschinen Export-Import and the Soviet partner enterprise Avtoexport agreed reciprocal deliveries worth over R93 million. The GDR is to export commercial vehicles, trailers, and spare parts to the USSR and will import commercial and special vehicles for the transport and construction sector.

The GDR foreign and domestic trade enterprise Metallurgiehandel concluded a contract with the Bulgarian foreign trade company Rudmetal on reciprocal deliveries worth over R7 million. The GDR will deliver among other things structural, angled and special steel and thermoimetal [as received] and will receive galvanized pipes and copper and brass strip.

Representatives of the foreign trade enterprises Schiffscommerz and Sudoimport agreed the delivery of a further four multipurpose LO-RO freighters to the USSR in 1986.

The foreign trade enterprise TAKRAF Export/Import has a fair contract to supply tracked rotating cranes worth R19 million to the USSR.

Also intended for the USSR are 150,000 square meters of light-weight metal constructions: multipurpose buildings, and room and kitchen modules.

A long-term agreement was signed by the foreign trade enterprise Elektrotechnik Export-Import with the organization Cubaequipos for supplying communications technology in the period 1986-1990. Another contract envisages the GDR supplying armatures for the Cuban sugar industry.

Romania is importing fault locating equipment from the GDR, Bulgaria electronic measuring equipment, Poland potash products still for 1985. Poland is also to receive electronic accounting and invoicing machinery and office typewriters.

Apart from export contracts, GDR foreign trade enterprises also concluded important import agreements. A long-term contract was signed today between the foreign trade enterprise Industrieanlagen-Import and the Polish foreign trade organization Centrozap. On the basis of this Poland will take part in the planned reconstruction of the blast furnaces in Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost.

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BRIEFS

GDR-USSR TRANSPORT DOCUMENTS SIGNED--Moscow, 12 Feb (ADN)--Questions concerning the start of railway ferry traffic between the GDR and the USSR were discussed in Moscow today between Otto Arndt and Horst Soelle, transport and foreign trade minister of the GDR, and the ministers for railways, merchant marine, and foreign trade of the USSR, Nikolay Konarev, Timofey Guzhenko, and Boris Aristov. A series of basic documents and regulations were signed regulating the conditions, operation, and transportation of goods between both countries, based on the government agreement concluded in 1982 on the establishment of rail ferry traffic between the ports of Mukran and Klaipeda. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1305 GMT 12 Feb 86 LD] /12712

TRADE WITH MONGOLIA--On Friday the agreement between the governments of the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] on mutual commodity deliveries and payments for the years 1986-90 was signed in Berlin by foreign trade ministers Horst Soelle and Dulmaa Jamsrangiyn. The document envisages a significant increase in the commodity exchange. The GDR will supply, among other things, products of machinebuilding, electrical engineering, and electronics; of scientific appliance construction; and of chemical and light industry. The MPR exports particularly involve mining products, wool, furs, leather and suede outerwear, as well as other light and food industry goods. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Jan 86 p 1 AU] /12712

NEW MACHINE TOOLS--This year the Fritz Heckert Machine-Tool Combine will put 20 new and further-developed products on the market. They are efficient processing centers and complete machine systems. They allow the metallurgical industry at home and abroad largely to automate production sectors. Dr Karl Kranert, director of research of the Karl-Marx Stadt Combine, told ADN that all new developments have microelectronic control and regulator systems. The machine complexes can be used flexibly, which allows customers economically to produce different varieties. At the same time, they are easy to operate and therefore help considerably improve the working people's working conditions. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 18 Feb 86 DW] /12712

MULTIPURPOSE CARGO SHIP--The Wismar Mathias-Thesen Shipyard today launched the first of six planned ships this year. The 24,000 ton multipurpose cargo ship, which was christened BRANDENBURG, will transport under the GDR merchant flag ores and grain as well as lumber and containers over the oceans. Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk SED Executive Board, thanked the shipbuilders and all working people of the Baltic Sea Bezirk for their great commitment for the 11th party congress. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT Feb 86 DW] /12712

GDR, INDIA SIGN SHIPPING PROTOCOL--Delhi, 19 Feb (ADN)--The GDR and India intend to intensify further their cooperation in marine transport in the coming years. A relevant protocol was signed by the heads of the two negotiating delegations, Dr Heinz Rentner, GDR deputy minister for transportation, and Prem Prakesh Nawar, state secretary in the Indian Ministry of Shipping and Transport, in Delhi today at the end of 3-day consultations by the joint shipping commission. Both sides agreed to speed up the turnround of ships in regular service in the ports of the two countries to make more effective use of the available transport capacity. Rapid sea transport between the GDR and India is an important factor for implementing measures for expanding trade and economic relations up to the year 1990 set out by the joint economic commission in November. Last year it amounted to 1.4 million metric tons. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 19 Feb 86 LD] /12712

GDR, ETHIOPIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL--Addis Ababa, 25 Feb (ADN)--The GDR and Ethiopia signed a trade protocol for 1986 in Addis Ababa on Monday [24 February]. The agreement envisages among other things Ethiopian deliveries of raw coffee, furs, and textile products. The GDR will deliver machine tools, agricultural machinery, and equipment to develop the building materials industry. At the end of the negotiations, both sides stressed the desire to further expand economic and political relations between their countries. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1017 GMT 25 Feb 86 LD] /12712

INDUSTRIAL ROBOT PRODUCTION--Berlin 22 Mar (ADN)--Around 1,500 industrial robots have been produced at the Central Industrial Plant Construction Combine of Metallurgy (ZIM) over the last 5 years. Forty percent of these are used in combines and metallurgical and potash industry enterprises. Further modern, serial-produced rationalization equipment is proving successful in heavy engineering, chemistry, and electrotechnology and electronics. The combine collectives are thus making an important contribution to the modernization and automation of the economy, Director-General Dr Klaus-Guenter Sorg said. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0115 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD] /12712

LEIPZIG FAIR BUSINESS DEALS--Leipzig 22 Mar (ADN)--The last day of the Leipzig Spring Fair has seen lively business activity. The foreign trade enterprises Robotron (GDR) and Kovo (CSSR) agreed on reciprocal deliveries worth 92.2 million rubles. The GDR is to export computer and word processing technology to its neighbor and to import electronic data processing equipment and chain printers from the CSSR. The GDR foreign trade enterprise Intermed agreed with the CSSR and Romania to export medical technology with a total value of 5 million rubles. The foreign trade enterprise WMW-Export-Import is to export internal circular grinding machines to India worth around a million Valuta Marks and machinery for the processing of large components to Italy worth 1.7 million Valuta Marks. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD] /12712

CSO: 2300/278

TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENERGY CONVERSION OF BIOMASS

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 17 Jan 86 pp 10, 31

[Article by Nicoleta Hornianschi: "Biomass, an Energy Resource Of Great Potential"]

[Text] Considering the exhaustible and non-renewable nature of conventional primary energy resources--oil and natural gas, which at the same time are the major raw materials for the chemical industry, we become aware of the need to introduce into the economy new raw materials which in time will meet certain qualitative and quantitative requirements. One such resource is biomass, which represents the most efficient means for capturing the sun's energy through photosynthesis, and which through various chemical transformations, yields a number of extremely valuable products (ethanol, methanol, furfural, proteins, biogas, pigments, biologically active substances, fodder, hydrogen, and so on). The study and evaluation of biomass resources, and of the capability of microorganisms to transform it through bioconversion, creates the premises for the future development of a chemical industry in which oil and hydrocarbons are at least partially replaced with carbon hydrates and proteins.

Current research programs are aimed at existing resources, their biochemical transformations, and at analyzing systems associated with the energy utilization of biomass. The production of synthetic fuels from biomass is particularly important for countries which do not have large resources of their own, as well as those in which technical, institutional, and economic restrictions prevent or delay the exploitation of domestic fossil fuels.

The growing interest in the exploitation of reusable energy resources, among which the biomass, is primarily determined by two factors: the higher international price of oil and natural gas, and the alarmingly rapid exhaustion of heating wood in some countries. One of the non-trivial advantages of biomass conversion into gas is the moderate cost of building small plants, compared to the major financial efforts required for the construction of plants designed to convert coal or to extract hydrocarbons from bituminous shale.

Two major directions--biochemical and thermochemical--are presently known for the conversion of biomass into energy. The first involves hydrolysis, fermentation, and anaerobic digestion, while the second uses combustion, gasification, and pyrolysis. Biochemical conversion is a high-yield process, but a relatively slow one, requiring special conditions. Thermochemical conversion is achieved primarily through combustion and the creation of thermal energy, or through pyrolysis and the formation of charcoal. High pressure gasification is a more recent process developed as far as the industrial pilot phase; three industrial installations are presently being built (in New Zealand, the United States, and FRG), with others being readied in Sweden and Austria. Wood is gasified to obtain gas for chemification, and especially to obtain synthetic fuels such as high quality gasoline.

Located in a specific temperate zone, our country enjoys favorable conditions for an extremely large biomass source, which can be exploited as a high quality energy vector. Interesting research with promising results, some of which are now at an advanced testing stage, is carried out at the Institute for Chemical and Biochemical Energy (IECB) in Bucharest, as well as at the Cluj-Napoca subsidiary of ICSITEE.

Romanian research on biomass exploitation through chemification is oriented toward the following: chemical processing of forest biomass and of agricultural biomass and vegetal residues; utilization of residues from the alcohol fermentation of aquatic plants to obtain biogas (the entire process thus having a certain energy autonomy); utilization of marine microalgae for products needed by the food and pharmaceutical industries; and so on. The development of enzymatic and fermentation processes for biomass conversion has made it possible to use ethanol as biofuel or raw material in the chemical industry. On the basis of experiments conducted in a pilot installation, the new bioconversion technologies will be applied industrially in installations with capacities of 1000-5000 tons of ethyl alcohol per year.

Biologic technologies for producing fuels from biomass or residues are of great current interest. The key problem facing these technologies is the economic efficiency of the products (compared to the prices of the same products obtained from conventional sources), whose competitiveness is strongly influenced by oil prices. Although the cost of fuels (such as gasoline) obtained from crude oil at its current price is about 50 percent lower than that of similar products obtained from biomass chemification, the building of small installations is nevertheless recommended for the following reasons: reduce oil importation for currency savings; meet fuel needs at a local level (such as a county); and obtain gasoline of outstanding quality, which being free tetraethyllead, reduces environmental pollution.

Another means for obtaining fuels from biomass is methanogenesis, which has the ability of supplying an efficient biofuel, in some cases eliminating environmental pollution and producing valuable fertilizers; consequently, the production of biogas is expected to grow about five-fold during the 1985-1990 period. Considering the advantages of agricultural waste utilization through chemification, the technology has been studied and industrial installations have been built to process sunflower seed shells and corn stalks into furfural.

Research is also aimed at the comprehensive biochemical exploitation of industrial wastes, with the results obtained so far leaving room for much further expansion. For instance, at the three plants in Romania which produce cellulose from resinous wood through the sulfite process, the substances contained in wastes are exploited only for fodder yeast, producing a total of 12,500 t/year with a 45 percent protein content. Similarly, small amounts of lignosulfonic products (6500 t/year) are obtained at the Zarnesti Chemical Combine, the rest of the residues being drained away.

Research in the thermochemical conversion of forest biomass shows that wood gasification is indicated for obtaining synthetic gas that can be converted into high quality synthetic gasoline or other chemical products. In fact, some industrialized countries such as Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, and Austria, currently propose the substitution of synthetic gasoline obtained from wood for imported automotive gasoline. In Romania, the solution advanced by IECB in collaboration with ICSITEE considers the local chemical exploitation of the wood available in poorly accessible areas, where transportation costs are very high. The process developed by the Romanian specialists and tested in a pilot installation, produces an energy (in terms of high quality synthetic gasoline, fuel gases, and low pressure steam) of about 1.3 tons of conventional fuel per ton of processed wood.

Given the energy and raw materials potential represented by biomass, research has intensified in recent years not only in the exploitation of this renewable resource, but also toward increasing the production of biomass by developing new genetic engineering techniques to obtain high productivity plant varieties with programmed biomass compositions. Energy crops are aimed at an intensive production of wood cellulose biomass, alcohol generation plants, biomass for hydrocarbon extraction, aquatic biomass, and rapidly growing wood varieties. Particularly interesting in this regard is the type of plants that produce oil-related substances, given the existence of species capable of yielding two tons of hydrocarbon substitutes per hectare, at a cost only one and one-half higher than that of oil. The present production of plant mass, estimated at about 100,000 t/year for our country, should triple during the next 20-25 years.

The implementation of various energy conversion processes and technologies for different categories of plants will lead to a potential raw materials and energy savings of 20-40 percent during the first decade of the next century. However, it should be pointed out that the development of raw materials and energy from unconventional sources (among which biomass) involves the concurrent utilization of new and conventional sources of raw materials, and requires correlation with the production of coal and natural gas, and with the results of technical research in the area of specific enzymes.

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ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

ARTICLE VIEWS BORDER TRADE QUOTA WITH ITALY

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Jasen Grubic: "Difficulties With the Quota"]

[Text] Last year's quota for local border trade with Italy has been reduced from 30 percent to a fifth of the volume of this year's regular Yugoslav-Italian commodity transactions. How to divide this smaller value among a larger number of registered participants in this trade, in a situation when even products of particular social interest are "running away" to local trade, was the question dealt with at the end of last week by the Committee on Local Border Cooperation of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber's Section for Promoting Economic Relations With Italy, with the participation of representatives from 47 OURs [organizations of associated labor] entered in the court register as having the right to conduct this form of foreign trade business.

Let us state first of all, however, that in spite of the greater "appetite" of operators in the border area, the Yugoslav exports of 538 billion lire planned for last year were not achieved. Analyzing the causes of the shortfall, which was about 24 percent, and by some calculations as much as 37 percent, the local border traders at that meeting stressed the disincentive effect of last year's obligation to set aside 27 percent of the foreign exchange rights achieved on the basis of exports for the general social needs of the federation and the republic, and then, from the middle of the year, 58 percent, as all of the exporters in the country were obliged to do. Next, as an obstacle to better results, they cited the negative influence of the list of articles excluded from exports, such as cut lumber and nonferrous metals in the unprocessed state. On the other hand, the unusually favorable structure of local border trade with Italy makes it an indispensable supplement for ensuring domestic production. It is therefore understandable that the reduction of this year's quota to an amount close to last year's was not greeted by the registered OURs with approval. It is the optimum, however, established by the socioeconomic resolution for Yugoslavia, and therefore all those concerned must be included in it.

On the basis of the self-managing agreement adopted on the distribution of the value and types of goods to be exported and imported in local border trade with Italy this year (it was proposed by the Joint Working Group operating in the PKH [Croatian Economic Chamber]), 384 billion lire worth of exports and reciprocal purchases in the border zone, which are also regulated by the indicators of the Trieste and Gorica agreements, as well as special duty-free lists, have been distributed among the 47 organizations registered for conducting this type of trade, and in such a way that their export (and import) amounts for last year have been reduced by 37.1 percent. New OURs that were registered for local border trade last year and received the minimum quota of 2.5 billion lire of exports, will keep that volume in 1986 as well, along with organizations for which the implementation of a single reduction of the quota would result in the approval of exports less than 2.5 billion lire.

The changes in the regulations for foreign exchange transactions thus apply fully to arrangements in local border trade, and this means that in accordance wth the established forms and rights for imports, the producers of goods exclusively possess an import subquota within the volume of exports made through a registered operator. Furthermore, the funds resulting from exports carried out that are beyond the established right for payment for imports can be yielded to other participants in local border trade, and if they do not use the foreign exchange income within a period of 90 days, it will be redistributed by the Economic Chamber in whose area the producer has its headquarters. If a signer of the agreement does not reach 30 percent of the export quota by 30 June, and 50 percent by September, the unachieved portion up to these percentages will be redistributed by the Committee on Local Border Cooperation. The self-managing agreement also provides for a reserve of 30 billion lire for incentives for OURs which achieve better than average business results this year. Production OURs in the border area are given preference in the utilization of this reserve, however.

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CSO: 2800/171

PAPER REVIEWS SLOVENIAN-MONTENEGRIN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by A. Srdanovic: "Finally on the Right Track"]

[Text] The initiatives for pooling labor and funds between Montenegrin and Slovenian work organizations, which were originated last year for the completion of five small business development programs (two would be carried out in Pljevla, and three in Mojkovac), have received their final form and content, following the approval by the Executive Council of the Assembly of Montenegro and the signing of a self-managing agreement on pooling at the republic's Economic Chamber. At the same time, this was one more step toward strengthening the two republics' past successful economic cooperation. These are programs in which the work organizations of the two republics are mutually interested, and which do not require large investments.

At the end of 1985, first of all the Monter RO [work organization] in Plevlja signed a self-managing agreement on pooling labor and funds with the Development Center in Celje and the Store Steelworks for carrying out a program for the construction and installation of burners for industrial furnaces, as well as a shop for the production of roof windows and openings. It is planned that the Plevlja collective will invest somewhat more than 126.2 million dinars, or 63.1 percent of the total investment, in the program for the construction and installation of the burners, while the Celje Development Center will pool funds from the Fund for the Undevelopd Regions, worth more than 31.8 million dinars. The Store Steelworks will contribute 42 million dinars to this investment.

The estimated value of the program was a little over 200.1 million dinars, and the agreement provided that regular production would start in June. The signers of the agreement will distribute their joint income in accordance with the contribution that each of them has made with its present and past work. They will also jointly bear any risk that occurs as the result of a failure to achieve the planned production or of changes in business conditions that cannot be influenced.

The Monter RO will pool 159.5 million dinars of its own funds for the shop for the production of roof windows and openings, which amounts to 75 percent of the investment. The Development Center in Celje, according to the same principle as in the first program, will contribute 25 percent of the value of the program.

The beginning of the implementation of three more small business programs in Mojkovac, for which the Kooperacija RO in Mojkovac and the Celje Development Center signed a self-managing agreement on pooling labor and funds, is also in the final phase. These are programs for clothing and hand knitting, the production of rubber products and vulcanization, and also a carpenter's workshop for souvenirs.

Guided by income principles, and in the desire to find common interests, the signers of all three agreements agreed that the value of the funds invested could be continually revalorized, while the repayment period for them is 10 years. These examples of the pooling of labor and funds in small business confirm the diversity of the possibilities for the more rapid and dynamic development of this field. The chances are there, and it is only necessary to use them, as well as the available resources of the republic. Naturally, greater encouragement from society and an appropriate tax policy are required for the more rapid development of small business. Otherwise it will continue to be sidetracked.

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CSO: 2800/171

BRIEFS

KARAWANKEN TUNNEL--Ljubljana, 5 February (TANJUG). -- The shortest link between northern and western Europe and the Middle East that goes through our country is certainly the Fraternity-Unity Highway from Jesenice to Djevdjelija, but, for the current users, the Karawanken mountain massif presents the most difficulties. However, this "bottleneck" will be eliminated with the construction of the tunnel through the Karawanka mountain massif on the Yugoslav-Austrian border. The first drilling of the tunnel through Karawanken will begin in May 1986 at the latest. This significant international infrastructural project will be completed by the beginning of the summer season in 1990. Since last week, the roar of excavators has been heard at the foot of Karawanken, in the town of Hrusic, near Jesenice. The first earth work has begun, which includes moving the water pipeline that supplies Jesenice with water, and preparing the ground for the construction of the plateau. The first work on the construction of the tunnel began as early as 10 years ago, explains engineer Franc Anderluh, the head of the crew of the "Associated Road Enterprises of Slovenia" SOUR. We have already built the approach road to the plateau, along with a new bridge across the Sava river near Jesenice, and the local road has also been "relocated." At this part of the Yugoslav-Austrian border, the highway tunnel through Karawanken will be the easiest way in and out of our country. The tunnel, 7,584 meters long and 7.5 meters wide, will have two vehicle lanes, which means that traffic will move in both directions. It is planned that the capacity will be about 12-15 thousand vehicles per day in both directions. In the tunnel, the border between Yugoslavia and Austria will be 3,450 meters from our end, and 4,414 meters from the Austrian end. The first phase, which includes drilling the tunnel and constructing ventilation, will cost about 9.8 billion dinars, not counting the equipment. In international bidding for the construction of the tunnel, the most favorable offers were submitted by the enterprises of "Slovenija ceste tehnike" in Ljubljana, and a West German firm from Frankfurt, "Polenski kompany-Celner." They will work jointly on the construction of the tunnel during the next five years. Part of the funds will be obtained through an international credit from the European Investment Bank, worth about $20 million. [Text] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 86 p 11] 9909

AUSTRIA BUILDS TOURIST HOUSING--Split, 5 February (TANJUG). -- The hotel work organization Jadran in Supetar on Brac has concluded negotiations with the Austrian firm HBV in Linz on the investment of 36 million Deutsche marks in the completion of the second phase of the Kaktus hotel complex in Supetar. This will be the first foreign investment in the tourist industry in the central Dalmatian area after the adoption of the new law on the investment of foreign capital in the Yugoslav economy. On the basis of the contract that will be signed next week, the Austrian partner will invest 90 percent of the estimated value of the project, while 10 percent will be invested by the Jadran work organization in Supetar. The investment of 36 million marks by 1 April 1987 will be used to build 205 apartments and other accompanying facilities that will complete the Kaktus apartment complex. There will be a total of 623 beds in these apartments. The first phase of the Kaktus apartment complex was built last year next to the hotel of the same name, and consists of 117 apartments with 392 beds and the accompanying contents. [Text] Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 86 p 12] 9909

CSO: 2800/171

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT STYLE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpts] More intensive activity in our national economy places significantly higher demands on the quality of management and organization. The 16th plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee once again called attention to this fact. This is also emphasized in the draft of the Main Directions of the Social and Economic Development in Czechoslovakia in the 1986-1990 Period and in the Prospects for the Period through 2000.

Many managers cannot get rid of the old habits and methods used during the period of extensive development, which represent a serious obstacle in the realization of the new tasks of our society. In the work of our ministries, economic production units, and enterprises we can still see the manager's practice consisting in his concealing his reserves, requesting maximum amount for investments, import, and manpower. On the other hand, nothing is being done in the way of better utilizing working time, improving labor and technological discipline, improving production quality and respecting social interests.

Everything begins with organizing the work of each manager. He is an agent who always--positively and negatively--influences the amount and quality of work of the entire collective. Investigations of these problems confirm this. In those places where the manager's work is done on an emergency basis, unevenly, through improvisation, without an articulate plan, always hurriedly, in the midst of commotion and unrest which adversely affect the atmosphere of the entire workplace, the results are bad.

Such managers often complain of the shortage of this or that which complicate the fulfillment of the plan and of the excessive number of tasks beyond fulfillment assigned to their organizational unit. We know that it is not only the number of tasks but the very shortcomings in the methods, organization, and managers' style of work, their inconsistency, and lack of foresight which leads to the exhaustion of themselves and their subordinates. It is exactly for these reasons that in many instances their enterprises or organizations fail to show better results.

We know from practical experience of more than one manager who used to permit or still tolerates questionable behavior rather than being in command

and giving directions to others. Thus, one should not be surprised to find that such managers who fail to train their coworkers to function independently and to show initiative are unable, because of their involvement in day-to-day problems and red tape, to have time to carry out major conceptual and long-range planning and prospects of further development. As a result of such an attitude a manager who is guided by the motto "one day at a time" finds himself in a vicious circle: Because of his lack of foresight, direction and ability to concentrate on new and more effective approaches, he is faced with ever-growing disruptions even in the normal operational acitivity whose immediate solution will deprive him of energy and the time which could otherwise be used and ought to be used for the basic conceptual and long-range tasks.

The need to rid ourselves of old habits and stereotyped thinking, of various prejudices and outdated ideas applies to each and every one of us today. Even today, we can see in certain places that the level and quality of the managers' work is evaluated on the basis of his ability to solve quickly and effectively the day-to-day problems which appear here or there. Hence, it is desirable to adopt even in this respect rational views corresponding to the present and not to bother the manager with problems which can be solved by any of his subordinates within their own functional jurisdiction.

If for some of our managers their normal working time is--as they themselves say--a "parade of time lost," then the other managers--and most of them belong to this category--know how to plan their schedules, avoid constant interruptions, and teach those around them to respect their need for concentration. In the first place, however, each individual must start with his own person: improve his self-discipline, tenacity of purpose, and constantly improve his own work methods.

It is extremely important, insofar as the content, style, and methods of the work of enterprise managers and general managers as well as of foremen is reflected in the key demand of our party on the leading structures of our national economy, that the application of the results of scientific-technical development become the main part of development.

The report of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee delivered at the 16th plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee by Comrade Lubomir Strougal openly stated that this important requirement "is not particularly reflected" in the work of many industrial managers. "They simply view this demand only as a problem for special institutions and groups and not at all as the most important requirement, as the main part of their executive work. After all, they must know the present technical-economic level of their own field in the world and the future trends of its possible development. They are the ones who should come up with ideas and concrete tasks which would lead to the necessary rapid changes."

No system, no plans, no economic instruments are automatically successful. Hence the 16th plenum justifiedly stated that in selecting, placing, and evaluating managers we must apply much tougher criteria. Only such people can be managers who demonstrate their conscientiousness and technical skill by real results, initiative and enterprising spirit, high degree of responsibility, organizational ability, an uncompromising and courageous attitude, who build their authority on their ability to unify the efforts of the collectives for which they are responsible in order to achieve the best economic results--in other words, those people who understand that the successful implementation of our strategic goals depends on the change in the quality of economic development.

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FRG EDITOR COMMENTS ON INNER-GERMAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV in German Vol 19 No 2, Feb 86 (signed to press 27 Jan 86) pp 113-117

/Article by Dr Peter Jochen Winters, head of the Berlin editorial staff for the FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE: "On the Inner-German Cultural Agreement"/

/Text/ The Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR reached an understanding in the Basic Treaty of 21 December 1972 to develop cultural cooperation and to conduct negotiations for this purpose which would bring about the conclusion of intergovernmental agreements. The negotiations commenced in November 1973 in East Berlin. Twelve years later, in November, 1985, both sides agreed on the text of a cultural agreement. The Federal Cabinet commented favorably on the negotiated agreement in early December. It is now time to get the consent of the states, which--according to the constitutional structure of the Federal Republic regarding the prerogatives of the states in cultural affairs--had been partners in the negotiations. To seek consent one cannot follow the Lindau agreement which is usually employed in the case of international agreements of equivalent content and which engages civil servants from the states' Commission of Agreement, because this would imply that the GDR is a foreign country. But there is another way. The agreement will be ready for ratification after all the states of the Federal Repbulic of Germany have formally agreed. Then a time can be arranged for the GDR to ratify.

The cultural agreement between the two German states is a unique thing, because it is forged between two states of one culture and one nation. For this reason, many people in East and West question if such an agreement is even necessary. They point out that there is, for example, no cultural agreement between the Federal Republic and Austria. Nevertheless, there is an active cultural exchange. Others, such as the President of the Academy for the Arts in West Berlin and the writer Gunter Grass fear an insufferable bureaucratization of cultural exchange between the states and a suffocation of young art. They fear that everything not in tune with the "conservative" cultural picture prevalent in the two German states at a given time would not have a chance to partake in the cultural exchange. Such objections against the cultural agreement do not realize that the GDR is a centrally administered, totalitarian state and that all branches of culture are subject to control by the state and the party and that a cultural exchange outside of its borders is only possible by permission of the state, independent of whether a cultural agreement exists or not. In other words: Whatever is possible or impossible regarding cultural exchange between the two states in Germany is up to the GDR in any case. As far as that goes, however, the conclusion of a cultural agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR cannot make the present situation worse or reduce the possibilities for exchange. If anything, it can bring about the opposite. Up to now, for example, GDR authorities have often refused applications by GDR artists for travels to the West with the comment that there is not cultural agreement between the two states. Once the cultural agreement is in force, they have to dream up another reason to impede cultural exchange. After all, the GDR commits herself in the agreement "to improve and develop cultural exchange" and to promote "cooperation in the areas of culture, art, humanities and sciences as well as in other related fields." An effective cultural agreement is a document which can be cited by "culturally active people" in the GDR and also by the Federal Government whenever GDR authorities behave in a restrictive fashion. Experience with the final statement in Helsinki and the final document of the KSZE followup conference in Madrid in which the GDR accepted certain humanitarian principles, show that some success is possible.

While negotiating the cultural agreement whose text had not been published officially before copy deadline, but had become public through newspaper publications[1] the Federal Government had stuck to its positions. This applies to the Prussian Heritage Foundation as well as to the inclusion of Berlin and to the refusal by Bonn to modify principles which are anchored in the Basic Treaty by cultural agreement. As regards the Prussian Heritage Foundation, the GDR had demanded in the first phase of the cultural negotiations that the Federal Republic first of all "return" to the GDR all those art works of Prussian cultural heritage which had been located on the territory of the present GDR in 1945--especially on the museum island located in present day East Berlin--before any negotiations about cultural exchange could be possible. Regarding this point, the Federal Government has consistently pointed out that objects of art which belong to the inventory of the Prussian Heritage Foundation are the property of the Prussian Heritage Foundation in Berlin and cannot be negotiated. This claim is based on allied law and on federal regulation in agreement with conclusive regulations by international law. Because of this firm stand on principles by the Federal Government, cultural negotiations were discontinued in October of 1975. The GDR declared by means of a "proclamation concerning the state held museum funds of the GDR" issued 12 April 1978, that even such museum objects and collections which had their original place within the present GDR but are now outside of the GDR's territory because of dislocation or other reasons belonged to her state held museum funds.[2] However, since the Federal Government refused to change its position and demanded that the GDR respect the realities concerning the Prussian cultural heritage which had come about because of the war, the GDR yielded in late fall of 1982. Honecker said to Wischnewski, the secretary of state in the Federal Chancellory at the time, that he was ready to exclude the problematic issue of the Prussian cultural heritage and to resume negotiations concerning the conclusion of a cultural agreement. Thus, the second phase of cultural negotiations started in September 1983.

The Joint Protocol Statement attached to the cultural agreement reads: "Differing understandings with respect to cultural objects dislocated by the war remain unaffected." Thus, the question about who owns the once Prussian heritage remains excluded. According to the wishes of the Federal Government, the effects of the Prussian Heritage Foundation are to become part of the international cultural exchange. Up to now that has been very difficult because the GDR refused resolutely to partake in exhibitions in the Federal Republic or abroad, which featured artifacts on loan by the Prussian Heritage Foundation. It was the Federal Government's negoation objective to end this boycott of the Foundation by the GDR. The GDR meanwhile has agreed orally to decide from now on strictly on the basis of objective reasons about participating in cultural events in which the Prussian Heritage Foundation has a part. The future will show what this concession is worth. It is already clear though, that the GDR will in the future not take part in cultural events sponsored by the foundation because in the GDR's eyes it is a Federal institution with an illegitimate seat in Berlin. Also, the GDR will not invite the foundation to cultural events in the GDR.

The second sentence of the cited Joint Protocol Statement reads: "The partners to this agreement declare their willingness to search for solutions concerning cultural treasures dislocated by the war whenever feasible." This demonstrates a serious commitment to discuss the mutual return of those cultural treasures dislocated by the war which do not belong to the once Prussian cultural heritage--for example, state and church archives, public and private art collections or individual works of art. It is only because of a change in the law that the Federal Government can engage at all into talks with the GDR about the return of such cultural treasures. The 1965 law which governs the legal status of defunct public legal entities has transferred to the trusteeship of the Prussian Heritage Foundation cultural treasures--"especially holdings by archives, libraries and museums as well as other art collections or scientific collections inclusive of inventory"--which had once belonged to public corporations, institutions and foundations established before 9 May 1945 in accordance with German law and which, in the final analysis, do not rest within the purview of the Basic Law.[3] In December, the Lower House of Parliament in concurrence with the Upper House has decided to terminate the trusteeship over some of these cultural treasures "should they be transferred to persons or authorities in the German Democratic Republic or Berlin (East) following a decision by the Minister of the Interior."[4] According to domestic law, the Federal Republic is now empowered "to make restoration" as long as cultural treasures are involved which are administered by the Prussian Heritage Foundation by means of a trusteeship but are not its property--such as the once Prussian heritage treasures. Even though the cultural agreement has not yet been signed, representatives of both sides have already met several times to negotiate the mutual restoration of archives dislocated by the war.

Berlin is included in the inner-German agreement by the Frank-Falin formula: "The extension of this agreement to include Berlin (West) follows established procedure and is in accordance with the Four Power Agreement of 3 September 1971." This formula, of course, is also present in the cultural agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union signed 19 May 1973.[5] Up to now, however, no cultural exchange has taken place between the Federal

Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union under the terms of the agreement--the reason is Berlin. The cultural agreement with the Soviet Union--and the one with the GDR, by the way--is a skeleton agreement. It stipulates in Art 12: "For the purpose of putting this agreement into effect, the two partners will agree on 2-year cooperational programs." None of the 2-year programs has taken place yet, because the Soviet Union has refused up to now to include Berlin based institutions in the cultural exchange by excluding them from the 2-year programs. Thus, the cultural agreement with the Soviet Union has been put on ice for almost 13 years. Because of oral assurances by the GDR, the Federal Government is confident that the cultural agreement between the Federal Republic and the GDR will not meet with the same fate. Furthermore, Art 12 of the inner-German cultural agreement, as compared with Art 12 of the German-Soviet agreement, reads: "In order to implement this agreement, the two parties will arrange agenda including financial regulations comprising a 2-year period." Obviously some speculate that an "arrangement" could possibly prove to be more flexible than an "agreement." They are recollecting Bonn's experience with other East European states with which the Federal Republic has also concluded cultural agreements. The Federal Government believes, apart from such considerations, that the cultural exchange with the GDR which includes Berlin will take place--unlike the exchange with the Soviet Union--because both states are already planning some projects, in which Berlin is included, for the time between the onset of the cultural agreement and the arrangements for the first 2-year agenda. No agreed-upon or prearranged plans, signed by both parties are involved here. Rather, each side, on its own accord, proposed projects which were, tacitly and without signing anything, accepted by the other. These lossely found lists of projects feature a guest performance by the Berlin Theater and an exhibition by the Berlin Bauhaus Archive in the GDR as well as a GDR exhibition in West Berlin including work by the painter Otto Nagel. Although the occasion is, so to speak, a bilateral cultural exchange between West Berlin and the GDR, it takes place under one "federal roof." It would have been even better of course to set up a tour for the GDR's state circus to play in Munich, West Berlin and Hamburg.

The preamble to the inner-German cultural agreement says that it will be concluded "based on the treaty of 21 December 1972 which fundamentally regulates relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR. That means that the principles laid down in the Basic Treaty also apply to the cultural agreement. The abandonment of additional programmatic declarations in the preamble which otherwise only refers to the provisions of the final statement of the Helsinki Accord and the final document of the KSZE followup conference in Madrid, makes it plain that the GDR has not succeeded in misusing the cultural agreement to revise the Basic Treaty. By its nature, the cultural agreement is a skeleton agreement, but the areas of cooperation are described in as much detail as possible. In addition, it contains essential parts which need not be defined further by work sessions, because they can stand by themselves. Last, but not least, there is an express provision which says that--besides institutions, public agencies, organizations and clubs--"people working in the cultural domain" are also to become part of the cultural exchange and that the arrangement of "state sponsored" agenda is not to inhibit in any way the commercial cultural exchange which already exists. What is more, commercial guest performances by artists and groups are to be expressly promoted alongside commercial relations in additional areas of art and culture. Cooperation which is to be improved, developed and promoted by the cultural agreement covers the humanities and sciences through an exchange of scientists, experience, information and literature. It covers the fine arts, the performing arts, film, music, the preservation of literature, language, monuments and museums through reciprocal participation in cultural events and festivals and the exchange of exhibitions and guest performances. It also covers publishing, libraries and archives as well as radio and television. Cooperation in the areas of sports and youth exchange, which up to now has been regulated by private agreement, receive an official contractual basis. Those items which need not be further worked out are: the extension of library loans, access to archives, exchange of materials, the reciprocal exchange of information about important meetings, conferences, competitions, festival performances, cultural commemorative and gala performances as well as scientific conventions and the participation by scientists, artists and experts in conventions of that kind.

The interests of the Federal Republic and the GDR in the conclusion of the inner-German cultural agreement are quite different. The Federal Republic is interested in significantly strengthening and improving its cultural presence in the GDR which at present is quantitatively and qualitatively completely unsatisfactory. She also wants to see that cultural events coming from West Berlin are not treated as a political matter in the GDR and that the cultural exchange between the two German states normalizes itself and takes on a harmonious character. The main point of interest for the GDR is to conclude another agreement with the Federal Republic to once more prove herself as an equal and independent state and to attach to the relations with the Federal Republic an international character. The cultural agreement is exquisitely suited for this purpose. At the same time, the GDR wants to prove that it takes seriously the challenge of the Helsinki final statement to bring about cooperation between states of different social systems. To sum up: while the Federal Republic strives for actual cultural exchange with the GDR, the GDR--which can present herself culturally as fully and as freely as she pleases without a cultural agreement--is above all interested in an intergovernmental agreement. This difference in interest and the fact that the actual inclusion of Berlin and the Prussian Heritage Foundation in the cultural exchange between the Federal Repbulic and the GDR is not definite even after the ratification of the cultural agreement, makes it appear politically wise to ratify the agreement only after the agenda for the first 2-year period has been arranged with the GDR. It is questionable whether the GDR would go for that. One also has to consider whether such an attitude by the Federal Republic would not worsen the inner-German political climate necessary to make the agreement work.

FOOTNOTES

1. See: FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 12 December 1985; as printed in this publication, p 219.

2. GDR Statute Roll, part 1, Nr 14, 9 May 1978.

3. Law for the governance of the legal status of defunct legal entities, 6 September 1965 /Official Bulletin, Sec 1, Vol 1965, p 1965/.

4. Law to change the federal law governing indemnities and transactions among public legal entities, 19 December 1985 /Official Bulletin, Sec 1, Vol 1985, p 2460/.

5. Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics concerning cultural cooperation, 19 May 1973 /Official Bulletin, Sec 11, Vol 1973, p 1685/.

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REPORTAGE ON SOVIET CONTACTS, COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

Estonian Exhibit at Press Club

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] For the eighth time this year, the International Press and Book Club "Nowy Swiat" is presenting an exhibit on Soviet themes in Warsaw. The open exhibit is entitled "Soviet Estonia." The exhibit, organized by the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic's State Committee on Publishing, Printing and Book Marketing, the All-Union Copyright Agency of the USSR and the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House, presents mainly Estonian books. The exhibit also includes photograms of the Estonian landscape, graphic designs and posters. Participating in the opening ceremonies were Bogdan Jachacz, director of the Press, Radio and Television Division of the PZPR's Central Committee, representatives of the Soviet and Polish organizers of the exhibit, the Soviet embassy, the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Art and Warsaw based centers of culture and information of socialist countries.

Journalist Delegation Visits Moscow

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] A delegation of the Association of Polish Journalists including Klemens Krzyzagorski, president of the association's main administration, has traveled to Moscow.

Association representatives carried on discussions with the Journalists' Union of the USSR. Information on current goals and plans for both journalists' organizations was exchanged and the results of their cooperation thus far were discussed. A protocol for cooperation between the two organization in 1986 was signed.

Moscow, Warsaw Universities Cooperate

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Celebrations for "M W Lomonosov University Days" at Warsaw University were nearing completion on 11 December. During the seminar organized here on

"Moscow University--traditions--development--cooperation," the Soviet guests, representatives of its administration, presented their school as a scientific and instructional center and acquainted those assembled with its political and social activity. They expressed a desire to continue cooperation with Warsaw University. In summarizing the longstanding cooperation between the two schools, the director of the Department of Scientific Communism of Lomonosov University, Prof S. Nikishov, told a PAP journalist, "The cooperation between Warsaw University and Moscow University is developing most actively in the fields of history, philology, foreign languages, political science and geology. The work of many Polish scholars at our university and Soviet scholars in Warsaw and their joint scholarly publications bear witness that there are ties between us and both sides are interested in developing them."

The visit of the representatives of the Soviet university was also an opportunity for dicussions with the school's Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship members; discussed were proposals for cooperation between the Societies for Polish-Soviet Friendship of both schools.

'Interpress' Awards to Soviet Journalists

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] Ceremonies were held 13 December at the Polish Embassy in Moscow to award gold honorary "Interpress" decorations and certificates of appreciation to a group of publicists and commentators and editorial groups that have cooperated for many years with "Interpress" and have popularized and publicized Polish concerns in the columns of Soviet newspapers and magazines.

Individual awards were presented to the chairman of the board of the "Nowosti" press agency, P. Navmov, the editor in chief of SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA magazine, W. Fedotova and the director of PRAVDA's socialist countries division, B. Averchenko.

Among the winners of group awards were the editorial staffs of IZVESTIYA, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA and OGONEK.

Soviet, Polish Unionists Confer

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] The chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Stepan Shaleyev received the Polish ambassador to the USSR, Stanislaw Kociolek. Discussed were issues for the further development of cooperation between trade unions of the USSR and Poland.

Soviet Aid in Rebuilding Warsaw Honored

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Dec 85 p

[Text] In Poland by invitation of the Main Board of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship is a group of nearly 30 people, veterans of work from the USSR who helped in the reconstruction of postwar Poland. During a meeting with journalists on 14 December in the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship in Warsaw, they shared their first impressions of their current visit.

Edward Saulewicz, chairman of the delegation, retired veteran, comrade in arms to soldiers of the First and Second Polish Armies and in the first postwar years a staff officer in the Polish Army, said, "In our group are several builders of the Palace of Culture and Science, the Warsaw Foundry, the Vladimir Lenin Metallurgical Plant in Nowa Huta, the power plant at Zeranie and the Metal Works in Krasnik. This is a tremendous experience for all of us, since we remember Poland, especially its heroic capital Warsaw, lying in ruins. It was hard on everyone, but the enthusiasm and desire to rebuild a normal life were evident at every turn. Today it is hard to believe how different everything looks. We have already had the opportunity to see Warsaw, met with employees of the Warsaw Foundry and the crew of the power plant in Zerane and see the Palace of Culture and Science. We encounter proverbial Polish hospitality everywhere and we enjoy remembering with our Polish friends the years of our youth, when after our joint battle against the Nazi fascists, many of us worked side by side to clear the ruins and build a new future for your country."

One of the fitters who erected the metal structure of the Palace of Culture and Science was Jurij Razancew, currently a builder and social activist in the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship. He said at the meeting, "I was happy to see, after all these years, the Palace of Culture and Science which, as one can see, we and the Polish builders were able to build solidly, because as the employees assured us, it has functioned very well for 30 years, fulfilling many important functions and serving the residents of Warsaw."

Aleksandra Nikolajeva also worked on building the Palace of Culture. "Warsaw is beautiful," she said, "especially when one sees it from the Palace of Culture and Science, with whose construction many memories and experiences are associated for me. I remember particurly pleasantly the real, friendly and amicable ties binding us--Soviet builders and Polish builders. I am very glad I could visit Warsaw again and see it so transformed."

There were many such recollections at the meeting. After their stay in Warsaw, the guests from the Soviet Union will go to Krakow, Katowice and Oswiecim. The schedule for their stay provides for touring plants in whose construction they participated, as well as monuments and locations that are directly associated with Polish-Soviet brotherhood in combat and work.

Parliamentary, Cultural Cooperation Discussed

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] Avgust Vola, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR's Supreme Council met 17 December with the Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, Stanislaw Kociolek. Discussed were problems of issues for the further development of cooperation between the parliaments of the two fraternal countries.

That same day Ambassador Kociolek was received by Piotr Demichev, deputy Politburo member and the USSR's minister of culture. Polish-Soviet cultural cooperation was the subject of the discussion.

Chemical Weapons Ban Discussed

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] On 16 and 17 December, at the USSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Polish-Soviet conference took place on issues related to preparation of conventions for the disarmament conference on the ban on development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their elimination.

W. Loginov, the USSR's vice minister of foreign affairs, carried on discussions with Poland's representative at the disarmament conference, Stanislaw Turbanski.

Power Engineering Talks

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] A meeting took place 16 December at the Soviet House of Science and Culture in Warsaw between representatives of power engineering plans and research institutes of the PRL's Mining and Power Engineering Ministry and employees of trade agencies and power engineering plants of the USSR.

The occasion for the friendly meeting and discussion on prospects for the development of power engineering in the two fraternal countries was the coming "USSR Power Engineering Day" (22 December). This is a holiday for the several million people working in the Soviet power engineering industry.

Writers Union Cooperative Agreement

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 4

[Text] PAP correspondent Jozef Rzeszut notes that on 17 December in Moscow, a future plan for cooperation between the USSR's Writers' Union and the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP] for 1986-1990 were signed and agreements on cooperation between the ZLP and Soviet Writers' Union for 1986 were reached.

Signing the documents were ZLP President Halina Auderska and first secretary of the Main Board of the Soviet Writers' Union, Georgiy Markov. Poland's ambassador to the Societ Union, Stanislaw Kociolek, was present at the signing.

The signed agreements open a new stage in cooperation between the writers' organizations of the two fraternal countries. They provide for regular meetings by representatives of the writers' unions' administrations, the organization of creative meetings for writers and critics and seminars for critics, the organization of Polish literature days in the USSR and Soviet literature days in Poland, the appointment of a joint Polish-Soviet committee on translations and publication of the works of writers from both countries.

A subject of particular concern for both unions will be young writers. Meetings of young writers from Poland and the Soviet Union will be scheduled regularly, while young authors from our country will be able to undertake higher studies at the Gorkiy Literary Institute in Moscow.

Cooperation between Polish and Soviet literary publications is also among the concerns of both organizations.

Soviet Artists Union Delegation Visits

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] On 17 December the Center for Modern Arts hosted a delegation of the USSR's Artists' Union, in Poland at the invitation of the Polish Association of Arts Education. The Soviet artists became acquainted with the general concept for the future activity of the center and visited the center for information and records for modern art, now being created. Cooperation thus far between the Soviet Artists' Union and the Polish Association for Arts Education, especially in the area of joint artistic initiative by young artists, called "On the Peaceful Future of the World," was also summarized.

Soviet Unionists Visit OPZZ, PZPR

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] A delegation from the USSR's All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, [WCRZZ] headed by V. Sergeyev, director of the Foreign Division, has visited Poland. The Soviet union activists were received by OPZZ chairman A. Miodowicz and the director of the PZPR Central Committee Social-Professional Division, S. Gabrielski.

Discussed in conversations between the WCRZZ delegation at the OPZZ and members of local union organizations were matters related to the intensification of union cooperation at all levels. V. Sergeyev and A. Sudol, director of the OPZZ Office of International Cooperation, coordinated the execution of the schedule and plan for cooperation in 1986 and exchanged views on problems of the international union movement. Satisfaction with the bilateral cooperation thus far between trade unions in Poland the USSR was expressed.

USSR Theoretical Journal Delegation Visits

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of NOWE DROGI, Valeriy Bushuyev, a representative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee's theoretical-political organ, KOMMUNIST, has visited Poland. He held discussions at the editorial offices with the editor in chief of NOWE DROGI, Stanislaw Wronski, on the development of cooperation between the two periodicals.

He became acquainted with the party's ideological and political activity by attending meetings of the PZPR's Central Committee and party units in Tarnow Province. He presented a talk on preparation for the Soviet Communist Party's 17th Congress to the party lecturers in that province.

The Soviet guest held discussions with the deputy directors of these PZPR Central Committee divisions: Information, Jan Bisztyga; Press, Radio and TV, Stanislaw Glen; Ideology, Janusz Janicki, and with the pro-rector of the PZPR's Academy of Social Sciences, Wieslaw Iskra.

Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR's provincial committee in Tarnow, received the KOMMUNIST representative.

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REPORTAGE ON PZPR DRAFT PROGRAM, 10TH CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

Committee Member Discusses Draft

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Prof Adolf Dobieszewski, deputy rector of the Academy of Social Sciences, by Alicja Matynia-Bonik; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The program of the party which leads society is a great responsibility. You took part in preparing the draft of this program, as a member of the editorial committee. You are also a member of the committee for the approaching 10th Congress, which will accept this program as a binding document. Did you have your own concept of what this program would be?

[Answer] Every member of the committee had some kind of concept. But the point is to concentrate the whole party around this work of preparing a program. The last plenum invited members of the other parties, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), all of society--it may be said everyone for whom this program is being prepared--to take part in the discussion. Because the party program is not just for the party, because it is not a goal unto itself. It has been asked, is this a program exclusively for the party or for the nation? To ask such a question at all is a misconception, because the party is a means of realizing the social goals and aspirations of the working class and the nation. This is one of its functions.

The draft program is the starting point for discussion in all social circles. And only at the 10th Congress will it be finally passed. Therefore, as of now, nothing has been decided.

You ask whether I had my own concept of such a program. Well, the editorial committee, of which I was a member, worked almost a year. It was made up of several score persons and during the course of the work the opinions of many specialists outside the committee were solicited. In total, several hundred people took part in preparing the program. This wide-scale opinion-seeking at the writing stage of the draft preparation stemmed from a new spirit of party work. At various stages new proposals kept coming in pertaining to the substance and form of the program. The draft became the outcome of collective thinking. One person is not able to comprehend all of the complex problems of our life. The final version of the program is the result of different opinins, compromises, and various points of view. Of course, these compromises cannot be compromises on fundamental issues. because this would affect the goals of the party program.

I, and other committee members, were in a dilemma: To what extent was the program to be general, and to what extent was it to be specific? In the last version, and there were several of them, it numbers 92 pages. There was even a version that totaled 270 pages. Is the present one still too long? During the discussion, an opinion on this, too, will emerge. I think that if it is possible to "trim it down," that would be good. The matter of the "language" of the program is also very important, so that it is informative, propagandist and appealing, with no loss to its substance.

I think that there are certain issues in the draft which should be dealt with more extensively--they should be defined more clearly. But as I have already said, it was hard--and this is understandable--to consider all points of view in the draft.

[Question] In preparing the draft, to what degree was the experience from the past considered, particularly the recent past, beginning with the 1980's? For example, was the report on the reasons for the crisis in People' Poland considered?

[Answer] No social programs arise out of nothing. All programs originate from a definite base, from experience. Naturally, the report mentioned was the first material we considered. But when we began to work on the program, we had to ask ourselves the following general question, which we had to answer: What, really, should such a program be? We assumed that the program should sum up the many years of our achievements in building socialism. It should record everything that has proven itself in the theory and practice of the party's functioning. And, at the same time, it should point to new possibilities of development and new driving forces for this development. It should also point to the barriers and threats which might distort the life of the party and weaken its influence in society. It should sum up both the negative and positive achievements. In the recent past, the party's accomplishments were often described very vividly or very darkly. Now a certain distance separates us from this past. Time is the best teacher, both for those who are formulating such a program and for the average citizen.

After all, our 40-year history is a period of undeniably genuine achievements, the social and civilizational advancement of society.

[Question] It seems to me that the problem which is especially acute now is the problem of the young generation and its future. In your opinion, does the draft program give enough consideration to this?

[Answer] Every generation believes that life began on the day that it was born. This is a natural state of mind. But at the same time, a young generation with no reference to history, to the experience of its fathers, becomes very impoverished, not only from the standpoint of experience but also from the standpoint of being able to determine its own future. Understanding and agreement between generations is needed. We do not ask the young generation to excuse our mistakes, but we do ask for their understanding. Nor do we want to dampen the fresh outlook of the young people. Both the negative and positive achievements have been summed up in the program, with the next generations in mind.

[Question] It is obvious that such a program must unite the diverse, often conflicting, interests of classes, groups and social circles, on the one hand, and on the other hand it must set goals and indicate the ways and means by which they can be achieved. Do you not believe that it is very difficult to unite these interests? After all, our society is differentiated. In the economy, for example, the number of sectors is expanding. How can this be reconciled?

[Answer] A socialist society, a socialist socioeconomic structure, just as any other, develops primarily through conflict, which is the driving force in the development of every society. At one time this society was pictured as being without conflicts and without problems. And it is, after all, a class, strata and group society. The basic motive in the activities of particular classes or individuals are their economic, social, cultural and political interests. Their interests are responsible for the diversity of this society. In this kind of society there are barriers and threats, but there are also activist elements. Conflicts and contradictions are not a curse. It is the way in which society naturally develops. It is the primary task of the party to know how to reveal and solve social contradictions so that they do not lead to conflicts, to know how to unite the interests which integrate society. That is precisely the philosophy which the draft program embodies. Naturally, all interests cannot be united, because that is impossible. But it is important to know how to unite the primary interests of society, to activate it and stimulate it to action, to overcome its inertia, and to reinforce its faith in its own strength.

There is something deceptive in our thinking that in several years, for that is the timeframe of our program, when we have solved the problems that are overwhelming us today, we can heave a sigh of relief. Such a belief is fallacious. Very simply, the problems that we solve today create new problems tomorrow. And that is how it will always be. Needs that are met create new needs. We must be aware of this in the party and in society.

[Question] Is the future, with all of its civilizational and technological challenges, ecological and other threats, considered in the program with the proper imagination?

[Answer] These issues keep appearing throughout the entire draft program. The most important ideological and political task today is to give new impetus to the economy. If new, energizing factors cannot be found in the economy, then this program is merely wishful thinking. That is why acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is so strongly emphasized in the program. We must make important progress in engineering and technology and in labor productivity. Otherwise, the world will leave us far behind. Overcoming the economic crisis, finding new ways to develop economically--these are not tasks beyond our capabilities. We mustovercome languor, fatalism, and loss of ambition. A society which loses ambition is doomed to destruction.

[Question] How do we get out of this?

[Answer] We must work better and more productively. In no area of life can progress be made without effective work. I do not want to be a moralizer, because such an approach to work solves nothing. More productive work is not just a matter of workers. There are also--and today in Poland especially--the production organizers, entire socioeconomic and authority structures. There are a lot of people who would want to whip the workers into producing more, but what is needed is to create conditions for more productive work.
[Question] We know what role the political system plays in the morale of the people, in articulating their interests, needs and opinions, and in settling them without conflict. Does this program envisage that the system will be further reformed? And if so, what direction will these changes take?

[Answer] The program envisages further democratization of socioeconomic relations and regards this as the primary method for accelerating the country's development. It is difficult to say today whether new institutions for the development of democracy will be needed. If it turns out that they are necessary, they will have to be created. The main task is to differentiate the institutions of socialist democracy which already exist. We must, first of all, overcome the bureaucratization of political, economic, and arts-culture structures. Many people believe that things can go on as they have in the past. Bureacracy cannot be eliminated by appeals and moralizing. We must put prevent a return to the old system, which is often offered to us in a new package.

[Question] Has the crisis in the party been overcome enough that ambitious planning can be begun?

[Answer] It is not simply a matter of society having to change. The party, too, must change. That is why it is said in the program that in the process of implementing socialist goals, the party must become better.

Something very important has happened both in society and in the party. It is the general awareness that these crises cannot recur. Therefore, the processes of social life must be organized differently and we must rule differently. This awareness and this willingness already exists, but this is only part of the premise which determines that these crises will not be repeated. The further part of this premise is that the party must undergo constant change. It must constantly examine its work and the mood of society. It must always be present among the people. The program is a very general outline of action which must be filled in with concrete details. If it becomes necessary, wrong decisions must be retracted if they were made on the basis of insufficient knowledge about society, or about the matter which was supposed to be solved. It is better to retract or correct decisions than to have events do this for us.

What I have said here flows from the spirit of the draft program, which predetermines nothing because it is the starting point for a general discussion. What the final program will be depends on all of us.

Discussions on Draft Begin

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] (PAP) The TRYBUNA LUDU's publication of the PZPR draft program means that the preparations to the 10th Congress have taken on a new quality.

Let us recall that, as specified at the 22d plenum of the Central Committee, the discussion on the draft program is to constitute a great, universal ideological and political training of party members, enhancing their knowledge about the goals and principles of the building of socialism in Poland and the fulfillment, by the party, of its leadership role in the state and its leading role in society. The belief was expressed that the discussion on the draft program will have not only a partywide dimension, but also a nationwide dimension. The acceptance of the program will be decided by the 10th Congress.

PAP correspondents have been reporting on many events which illustrate that the pre-Congress campaign is underway.

The campaign should serve to consolidate and expand party membership and deepen the workers' character of the party--that was the motion formulated at the conference of 600 Primary Party Organization (PPO) and Branch Party Organization (BPO) secretaries representing all elements of the Zielona Gora Province party organizations. A ceremonial feature of the conference was the awarding of membership cards to 60 candidates by the director of the CC Political Organization Department, Kazimierz Cypryniak.

The plant party organization in the B. Bierut Steel Mill in Czestochowa has, as the only plant party organization in the Czestochowa region, the right to directly elect delegates to the provincial conference. This is where the PPO and BPO meetings have been held at which delegates to the PZPR plant conference were elected. The first meetings held were the BPO meetings in the Research and Development Plant, in the sales department, and in the METALURG Steel Mill housing cooperative.

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OLSZTYN PLENUM ON PARTY ORGANIZATION, SENIOR STAFF

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] (PAP) On 12 February in Olsztyn a plenary meeting of the PZPR Provincial Committee was held to discuss the tasks of the party organization and echelons in implementing socioeconomic goals in 1986 and the tasks of the provincial party organization in the pre-Congress campaign.

In Olsztyn Province a large growth in industrial production was recorded last year--50 percent higher than the country's average. Land management also improved, therefore economic figures are good. But despite general progress, examination reveals that a large reserve of capability still exists, and this reserve must be activated immediately. In the production plants this involves the structure of the employment, discipline, worktime utilization, quality of production and the relationship between growth of wages and growth of productivity. Goals set for savings of raw materials, fuels and energy, should be increased, even above those set for this year. This should help to reach the planned 5 percent growth of industrial production.

In taking the floor, Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and CC secretary, called attention to the duty to consider the economy in long-range terms, so that the tasks accomplished today will form a strong basis for undertaking much larger tasks in the very near future. In order to do this, all participants in economic reform, from the management level down to each worker, must be properly educated in economics. The fundamental task for this year, for right now, is to correct the improper relationships between wages and productivity, and in so doing, gradually control inflation.

The tasks of the provincial party organization in the pre-Congress campaign were also discussed. The campaign began with one-to-one talks within the party and a discussion of the party's draft program. In the near future, a discussion on the Congress theses and the election of delegates will begin.

A motion was passed approving the basic economic assumptions for 1986 and defining the means and methods for implementing them.

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CSO: 2600/298

SOCIOLOGIST VUSKOVIC DISCUSSES YOUTH ATTITUDES, NATIONALISM

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 86 pp 22-25

[Interview with sociologist Boris Vuskovic by Nenad Ivankovic: "Youth in the Mirror of the Crisis";date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The questionnaire research on the attitudes and views of Split secondary school youth that you conducted together with Professor Nikola Kuvacic and Ante Rozga raised quite a bit of dust, although the results have not yet been fully released or even interpreted. What was it in this research that shocked part of the public so much?

[Answer] Perhaps it was a mistake that partial results gradually leaked out during the processing of the data. To tell you the truth, it was not easy to resist it, for the simple reason of avoiding giving the impression of some sort of secrecy. But we are preparing a comprehensive discussion of this research, to which we will invite eminent Yugoslav scholars and social workers. As for the dust, there are a fair number of reasons. One of these things is naturally the fact that Pope Wojtyla and Mother Teresa ranked very highly in the questionnaire. Specifically, we gave the individuals we surveyed a choice of 24 people, with the question: "Which of these people could you choose as your role model?" As is more or less well known, Pope Wojtyla was in third place, which really shocked some people, and so they began to criticize us for a poor selection of people, and for not including President Tito, while Stipe Oreskovic (at the Ideological Commission of the Central Committee of the Croatian LC) even criticized what we did not do: namely, including the American President Reagan among the people. This simply indicates a lack of information.

Things are different, however. What we had to take into account was the comparability of our research with the research on secondary school youth that was conducted in 1967 and 1968 by Professor Vrcan. This means that we also had to use the selection of people from Vrcan's research. Naturally, we could not leave Pope Paul VI in, since he is dead, but we consequently put in the present Pope. The other people remained the same, with some modification. The name of our president was not included in that research either, and so we did not do so, and I am convinced that it would have been a mistake if we had, since Tito was such an exceptional person that he is really not comparable, and I believe that he would have simply overshadowed the rest of the people.

Furthermore, it has been forgotten that in Vrcan's research Pope Paul VI was also ranked very highly (in fifth place), so Wojtyla's position is nothing particularly new. The novelty (and the problem) is that in 1967-1968 Lenin, as a particular symbol of socialism, was also ranked very highly, while today (in our research) he is only in the bottom third! I see this shift as a much more serious fact than the circumstance tht Wojtyla is in third place.

[Question] A fair amount has also been said about the answer to the question of when our first worker's council was formed, which read, "10 April 1941 in Zagreb"; and often in the context of the allegedly "typical attitude" of some Split youth.

[Answer] I think that this fact has been misused, since it was the answer of only one single respondent out of the 750 that were involved. And if that is the case, then it cannot be anything typical, but rather the opposite. Consequently, insisting upon this is both funny and malicious.

[Question] One was also struck by the fact of the religious attitudes of young people...

[Answer] You see, when Professor Vrcan conducted his research, the results showed that 33 percent of the secondary school youth in Split were religious. Now, 16 years later, that number has grown to 52 percent. That was immediately striking and was the reason why some people were scandalized; particularly those who do not follow these matters otherwise and who had not heard of the fact that today, not just in Yugoslavia but also elsewhere in the world, there has been a rehabilitation of traditional values, including religion, and accordingly this is not anything peculiar to Split.

But since some people believe that young people are a priori revolutionary, and that religion in turn is a priori reactionary, such a result could not help shocking these circles. Something like: all young people are for us, and now it turns out that 52 percent of them are religious (i.e. against us).

[Question] Perhaps that would not be the case if some other indicators were more favorable. The attitude toward the party, for example.

[Answer] It is true that the fact that only 16 percent of the boys and girls said that they were willing to join the party contributed to this. If we add to this a certain nationalist content revealed by the research, then it is clear why some people were shocked and some of them even concluded that probably the sample was wrong.

[Question] Was the sample surveyed really inadequate?

[Answer] Not at all! A sample that covered 11 percent of the secondary school population (students in the third and fourth grades of guided education), like ours, cannot be unrepresentative. Furthermore, we made sure that in its professional, social, etc. structure it would be a faithful copy of the total Split population of students in guided education. For example, if the total population was 54 percent girls and 46 percent boys, then that was also the case in our sample. Also, if 30 percent of that population was industrial workers, then there were the same number in the sample as well. This was also taken into account in the statistical processing of the data, which, I should state, was done with a probability of 95 percent, which rules out any serious doubts. Thus, all the relevant elements for the sociological research were absolutely scientifically valid, and therefore there is really no sense in trying to refute the entire research in order to refute the fact that 52 percent of the Split secondary school students (in guided education) are religious.

[Question] Aren't the results of your research atypical, however? For instance, some other studies (in Slovenia, and this one in Zagreb about which our newspaper wrote) show somewhat different trends, at least in regard to religious attitudes.

[Answer] The first thing that I would say is this: it should be kept in mind that our population and the one in the Zagreb study are not the same. Here we have to deal exclusively with one part of youth (youth in guided education), while in the Zagreb version all groups among the inhabitants were polled. In this regard the two studies are not even comparable. In spite of this, however, it should be stated that the Zagreb study showed that 46 percent of the population is religious, which does not differ a great deal from our 52 percent, particularly if it is kept in mind that Dalmatia is somewhat more religious than other areas.

Finally, why wouldn't differences exist -- not just with respect to the Zagreb study, but also the one from 1967-1968? And something has nevertheless changed fundamentally with respect to it. There has not just been a considerable increase in religious belief; there is also a certain nationalistic content...

[Question] Which indicators confirm this?

[Answer] For example, in the questionnaire we asked the following question: "Do you know how many members of other nationalities there are in your class?" A third of the young people answered that they knew, which demonstrates that nationality is in the field of perception of young people. Also, in response to the question "Do you think that national equality rules among us?" -- most of them answered in the negative (18 percent confirm that full national equality of the peoples and nationalities has been achieved, 28 percent state that it has not been achieved, and 52 percent feel that it has only been resolved in principle). And in response to the question "Would you choose as your spouse a person who suits you in every respect except for being of a different nationality?" 21 percent of the respondents said "No." In short, nationalism is beginning to play a much greater role than in 1967-8. Then there was a much higher number of those who thought that full national equality had been achieved than there is now. These are only trends, of course, but they indicate that something is happening on the ideological level.

[Question] What is the reason for this?

[Answer] First, I would say that we should by no means simplify things, and in particular we should not misuse the results that we have reached, but there have been examples of this. Finally, with respect to nationalism, that concept is by no means unambiguous. It has both positive and negative aspects (the nationalism behind the national rebirth of the Croatians in the "K und K" monarchy, and the Ustasa nationalism, or even Bulgarian nationalism, which is present today, or the Basque nationalism in Spain). It is a very complex phenomenon, and it seems to me that we have confused the causes, reasons, and catalysts, from the world scene to our Yugoslav and Split one.

There is no doubt that there has been a low tide of the socialist movement and leftist forces in the world, and that the right is on the offensive. This is shown by both Reaganism and Thatcherism. And all of this influences us, of course not by the principle of connected vessels. Finally, is it really by chance that a year or so ago NIN picked Reagan as the man of the year? The question is thus to what extent the wave of conservatism in the world is having an effect on us. Regardless of the answer given to this, I would nevertheless not say that this is the fundamental cause of nationalism or the growth in religious belief. Instead, it is a certain catalyst; that exists. What I see as the cause is two dominant processes in Yugoslavia: parochialization and privatization. We can observe them everywhere -- from culture to politics and sports. Parochialization and privatization are creating a climate in which our community is jeopardized, and this in turn is a chance for the rehabilitation of traditional ideas, from nationalism to various types of religious conservativism.

[Question] Nevertheless, isn't the economic crisis affecting us at the root of all these negative social processes?

[Answer] Let us start with the Split situation. It is true that the Split economy is among the worst. That is also shown by the list of enterprises operating at a loss in Croatia. This, naturally, is above all eliminating the prospects for the younger generation, and so there is no doubt that the economic situation is a factor that has to be reckoned with. Furthermore, I would agree that the economic crisis is the main generator of the problems, but I would not say that it is the only one. We cannot associate nationalism, and many other things, only with the economic crisis. The unemployed undoubtedly include people who are not nationalists. Likewise, I do not believe that we would get rid of nationalism if we had full employment. Finally, 1971 is proof of that. At that time unemployment in Yugoslavia was almost marginal.

Naturally, the fact that the Split economy is one of the worst both structurally and in terms of efficiency has led to the fact that today in Split we have 10,000 unemployed (to 90,000 employed), which is a very high rate. But the trends are bad. Today in Split, and in Dalmatia as a whole, you have very drastic social stratifications: on one hand unemployment, and on the other a penetration of capital relations, rentierism. A stratum of billionaires is being created, who act in such a way that some basic values of this system are brought radically into question.

In regard to Split, the migration factor is also not insignificant for these processes; today in Split only a third of the citizens living there have been in the city for more than 30 years. And it is worthwhile knowing that from the war until the present day Split grew sevenfold! The newcomers partly live in a sort of ghetto (settlements built at random), which has not been without influence upon the processes we are discussing. The study, in fact, showed that nationalist and religious elements, and unwillingness to join the LC, are much greater in these populations, i.e. those from the village, than among urbanized youth.

If we add to this the circumstance that Split is backward in the cultural respect, that schools are doing less and less upbringing and more and more are doing only education, that the faculties have virtually become trade cooperatives, then it is clear that they all have more of an effect on the upbringing of young people than the institutions of this society. This was at any rate confirmed by the research; in response to the question, "How much has school influenced your upbringing?", most answered that the influence was minimal.

[Question] Could you analyze these influences in more detail?

[Answer] With respect to religious belief, for example, social origin is very important. The study showed that the children of workers are the most religious (if we exclude the children of farmers, who were only 1.5 percent of the respondents and who are all religious). As many as 78 percent of the workers' children are religious. Furthermore, half as many urban young people are religious as young people who travel from villages and smaller towns to school in Split every day. Next, young people being trained for workers' occupations are more religious than others, and the same is true of the poorer ones as well.

[Question] Isn't there a danger that on the basis of these facts and similar ones, religious people might be socially singled out negatively, without distinction, which, I believe, would not correspond to the true state of affairs?

[Answer] Naturally, that danger always exists. Consequently, certain facts should be kept in mind. The increase in religious people is not of a single type; instead, it has more to do with the category of "very religious" (22 percent of the respondents) than the category of "mostly religious" (30 percent). In Vrcan's study, as I said, altogether there were 33 percent religious, of which only 9 percent were very religious (out of all the respondents). And this means that the latter group of one fourth has grown to almost half of all the religious people. And that is precisely what leads one to think.

[Question] Is it because of a certain sociopolitical content of such a type of religious belief?

[Answer] Precisely for that reason. Specifically, the research showed that there are no significant differences in the ideological and political respect between the category "mostly religious" (and they amounted to 30 percent), and, let us say, those indifferent to religion. But the situation changes fundamentally in regard to the "very religious," however: from a hostile attitude toward self-management as a social relationship (very widespread in that group) to a certain nationalistic content. What should be emphasized and distinguished is therefore the following: religious people are not fundamentally different from others, but among the "very religious" ones an attitude has been revealed that I would call anti-Communist. This is indicated by all of the correlations that we made. For instance, if 28 percent of the respondents stated that there was no national equality among us, 50 percent of them were "very religious." Of the 21 percent who answered that they would not choose a spouse of another nationality, more than half were "very religious." In response to the question about what self-management meant to them, 13 percent answered that it was only ordinary phrases and slogans, but more than 50 percent of these were "very religious," and so on. All of this indicates that this group is fundamentally divergent from the rest, and that it has fairly consistent sociopolitical positions, and therefore they are the only ones who are a real problem. I repeat: not because they are religious, but because their religious belief has a negative social content.

[Question] Are certain church circles also responsible for this?

[Answer] I think that the church is not without fault in this, because if it is not a coincidence (and the study showed that it is not) that those who are more closely tied to the church are, at the same time, not socially integrated anyway, then there is obviously some sort of indoctrination. Also, if these young people are brought up by the church to a greater extent than others, then they are primarily the problem of the church and of Christians. And it should be asked what kind of Christian upbringing forces young people, for instance, not to accept a spouse who suits them in every respect except for being of a different nationality. In short, the question is what is going on when some of our young Catholics are being brought up in a way that directly or indirectly questions the basic principles of this society.

[Question] Why does part of the church indoctrinate young people in that way?

[Answer] As I said, the church is not homogeneous at all; there are very different beliefs and tendencies within it. That is what we should not lose sight of when we answer this question. In any case, there are several reasons for it. Before the war, the Catholic Church in Croatia was definitely conservative and had a definitely anti-Communist attitude. The Second Vatican Council marginalized these anti-Communists in the church, but they did not disappear. Today, under the influence of the wave of conservativism in the world, conservativism is also being renewed in the world; what was marginalized in the 1960's is coming back in the 1980's, and as the dominant force.

[Question] Does this mean that the role of the church in 1971 was different from what it is today?

[Answer] Of course. At that time most of the church was beyond nationalism, and it was not involved in what happened then. The source of nationalism was elsewhere, and partially in the party, much more than in the church. Consequently, it cannot be said that today the situation is the same as it was then, because today the conservative part of the church, which has somehow come to express itself more, has taken over the banner of nationalism, while in the party the situation is radically different. Thus, the situation is not the same, or even similar, in either the church or the party.

Today nationalism is perhaps more diffuse than in 1971, but it has not been institutionalized. It has somehow become more of an everyday reality, but not just ours: nationalism can be observed in Serbia, Macedonia, Slovenia... just as much as in Croatia.

[Question] Does this mean, however, that Split is not our black sheep?

[Answer] I would say that nothing has happened here that should concern Yugoslavia more than other things. Not because afterwards more serious things happened elsewhere, but simply because the Split situation is not special in any respect, not even according to this study. Its problem is that it is more recent than the others, since the studies done at the end of the 1970's are no longer authoritative for today's circumstances, since the climate has fundamentally changed. Here is just one example: a study that is under way for Croatia as a whole showed literally the same result as ours, that only 16 percent of the young people want to join the party. Consequently, if we looked at everything as something specific to Split, we would conceal the real problems and thus the possibility of analyzing more profoundly and seriously why we have some things happening in society the way they do.

[Question] Could you cite some other indicators that illustrate this change in the social climate?

[Answer] When we asked young people in the questionnaire what brings the most success in life, 59 percent of all the respondents answered that it was not work, or that it was work to a very slight extent, while 83 percent said that it was connections and acquaintances! Thus, if for a majority (53 percent) knowledge and intelligence do not have any influence whatsoever on social position, progress, and success in life, then it is clear that young people are very critical of the real and concrete situation. Even if they were not right about this and they were completely wrong (and they are not), the fact that 83 percent of them feel that connections and acquaintances are the key thing in social and personal promotion is enough to determine their social conduct tomorrow.

Also, in response to the question about what the fundamental factors are that govern sociopolitical life in our country, a majority (51 percent) answered that they were individuals and groups, while 61 percent think that self-managers do not have any influence at all. The question is how one can involve young people with such beliefs, when 78 percent of all the respondents maintain that citizens do not have any influence upon our social trends? All of this, then, indicates why certain traditional ideas are being rehabilitated among us. Without understanding this criticism of our social practice, one cannot understand the trends that we have discussed. Here I am emphasizing the word "practice," since it cannot be said that our young people are oriented against self-management and against socialism. When we asked them what socialist self-management meant to them as an ideal (and thus not as realized in practice), 73 percent of the respondents gave answers that confirmed this ideal. This means that young people are open to self-management and socialism on the level of ideals. On the level of practice, however, they are much more critical. This is at the root of the fact that at one time in Croatia a third of the young people wanted to join the LC, and now only 16 percent want to! There is no doubt that young people have always been more receptive to the LC when social development was more stable. From 1972 to 1982, most of those admitted to the party were young people -- 75-80 percent! But the reverse is also true: during the periods of social crises, most of those leaving the party have been young people. Indeed, in 1984-5 more young people left the party than joined it, and this indicates that the trends have been completely reversed. Naturally, it has always been too comfortable and convenient to blame the church for this primarily, especially the church as a whole, followed by various types of enemies, which can of course contribute to exacerbating the situation, but the keys to turning things around are undoubtedly economic stabilization and the further democratization of our society.

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REPORTAGE ON ACHIEVEMENTS IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY, ROBOTICS

New Machine Building Product

Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Marin Linkov: "A New Page in Bulgarian Machine Building"]

[Text] The news of today is that the Beroe Combine in Stara Zagora has won new positions in machine building. Bulgaria is now the third nation in the world producing wave regulators using its own designs and equipment. Up to now only the United States and Japan have supplied the international market with these widely used, highly reliable and effective articles.

This news is even more pertinent if we add that the new enterprise was established as a result of carrying out a small development program. Additional information was provided by Engr Kircho Bonev, director of the Vulna [Wave] Enterprise: "The Bulgarian wave regulators were the child of the collective led by the Honored Technician, Engr Vasil Tyurkedzhiev, the Chief Director of the Beroe NPSKR [Scientific-Production Economic Combine]. These are marked by a very high gain and exceptionally small size in comparison with the classic regulators.

Just one example: a traditional regulator with a gain of 160 weighs up to 40 kg while a wave regulator with the same capability weighs just 500 gm. This year, around 15,000 wave regulators will be offered on the domestic and international market. There have been orders for them from FRG, Austria and Great Britain. Particular interest has been shown by the socialist countries and primarily the Soviet Union. The enterprise has "written" the first sentence of its labor biography and has made a start to opening a series of precongress facilities at the Beroe NPSKR.

Another three new facilities will go into operation during the week: the Beroe Program Enterprise, the School for Automating Engineer Labor and the GAPS [a training school] for training students of the third level of instruction and which will also take students from the base school.

The Beroe program enterprise will meet the needs of the combine and other enterprises for software products and in the near future will prepare the "intellectual charge" for the robotics installations of the Bulgarian-Soviet

Krasnyy Proletariy-Beroe Association. The school for automating engineer work will also be very effective. Its contribution will be measured by a significant rise in the creative activities of designers and production engineers in the process of preparing the products.

Wider Use of Automation Urged

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Automation With Socioeconomic Effectiveness in Practice; A Meeting at the Institute for Technical Cybernetics and Robotics (ITKR) Under the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] The February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee held a year ago, like the January Plenum this year and which discussed the main areas and tasks for carrying out its decisions, rightly hold a historic place in the chronicle of modern socialist Bulgaria. The program outlined by them for ubiquitous intensification on a basis of the scientific and technical revolution and the maximum use of its achievements will be at the center of attention at the forthcoming 13th Party Congress.

During these days of taking stock and mobilizing forces to properly greet the party forum, the creative ambitions of the labor collectives and the workers in science and technical progress are aimed at the reserves to more quickly achieve the designated strategic goals. And it is natural that these are being disclosed and employed on the leading front of scientific and technical progress, including: efficient production methods and technological reequipping, electronization, full mechanization and automation of production as well as the broader use of computers.

Robots, one of the highest achievements of modern scientific thought are evermore confidently becoming part of our everyday life and are entering our plans and deeds aimed at a higher level of social labor productivity and product quality. Robotization with its leading role in creating flexible automated production systems (GAPS) at present is becoming the decisive factor in modernizing the plants into combines as well as entire industrial sectors and branches of social administration.

The Institute for Technical Cybernetics and Robotics (ITKR) Under the BAN [Bulgarian Academy of Sciences] holds an indisputable place and has made a real contribution to the successful development of this process. A meeting with its leaders and leading specialists, as depicted in this issue of the newspaper, will familiarize the readers with the accomplishments and searches of this advanced scientific collective. The creating and strengthening of its ties with practice and the accelerated elaboration and introduction of highly efficient scientific ideas for the electronization and automation of production undoubtedly merit attention as a timely and exceptionally useful social experiment.

For this reason the creative unity of the collectives from science and production is a timely and important measure as well as a strong catalyst for the social activeness of our contemporary man. To a large degree this activeness determines the importance and real contribution of a person's participation in the ongoing scientific and technical revolution of which we are all contemporaries....

Key to Scientific, Technical Progress

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Senior Science Associate, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Vasil Sgurev, acting institute director: "The Key to the Intensification of Scientific and Technical Progress; The Effective Interaction Between Developers and Producers; Self-Management Is Impelling the Economic Leaders to Search for the New and to Market-Oriented Thinking"]

[Text] The January Plenum of the BCP Central Committee sharply posed the question of intensifying scientific and technical research and through this, all our economy. In the spirit of what was pointed out at the February (1985) Plenum, electronization and automation were recognized as two of the most important areas of scientific and technical progress.

In this area, our Institute for Technical Cybernetics and Robotics (ITKR) Under the BAN has assumed substantial tasks related to the development, production and extensive introduction of microprocessor equipment and robotized systems in various areas of material production and social practice. From this standpoint, at present of particularly important significance is the establishing of effective scientific-organizational and economic prerequisites for the rapid and effective introduction, for the effective transfer of scientific and technical achievements into practice. The academy organizations manage these processes on a centralized basis through budget funds (this is the practice in virtually all countries for financing fundamental research). The experience of our institute indisputably has shown that any primitivizing and a desire to "economize" on fundamental research can entail very unpleasant consequences.

Along with this, the January Plenum of the BCP Central Committee drew serious attention to the need for effectively utilizing another method of introducing scientific achievements into practice, that is, by direct (immediate) ties between the scientific research and economic organizations. This process to a significant degree will help to turn the socialist organizations into self-managing organizations. The element of self-management for the economic organizations presupposes the possibility of freely disposing of their capital, an active market and investment policy, flexible management and the entering into mutually advantageous, contractual relations with external organizations, including scientific research ones. With such prerequisites, natural objective demands must impel the economic leaders to seek out the new and progressive and to promptly utilize this. The strengthening of self-management of socialist organizations, as the experience up to now has shown at our institute, is also advantageous for the scientific research organizations themselves. Let me illustrate this by several examples from the practice of the ITKR Under the BAN.

The development, introduction and series production of the personal computer at the Scientific-Production Combine for Microprocessor Equipment in the town of Pravets is the most eloquent example of such effective horizontal ties between a plant and an institute. After the ITKR developed in 1980 the first Bulgarian personal computer, the IMKO-1, and after the introduction of the IMKO-2 (PRAVETS-2), the leadership of the then Instrument Building Plant in Pravets, at its own initiative (without instructions "from above") got in touch with the developers and proposed that series production be undertaken for this computer. Since then, for 5 years now, the combine and the institute have moved side by side and together are carrying out the common task of developing and serially producing ever-newer and more advanced personal computers. During this time much has been done: the plant has become a combine and has been equipped with the most modern equipment for the mass production of personal computers, while the institute has established a section "Personal Computers" and has begun building an affiliate of the ITKR on the territory of the Combine for Microprocessor Equipment in Pravets for the technological support of production. The two organizations -- the combine and the institute -- are linked by common economic interests within the Pravets association for economic activity. Prerequisites have been established for the transferral of personnel from one organization to another and for exceptionally close cooperation in common work. Such horizontal ties with significant elements of self-management are beneficial for all, and they develop activity, creative search, market-oriented thinking, collectivism in the pursuit of common goals and the turning of leading specialists from the two organizations into partners and ardent partisans. And although not all the problems have been resolved as they should be or completely (the combine, institute and its affiliate at Pravets are "in motion," in strengthening and increasing development and production capacity), the taking of stock of what has been done up to now is positive. It shows optimistic prospects for effective large-series production of the personal computers.

Equally instructive for us has been the positive experience of working with the leading economic organizations of Stara Zagora Okrug: the Beroe Scientific-Production Economic Complex, the United Storage Units Plant and the Friedrich Engels Plant. Irrespective of the fact that a portion of the articles developed by the institute and introduced at these plants were controlled by central programs, of crucial significance for the success were the direct contacts between the developers and the producers as well as the objectively existing interest on the part of the two parties to introduce the RB-251 welding robot, the microprocessor devices for milling control and the RB-241 robot. On the basis of the previous experience, the further joint activities of the ITKR with the mentioned plants of Stara Zagora Okrug will develop by cooperating on economic activities and bringing the institute units to the status of individual plants.

We must emphasize the significant role which party leadership of Stara Zagora Okrug has in introducing the microprocessor systems and industrial robots which have been developed at the institute. Practice shows that (as a rule) where the party bodies actively aid the scientific research units and economic organizations on the problems of scientific and technical progress, there and only there can promising, highly effective introduction of the new production methods and articles be expected.

On the basis of years-long direct contacts with the Main Computer Center (GITs) of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, articles and systems of the MIK family were developed and successfully introduced in various economic organizations. Here between the two collectives there has been a reasonable specialization within the contracts with the investor: at the ITKR they have developed and worked out the corresponding equipment and systems while the GITs specialists are concerned with engineering activities. The interest of the two organizations from such joint activity is an objective fact and the benefit for the economic organizations is obvious!

Our institute maintains very good direct contacts on a contractual basis with the G. Damyanov Combine in Srednogorie, the Combine for Automation and Installation in Plovdiv, the printed circuits plant in Ruse and others. It is actively involved in two associations for economic activity, with the Optical Electron Plant in Panagyurishte and Balkankarpodem [Balkan Plant Truck and Lift] in Sofia. Together with the Sofia Plant for Medical Electronic Equipment (ZEMA) we are in the process of building a small enterprise for producing the training robots developed at the ITKR.

In establishing, maintaining and strengthening these direct ties, we have adhered to the main rule of having a reciprocal interest, the elements of self-management, flexibility and adaptability to constantly changing reality. There are objective conditions for introducing scientific-intensive articles and production methods. The engineering and technical personnel is intelligent and competent!

I would like to point out that the ITKR Under the BAN has an awareness of the need to seek out and realize effective direct ties with industry because of the fact that it itself relies on the diverse collective of the BAN, the largest comprehensive scientific organization in our country.

Of course, we must not idealize reality, as horizontal integration ties do not lead automatically to a complete success, all the more as the introduction of scientific achievements is a diverse activity involving the most different problems. Whomever has been involved in an introduction under specific production conditions can imagine how many difficulties of a subjective and objective nature are found along this path and how difficult and tedious it is! But there are no easy ways as the process of raising the standard of living depends directly upon the introduction of modern production methods and the production of modern articles realized by modern-thinking personnel.

The collective of our institute is endeavoring to carry out those high demands stemming from the decisions of this year's January Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. Our task is to effectively utilize these capabilities and not to permit ourselves to be stifled by the bureaucratic inertia of certain backward-looking, hidebound persons.

Appeal for Wider Development Cooperation

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 p 1, 3

[Article by Engr Vladimir Khristov, chief specialist at the Robot Control Section: "Why Are We Seeking Partners?; Attractive Articles With Guaranteed Quality and High Productivity Is the Reply to This Question"]

[Text] The first microprocessor control device, IZOMATIK-T, was used to control the transmanipulators for automatic warehouses. Introduced at the Elektronika Plant of the DSO IZOT [Computer and Office Equipment State Production Trust], it provided an opportunity for the Bulgarian-Hungarian Intransmash [International Transport Machinery] Company to supply the KAMAZ plants with the first 17 automatic warehouses. Thus, a start was made to an original series of Bulgarian microprocessor control devices. For more than 10 years, the IZOMATIK family has been following new trends in the development of microprocessor equipment and is the symbol of high technical-economic and operational qualities.

The experience of introducing the first control device and scientific research in the area of control of so-called parallel processes on real time helped develop a unified notion of developing such articles for industrial robots. This made it possible to work out and develop a family of microprocessor modules IZOMATIK-M realized completely with electronic components produced (without exception) in the CEMA member countries. As a result of this the importing of a number of extremely essential types of equipment could be stopped.

The systems approach, the unified design facilities and the conceptual structure of the products of the IZOMATIK family significantly facilitated the elaboration and introduction of new articles. This can be seen from the fact that in 1984-1985, production was started on five completely new products and in 1986 alone we plan to develop another four. As an illustration let me point to the record short time for developing models of control devices for portal manipulators the RB-281 and for installation robots known as Kadratik in less than half a year!

The circumstance that in creating the system we have used only socialist circuitry makes the articles very "attractive" for CEMA markets. Automatic warehouses have been exported to the USSR and the other CEMA nations since 1978 and the robots with IZOMATIK control devices since 1984 (RB-251, RB-241 and RB-242). These devices will be delivered in a significant series for the new Soviet-Bulgarian Krasnyy Proletariy-Beroe Scientific-Production Association; orders have been received from other enterprises of the USSR. The high dynamics and precision in the movement of Kadratik have interested the French Sormel Firm.

This is without considering the effect for the consumer of the automated equipment (which, for example, for the PAM-2 assembly semi-automatic device means an increase in labor productivity of nearly 60 percent and a reduction in errors of 80 percent).

Due to cooperation with the CEMA member nations, productivity of control devices is growing rapidly in our country. This once again emphasizes the timeliness of developing the IZOMATIK family at our institute. At present, a number of nations are sending their specialists for consultation and specialization at the ITKR in order to study our experience. The recognition of Bulgaria's achievements in this area was also the international ROBKON Conference which was organized for a third time in 1985.

Development of Family of Robots

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Senior Science Associate Nedko Shivarov, institute deputy director: "ROBKO -- A Name With Promise"]

[Text] Undoubtedly, robotics is one of the most promising areas of technical progress and the flexible automated production systems (GAPS) have already fundamentally altered the appearance of production processes. However, this new equipment requires knowledgeable and capable people. We are doing everything possible (post-diploma skill training, courses at enterprises, courses under the NTS [scientific-technical council] and many other forms) to acquaint our engineers and technicians with robotics and the GAPS. The experience of the ITKR has shown that the best solution will be to familiarize the secondary school and VUZ [Higher Institute of Learning] youth with this new area of technology in order to promptly form a fundamentally new attitude toward the automating and computerizing of production processes.

The personal computers developed at the ITKR and introduced at the Combine for Microprocessor Equipment in Pravets are the main technical means for the "second" computer literacy. In order to acquaint the youth with robotics and the GAPS, however, new special technical equipment is required. The ROBKO line of training robots and equipment for establishing training GAPS, as developed at the institute, along with computer literacy is aimed at providing our youth with literacy in robotics and the GAPS.

Personal computers and training robotics are very complementary. It is very important that from the outset the youth is convinced that a computer is a means not just for calculations and the display of textual information! It is essential to demonstrate the enormous capabilities of a computer to control various machines and mechanisms, to design parts, and control entire production systems and processes as this actually is in modern production.

The ROBKO robots and equipment for setting up training GAPS are programmed and controlled using 8-digit personal computers of the Pravets family. They provide the possibility gradually (with increasing complexity) to develop the knowledge of the young person, his creative thinking and his inventiveness.

The ROBKO is primarily a set of training minirobots which are simplified models of the industrial robots which are most widespread in the world and the so-called peripheral equipment and working models of manufacturing machines, robot truck plants and automated training warehouses (all of this is controlled by the personal computers).

For example, ROBKO-01 has five degrees of freedom and can manipulate objects weighing up to 250 gm and can position them with a repeated accuracy of better than 0.1 mm. It comes with a rich range of peripheral devices: a conveyor, a rotating table, a sensor and magnetic grab, sensor units and so forth and with their aid it is possible to create diverse operating systems.

ROBKO-10 has borrowed the mechanical system of ROBKO-01, but posseses its own microprocessor control device and is programmed and instructed using a control panel. It can also operate in tandem with a personal computer as well as with an entire range of peripheral training devices.

ROBKO-111 is a stylized model of the most widely found robot in the world of the class "articulated mechanical hand." This is controlled by an 8-digit PRAVETS-82 personal computer and can operate with all the peripheral devices.

ROBKO-09 is a mobile robot with a built-in microcomputer and 9 degrees of freedom, it manipulates objects weighing up to 250 gm, it synthesizes speech, it has a built-in programmable clock-calendar, it recognizes levels of sound and light, it measures distances to articles, it goes around obstacles and has many other capabilities....

Among the equipment for developing the training GAPS are a milling machine with 3 degrees of freedom and a DC motor for the working tool with adjustable speed; a lathe controlled by a personal computer; an automated warehouse (essentially a reduced operating transmanipulator with which miniature pallets are manipulated with stock or articles produced by the training GAPS). The ROBKO-1000 training robot plant truck is programmed by a personal computer and transports miniature pallets of the training GAPS.

All these representatives of the line are in various stages of development or introduction into regular production. They are being manufactured by the Combine for Medical Equipment in Sofia while the actual introducers of the articles into the schools and computer clubs are Uchtekhprom [Training Equipment Industry] and Avangard [Vanguard]. Certainly this process is only just beginning. The institutes of the Ministry of Public Education, the NTS, the Organization for Assisting Defense and others have joined in popularizing the robots. At many VUZ an initiative has been made to study robots by the students of all specialties (electively) and the V. I. Lenin VMEI [Higher Electrical Equipment Institute] has developed several models of training robots.

Along with the development of training robotics it is also very important to quickly train the necessary instructors and circle leaders as well as establish the training programs, textbooks and aids such as tables, slides, films, and video films. In this regard, the work pace could be significantly accelerated on the part of a number of central departments. It seems to me that the assistance also of the Bulgarian Trade Unions could be much greater.

At present, our nation is a pioneer in the area of training robotics and we are already exporting these products to a number of countries and an interest has been shown in them on the part of certain organizations such as UNESCO, UNIDO and others. Success is due undoubtedly to the fact that our integration with production is integrated from the planning stage to introduction. Taking an active part also in the process of developing the articles at the Combine for Medical Equipment is a joint group consisting of specialists from the combine and our institute. Crucial however will be the pooling of forces in the very creation of the articles in a laboratory form, when their high indicators will be assessed by the manufacturing plant and incorporated in its immediate or more distant plans.

In order for this to happen, we, the scientific workers and designers, must also give some thought and see the long run and we must forecast the needs of socioeconomic development. Obviously, the ROBKO line will answer one of them....

Social Aspects of Product Development

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Senior Science Associate Nikola Milev, chairman of the trade union committee: "A Conformity of Interests and Incentives Is Essential.... Or What the ITKR Collective Has and What Is Still Missing"]

[Text] Everything being done in our institute bears directly on increasing labor productivity, reducing manual and unattractive labor and eliminating work conditions which are detrimental to man. In other words, the end result of the "science-introduction" process is to further satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the people and accelerate the socioeconomic development of all our society.

Naturally the institute collective also has its own socioeconomic program. There is a plan which we must carry out in order to form our own consumption funds. Three years ago we decided to strengthen the contribution of each of us to the supplementary income of the institute in adjusting (by a certain amount) the personal contribution to profit from outside contracts for scientific and introduction developments. At present, 20 percent of this goes to the SBKM [Fund for Socioservice and Cultural Measures] and hence, along with better economic results, our possibilities have also been broadened in the social sphere. A good deal has been done: two hothouses have been built for cheap and fresh vegetables, the cost of food in our dining rooms is 50 percent cheaper, we possess a summer recreational facility on the Veleka River and recently we have opened a creative club in Vladaya. In the future we will build our own vacation facility for year-round use. We are also investing a good deal of money for labor safety, for public health and for the development of physical culture and sports.

Obviously, this social program is an important aspect in encouraging higher efficiency from the developments of the institute. It is an expression of the necessary conformity between personal, collective and state interests. But the scientific collective can and must work continuously to strengthen this unity of interests and resolve in an even more mature manner the questions of organizing material and moral incentives. In particular the following question confronts the ITKR collective.

The median age of the scientific workers and specialists at the institute is around 34 years; they come to use after a competition, and many of them are from other okrugs. The aim is to assemble the most capable in our scientific area, but these young and gifted persons cannot always obtain truly normal working conditions. We are aware of the serious difficulties of Sofia in the area of housing construction. For this reason we have decided to build our own residential block: its "spot" has already been established, the plans are ready and we are ready to participate in its construction in the spirit of the well-known decree of the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions. However, it turns out that what is permitted to any enterprise is not permitted to a running scientific institute. In order for us to begin construction, we must first invest 40 percent of its cost for landscaping and amenities. But the problem is we are a budget-supported institute and have nowhere to secure such funds! The money for our construction is being provided in the form of a bank loan which we will pay back by the efforts of the entire collective. It turns out that whether or not we build the departmental unit is a "magic circle" which not we but somebody else must break.

Hence, accelerated development of scientific and technical progress for the sake of our common goal requires each to do his job better and not waste time in overcoming daily concerns created by someone else.

Economic Results of ITKR Activities

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 p 2

[Unattributed information: "The ITKR in a Few Words"]

[Text] The ITKR collective finished off the Eighth Five-Year Plan with the successful fulfillment of the tasks included in the national programs for the development and application of technical cybernetics and robotics, automation and electronization. The promise to achieve a high economic effect from the introduction of developments was significantly overfulfilled and the national economy received around 53 million leva.

The introduced 54 inventions and developments of the institute had an effect of nearly 8.5 million leva. At the Expo-85 World Fair in Plovdiv, three of them received a gold medal, one of the systems received the BAN award and Engr Zdravko Marchev received a major award of the World Organization of Intellectual Property.

Leader Interviewed on Market Share

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview with Senior Science Associate and Candidate of Technical Sciences Nikolay Iliev, scientific secretary of the institute; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] There are already scores of enterprises which operate the institute's equipment, industrial microprocessor controllers. The effect from their use runs into many millions. However, how have they reached the economic units -- "by force," that is, "from orders from above" or by other non-administrative ways?
[Answer] Every attempt for us to introduce our scientific developments by force ended in a failure or at least the results were below the expected. In the areas in which we have had undisputed successes, the selected path was different. On the basis of direct "plant -- institute" contracts and the organizing of common collectives, so-called pilot developments have been carried out. In this way we have been able to demonstrate its effectiveness and also eliminate the eventual shortcomings. In this manner we "break into" the market in the nation. The wide production of the article is then taken up by the enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building. This applies both to the control systems of the MIK series as well as personal computers and all the remaining developments which may expand widely in the sectors of material production.

[Question] Such an organization is reminiscent of the small firms and technological centers which turn risky scientific developments into a specific market product....

[Answer] In truth, in some ways we look like a firm, but I would not agree with such definitions. The ITKR is not a TPK [territorial-production complex] which fulfills the orders of different clients using standard materials and models. As a part of the BAN, our institute carries out long-term state policy in its scientific area. Along with this, for a more dependable assessment of the arising fundamental and practical problems, we are endeavoring to develop a broad network of horizontal ties with the plants in the nation. We receive many proposals for contracts but we accept only those which require a new scientific solution.

[Question] What has been the most difficult moment in the fate of an already-found new solution?

[Answer] It is quite natural for a scientist to lose interest in a problem which he has solved. Has he shown that the device which he has developed actually works? For this reason, we feel that the most difficult thing -- and absolutely crucial for development! -- is to maintain the motivation of the scientific collective after the pilot introduction of the project....

[Question] At last year's spring fair in Plovdiv, several control systems were demonstrated developed on the basis of our personal computers. This means that they can produce, design and assume routine administrative operations not only abroad but also in Bulgaria.

[Answer] The personal computer is not only an object for "doing" but also an element of more complex systems. Thus, the field of its application is infinite. At the same time, conditions are being established for easing and altering human labor and for gradually bringing it into accord with the jobs in various social activities. You are aware of the world trends -- industrial and agricultural workers are declining at the expense of an increase in service workers and the number of scientific workers is growing. The computer is a powerful accelerator of these processes.

[Question] Then what must be do in order to use the computer as effectively as possible?
[Answer] In the so-called "hardware" (the equipment part) we lag seriously behind the world trends. However, we are even farther behind in "software" (program support). The lag is most serious in "textware," that is, the training literature needed to master the personal computer. In the heavily industrialized countries, these publications both in terms of volume and the number of chapters the available series for such essential technical knowledge as, for example, the operating of a motor vehicle. The market breakthrough is combined with a breakthrough in the mind of people as neither of these two things can be done separately and must always be carried out together....

Interview With 'Father' of Personal Computers

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview with Honored Technician, Engr Ivan Maragozov, sector head and "father" of Bulgarian personal computers; time and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Answer] Everything started at the end of 1980, when a group of specialists from the ITKR under the BAN was swept up in a new problem, the designing of a Bulgarian personal computer. After hard work and creative search, our young collective designed the first Bulgarian personal computer known as the IMKO-1, now recalled the leader of this collective, Honored Technician, Engr Ivan Marangozov. Only 50 of these machines were produced and they were allocated to institutes and laboratories according to the instructions of the DKNTP [State Committee for Science and Technical Progress]. The results were encouraging and in 1982, the next computer IMKO-2 appeared. In the autumn of the same year, for the needs of the Ministry of Public Education, 250 machines were produced at the Experimental Facility of the ITKR, and in 1983, the then Instrument Building Plant in Pravets began producing the machine under the name of the PRAVETS-82. At present, this is a mass computer which is being introduced into Bulgarian education, science and other areas of the nation's economic and cultural life.

[Question] But the searches (and the successes!) are not limited to this, are they?

[Answer] A group of dedicated specialists have been working on developing new models of personal computers, their software and the designing of modules and equipment for broadening their capabilities. A particular feature in this instance is that all the developments are being introduced into practice and a majority of them is being produced serially. The pride of the collective is the development of the PRAVETS-16 which is a machine with very great capabilities.

[Question] What, in your mind, is the crucial thing for the obviously high quality of the scientific developments in this area?

[Answer] The series of personal computers has been developed on the basis of advanced world experience and our own research of many years. They have high technical performance and are on a level of the best world achievements in this area. All the designs and products developed by the group have encountered great interest from our specialists and the responses have been more than positive.

[Question] Would you please generalize the results achieved by the comparatively rapid development and production of the Bulgarian personal computers?

[Answer] Briefly, these are expressed in the following:

1) A new sector of the electronics industry has been created with large production volumes and export prospects;

2) New advanced production methods have been mastered which are in full accord with the requirements of scientific and technical progress for the automation and intellectualization of human activity;

3) The advisability of producing personal computers in Bulgaria has been confirmed as their mass introduction and use in a number of areas are in full swing.

The development and production of personal computers have been truly timely and effective. This has been caused by the fact that in the nations of the socialist community the equal of ours is not (yet) being produced. The activities of our group can be seen from the figures with over 19 million leva of economic contributions during the Eighth Five-Year Plan....

[Question] The phrase "group"...in essence is this not something like a prototype of the program collectives which were mentioned at the February and January Plenums of the party Central Committee?

[Answer] Yes, on the team which is concerned with the development and introduction of the personal computers are 11 engineers, technicians, a mathematician and an economist. From the standpoint of the prospects and the large amount of work which will be required by future development, this will increase. And in essence this will be a true program collective! In our many years of fruitful cooperation with the collective at Pravets, the dominant theme has been complete conformity of interests and of creative searches. And it is very pleasant to work along with such leaders and specialists from the combine as Plamen Vachkov, Khristo Khristov, Stoyan Kutsarov and others. And we have "matured" precisely for a program organization, for a program collective. With good reason one can say that as a thing starts out so it will be! Our integration with this collective began successfully and is developing at a pace where one can expect new, more meaningful achievements.

Crucial Role of Institute Examined

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "An Adjustment With Timely Measures"]

[Text] In sociopsychological research there is no fully unanimous opinion on the content of the notion of "social adjustment," but the range of definitions provides a rather full idea of it including "inclination," "direction," "readiness" and so forth. The most important thing is that it is a question of attitude, the attitude of an individual to one or another action in behavior, in life and social activity. If we broaden (although not very precisely) the concept, it can be said that in one way or another it is possible to characterize -- and express! -- the inclination or readiness for action of entire collectives. Then what is typical and characteristic for the social adjustment in the ITKR collective of its cooperation with practice and in its desire for a more rapid pace in the electronization and automation of production and social administration in our country? The answer to a large degree is found in the contents of the conversation which the readers have already discovered.

First of all, the impression may be gained that we are in a solid, modern academy institute (its significant theoretical developments are a good subject for another interesting discussion). But here the soundness and academicness are completely different from the traditional ones! Scientists with merited high titles and serious achievements in such difficult-to-understand areas as control theory and cybernetics, the electronization of processes and so forth discuss, worry about and offer solutions for a purely professional (and even "prosaic"!) sphere of the introduction and sales of finished products, the capital and profit of plants.... Is this by chance or merely a formal insincere matter?....

No, this is perhaps the first and most important component of a new type of collective adjustment in our scientific front which has already been formed and is apparent in full strength in the collective of the ITKR of the BAN. The creative goals and ambitions are not easy ones and are accompanied by long experiments and at times disappointing problems in the scientific laboratories here are subordinate to a single common, collective value: the rapid realization of a scientific development in practice and demonstrating its significant socioeconomic effectiveness. For this reason, the persons we have spoken with have talked in such detail (many of them have been set aside due to a lack of space) on the already achieved real benefit from the development of the Bulgarian computers and robots and of the recognition which the products already have in other countries. For them this is the most important moment of assessment in the long and difficult creative process, that is, the proof of utility. A utility combining personal, collective and social, state interests subordinate to the strategic goals of intensifying the economy on a basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Such a collective value orientation cannot help but be reinforced and nourished by the new approach to the demand for integrating science and practice. A unity of action is sought and created not by the positions of the partners from the two sides in "no man's land." This is established purposefully even in the planning stage, in the process of discussing and adopting the counterplans of the labor collectives. In order to move after this into new, modern forms such as combined collectives, territorial affiliates and associations for economic activity. And to provide a content for the ideas concerning the further democratization of production management. To develop the economic and scientific units as self-governing systems in which self-initiative and innovation will provide a significant impetus in the dynamism of all our integrated socioeconomic development along the path outlined by the February (1985) and January Plenums.

There is one other important aspect of this adjustment. It is most apparent possibly in the arguments (no, in what has been done by this collective!) for the mastery of the "second" computer literacy by our younger generation first of all. The inevitable influence of objective processes on the modern world scientific-technical revolution has been thought of, sought in the long run and taken into account. And with much ambition the results have been achieved which now rank Bulgaria among the pioneers in training robotics and in developing and widely introducing personal computers. In this way this has realized the indisputably leading, directing role of science and the scientific search. Then the qualitative changes of the realized developments are materialized not only in "developed production" by the plants and combines, in exports and so forth, but also in the social, spiritual sphere in the personal development of each of our contemporaries.

This explains also the obvious presence of personal responsibility of "personal engagement" in the collective adjustment of the co-workers of the ITKR. Here many of the people are responsible "by name" for the level of the research and its realization in practice, for the results of comparison with world models. The collective adjustment is not an impersonal creative personality. Its contribution to scientific and technical progress is sought, encouraged and promptly judged as to whether it conforms to the common collaboration with the production collectives. In other words, the so-called horizontal ties of one academy institute do not undermine the previous, traditional academy approach in science but merely enrich this, develop it and make it in harmony with our today.

Precisely this makes the adjustment of this leading scientific institute so timely. Certainly it is neither an ossified, once-set thing or is it without problems. But it is an obviously real prerequisite for social activity of that type which the accelerated rates of our socialist development categorically define as the most essential and meriting high recognition by society.

10272
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BETTER UTILIZATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDED

Krakow AURA in Polish No 12, Dec 85 pp 5-7

[Article by Dr Ewa Taylor, Main School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw: "Mining Mineral Resources in Poland"]

[Text] It is often believed that in the past the management of mineral resources has been wasteful, even destructive. As a result, not only have resources been rapidly depleted, but this kind of management has contributed to environmental degradation and pollution.

The country's economic development has been based mainly on the mining industry and the metallurgical processing that accompanies it. Such management has been very capital-intensive and has been directed at production of raw materials which are not highly processed. Also, basing the foreign-trade balance on the export of raw materials has made it necessary to undertake new and expensive mining investments. The functioning of these processes was revealed very clearly during the period of economic difficulties, for it turned out that in such a situation the most simple solution was to increase the mining and export of coal, copper and sulfur. Today it is believed that the former concept of development should definitely be modified. One of the ways in which the state of the national economy can be improved is through efficient and economical management of mineral resources.

Of the several dozen mines in Poland, only nine are of decisive importance to the economy, accounting for 96 percent of all mine resources. These are: hard coal (64 percent), road and building stone (9 percent), rock salt (8.5 percent), copper ore (4 percent), brown coal (3.5 percent), limestone (3 percent), building ceramic clay (1.5 percent), sulfur (1.5 percent), and natural aggregate (1 percent).

There are two basically negative aspects in Poland's mining industry.

First, mining quotas for hard and brown coal, copper, zinc, lead and sulfur have been set absolutely too high and they have been filled at the expense of wasteful exploitation. In the case of hard coal, deposits which are difficult to mine due to geological conditions have been left unmined. Losses caused by the mining system used amount to approximately 30 percent. To a large extent, hasty and not always advisable mechanization is responsible for this state of affairs. Therefore, in extracting one ton of coal, as many as four tons are allowed to remain in the beds. As one bed is depleted, new mines are constructed, thus destroying more and more of the natural environment.

Of course, the greater the damage to the environment, the smaller its ability to adapt. We are dealing with just such a situation in the case of the recently built Lublin Coal Basin. Efficiency-improvement would better be effected by activating the Walbrzych region, which from the standpoint of land-use management and the quality of the environment, particularly an agricultural area selected for future mining, would be more desirable. However, whether or not this is profitable depends on what kind of mining technology can be used as well as the price of coal. If we continue this wasteful exploitation of coal deposits, we can expect that the discovered hard-coal resources in Poland will be depleted in 100 years, brown coal will be depleted in 70 years, copper ore in 50, and zinc, lead and sulfur ore in about 30 years.

The second negative aspect of Poland's mining industry relates to the underestimation of the so-called "companion minerals" and the lack of a comprehensive plan to neutralize industrial wastes (an ecological aspect) and use them as secondary raw materials (an economic and ecological aspect). For example, in 1980 over 900 million tons of wastes were collected on spoil banks and dumps, covering over 10,000 hectares. The surface covered by spoil banks and dumps is equivalent to approximately 150,000 building lots for single-family houses. The situation is complicated by the fact that over 80 percent of the wastes were located in six provinces, namely: Katowice, Legnica, Walbrzych, Krakow City, Tarnobrzeg and Bydgoszcz.

Thus the management of spoil banks and dumps is not satisfactory. In 1980 only 52 percent of the wastes were utilized, and not in the best manner. The wastes were mainly used as material to fill excavations and to level-out areas after mining had been completed. Many valuable raw materials which could have been utilized, if not now then in the future, were irretrievably lost. Of a total of 454 production plants surveyed by the Main Statistical Office in 1954, in mining and energy 64 percent of the plants, in heavy industry scarcely 36 percent, in the machines industry 37 percent, in the chemical industry 51 percent, in the food industry 28 percent, in the light industry 64 percent, and in the building materials industry barely 17 percent of the plants, made use of over 50 percent of the wastes.

The utilization of production wastes, and especially mining wastes, is important not only from the economic standpoint: it also protects the environment against pollution, and it protects the soil, which should be utilized in a more effective way. Therefore, a method must be worked out to make use of the deposits and the raw material itself in a way which would reduce the present high losses to a minimum in all phases of production. The proper extraction of minerals and the selective storage of companion minerals, is very important.

The situation in mines other than those mentioned above is much different. For example, there was been no development in the mining of kaolin, chalk or gypsum, despite the fact that there are large reserves of these raw materials in Poland. Many times we have been forced to import them!

Because the value of the environment's resources, including mineral resources, has not been appreciated, there has been no concern about using them economically. Environmental problems, until now, have lain outside the economic sphere. This kind of thinking justified the lack of interest by the economic sciences in the damage being done to the environment as a result of the increased mining operations and improper processing. The problem is of fundamental importance in the efficient and economical management of the country's resources. For example, the accounts-settling price system now in use complicates better utilization of mineral resources through reduction of losses during the mining phase and in processing. One possible solution is wide-scale introduction of mining pensions. This problem is of primary importance for brown coal, where losses during mining and processing amount to 78 percent, and for hard coal, zinc, lead, copper and sulfur, where losses exceed 50 percent of value.

Heavy economic losses are incurred due to pollution of the environment, mainly during industrial processing. Recent estimates show 400 billion zlotys annually. The money spent on pollution control is a ridiculous amount when compared with these figures. Two percent of the total outlays in the country's economy, i.e., approximately 45 billion zlotys, cannot significantly halt the destruction of the already badly polluted environment. Reports and forecasts for the next few years on the pollution and destruction of the environment are disturbing, particularly for the areas where mining of mineral resources has been increased. At this point we should state that losses connected with mining and processing of copper in LGOM, for example, greatly reduced the economic results achieved here. In 1982, in the Legnica and Glogow copper mills alone, over 330,000 tons of toxic gases were released into the atmosphere, and over 13,000 tons of dust, of which half was metalliferous. The crops which were totally destroyed in the area surrounding the mills covered 500 hectares, and yields on 2,500 hectares were greatly reduced. Nineteen factories of the Copper Mining and Metallurgical Works released over 36 million cubic meters of liquid wastes, of which over 20 percent was untreated. The waste yards here cover 2,300 hectares, where year after year over 20 million tons of flotation wastes, 1 million tons of slag and several score thousand tons of lead sludge, are collected.

Under economic reform the destruction of environmental resources has increased. In pursuit of larger profits, many enterprises are no longer concerned with environmental protection. It should be expected that pressure for further mining of resources as a way of obtaining immediate profits will grow. On the other hand, all measures aimed at obtaining immediate economic benefits without regard to the quality of the environment must, in the end, turn again man. Therefore, in making decisions about expanding the country's raw materials base, consideration should be given to the economic and ecological consequences. The greater importance of coal in the Polish power industry will result in much heavier emission of gases, especially sulfur dioxide. It is estimated that at present, over 8 tons of sulfur compounds per square kilometer fall on the soil surface, and on a surface equivalent to 10 percent of the country, over 50 tons per square kilometer fall. As a result, the acidity of the soil is constantly increasing, which has an adverse effect on its productivity. If immediate steps are not taken to counteract this, the soil will be completely destroyed and elements, damaging to man, will migrate to the crops. Very shortly it will become necessary to prohibit the burning of coal in power plants located in large population centers. The pollution to the environment accumulates in that environment and after it crosses a difficult-to-define ecological barrier it may lead to an ecological disaster. The amount of damage to the environment will differ according to the stage to which the mining and capital-investment work has advanced.

The environment can be disturbed even during large-scale exploratión and documentation work, particularly if geophysical explorations are done by seismic methods. During the building of mining plants, especially work being done by the stripping method, serious transformations are occurring in the environment. In addition to the morphological changes to the earth's surface, the water tables of the undergroud waters are disturbed and the surface water relationships undergo change, including their physical and chemical properties as a result of pollution by mine waters (e.g., salinity). The soil is also completely destroyed as a result of mining and waste-storing, and it can also be destroyed as a result of dehydration or drying-out near a mine. It is estimated that over 100,000 hectares of soil have been destroyed in Poland due to dehydration. At the same time, in settling regions, where raw materials are being mined by the deep-water method, waterlogged areas form. Soil losses connected with flooding are estimated at 20,000 hectares.

During normal mining operations, the type of threat to the environment is similar to that mentioned earlier. During this period recultivation should be conducted simultaneously with the mining operation.

Taking into account the general principles of environmental policy as well as the alarming state of the natural environment in Poland, certain rules can be set which should be binding in locating new mining projects:

--Decisions on mining projects should be preceded by a detailed analysis of the changes that these projects will cause to the environment. This analysis should cover both the current and future state of the environment. At this stage of planning we should know what the environment will be after recultivation work is done and the mining areas are suitably developed.

--The analysis should cover every deposit and in addition, it should be supported by detailed economic studies.

--The preparation of geologic and mining documentation should be aimed at facilitating a thorough mining of the deposit and ensuring that the access work and the later mining operations will be done with the least damage to the environment.

--Comprehensive studies should be made of the changes to the environment caused by the investment project and the plants which accompanied it. It is very important that there be constant control over the changes.

--The problems mentioned should be coordinated during preparation of national and regional land-use management plans. This is particularly important because there are many discovered deposits of raw materials in the country which may be mined in the next few years. For example, there are the brown coal beds in the LGOM region whose mining may lead to an ecological disaster unprecedented in this country. The threat to the environment caused by new mining and power plants in this region will be added on to the already existing sources of pollution and danger (copper mines, sand pits, mills, etc.). Similarly, the mining of rock salt and potassium salt in the Puck area may lead to changes in the land and economic structure of this entire area and conflicts with its present function, which is farming and tourism.
In accordance with the previously accepted principles of environmental control, some investment projects may not be approved. This could affect, for example, brown coal deposits around Mosina. Strip mining in this area would endanger the existence of the Great Poland National Park.

If the environment and its resources is to be saved, fundamental changes must be made in the general concept of development. Poland is now in the zone of the most contaminated environment in Europe. Because of this, the process of socioeconomic development now being promoted must take into account the limitations of nature, raw materials and land area. We cannot afford to make the same mistakes which have caused a reduction in the natural resistance of the environment, as in the case of the Upper Silesia Industrial District, LGOM, TOS, Krakow and Puck Bay. However, in the 3-year plan approved in 1982 and in the assumptions of the 1986-1990 plan, there continues to be a lack of understanding of the problems of protecting the environment and its resources. Management of the country in accordance with ecological exigencies is not only essential but possible, even though large outlays are necessary.

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East Europe Report

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21 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reflecting Badges for Children's Clothes Advocated
(Miloslav Vltavsky; RUDE PRAVO, 23 Dec 85).................. 1

Eastern Bohemian Committee Views Water Pollution
(Jaroslav Michalek; RUDE PRAVO, 23 Dec 85)................. 2

Article Discusses Gallium Production, Increase
(RUDE PRAVO, 27 Dec 85).................................... 4

HUNGARY

Development of Greek-Hungarian Cooperation Sought
(N. Nikolaou; I KATHIMERINI, 4 Apr 86)...................... 5

POLAND

Foreign Trade Minister Wojcik on Raising Exports
(Andrzej Wojcik Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 7 Mar 86)........ 9

Paper Examines Hard Coal Mining Prospects
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 1-2 Mar 86)............................... 12

1984 Wage System Changes, Results Reviewed
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 13 Mar 86)................................ 14

Leading Economist Outlines Reform Shortcomings
(Waclaw Wilczynski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 9-10 Nov 85)............ 17

Economic Society Conference Stresses Reform, Economists' Role
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 11 Nov 85)................................ 21

Bobrowski Addresses Economists on Reform, Market Equilibrium
(Czeslaw Bobrowski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 19 Nov 85)............. 23

Briefs
Turbogenerator for Nuclear Power Plant 26
Sci-Tech Agreement With Yugoslavia 26
Maritime Agreement With Sri Lanka 26
Medicines for France 26
Trade Agreement With Cambodia 27
Committee for Trade With USSR 27

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FDJ Gas Pipeline Builders in Perm Sector Renew Labor Pledges
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 10 Mar 86)............................ 28

ALBANIA

Greek Paper Reports on 'Sigurimi' Activities in Greece
(P. Kasimatis; I VRADYNI TIS KYRIAKIS, 16 Mar 86).......... 29

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GDR's Honecker Addresses Youth Rally in Berlin
(Erich Honecker; East Berlin Television Service, 7 Mar 86). 32

Berlin Development Statistics Sketched
(Claus-Michael Bartsch, Karin Wendt; NEUE ZEIT, 18 Mar 86). 36

Briefs
Berlin Youth Project 40

POLAND

Gorzow PZPR Examined, Administration Faulted
(Jerzy Nogiec; TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Dec 85).................... 41

Ministers Discuss Achievements, New Year Goals
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 27 Dec 85)................................ 45

Correspondent Reports Gorbachev-Reagan TV Exchange
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 28-29 Dec 85)............................... 51

Commemorative Service for 1970 Shipbuilders Deaths
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Dec 85)................................ 52

Wroclaw PZPR Committee Holds Plenum
(Czeslaw Kubasik; TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Jan 86)................ 53

PZPR Provincial Committees Hold Plenums
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 23 Jan 86).................................. 55

Lublin Plenum, by Zbigniew Kopec 55
Zielona Gora Plenum, by Tadeusz Kajan 56

Focus on Soviet Delegation to Intellectuals Congress
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 23 Jan 86).................................. 57

Press Conference on Armed Forces Resource Management
(Waldemar Makowiecki; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 25-26 Jan 86)..... 58

PZPR Expert Sees Erosion of Parliamentary Tradition in West
(Tadeusz Iwinski Interview; PERSPEKTYWY, 8 Nov 85)......... 60

Personnel Changes, Press Events Noted
(PRASA POLSKA, Nov 85)..................................... 63

Bloc Area Studies Institute Shifts Research Focus
(Tadeusz Sochacki; TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Oct 85)................ 67

Briefs

Olszowski's TASS Interview 70
Folk, National Culture Conference 70
Friendship Society Meets 70
Cultural Cooperation With France 70
ZSL Anniversary Noted 70
History Education Problems Noted 71
Party Theater Groups Meet 71
Academicians Make Bad Politicians 71
Respect for Individual Necessary 72
Society Needs Cultural Values 72
Fewer PZPR Reps in Sejm 72
Krakow Defense Committee 73
Bielsko-Biala Defense Committee 73
Theater Cooperation With Military 73
Provincial Defense Committee Meetings 73
Civilians, Military Engineers Meet 74
Scouts, Youth Affairs Minister Talk 74
Anticrime Coordination Efforts 74
Labor Cooperatives Discuss Problems 74
Socialist Youth on Historical Education 74
Brazilian Ambassador Awarded 75
Urban, Gertych Hold Press Council Talks 75
Increased Cuban Tourism Planned 75
Ambassador to Yemen Received 75
Polish Workers in GDR 76
Prosecutor General, Mass Media Talks 76

Publishing Policy Meeting 76
Provincial ZSL Committees Meet 76
ZSL Presidium Ideological Talks 76
Spanish Friendship Society Meets 77
'Polonia Abroad' Propaganda Plans 77
Lomza Defense Committee Meeting 77
SD Presidium Talks 77
Rural Youth Union, Gertych Meet 77
Ambassador to Jordan Received 78
CPSU, Polish Ambassador Confer 78
Yugoslavian Tax Issues Exchanged 78
OPZZ, PZPR Hold Factory Talks 78
Justice Minister, PZPR CC Meet 79
Libyan Friendship Society Director 79
PZPR Youth Recruitment Effort 79

ROMANIA

Danish Paper Reports on Romanian Life, Problems
(Michael Kuttner; BERLINGSKE SØNDAG, 2 Mar, 2 May 86)....... 80

Consumer Goods Situation 80
Authorities Reveal Security Obsession 83

YUGOSLAVIA

Croatian Party Discusses Possible Changes in LCY
(Jelena Lovric; DANAS, 11 Feb 86)........................... 86

Steps To Halt Serb, Montenegrin Exodus
(Refik Agaj Interview; DANAS, 11 Feb 86).................. 92

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

Special Training Equipment for Supersonic, Space Flight
(Anna Cichocka-Korgul; HORYZONTY TECHNIKI, No 12,
Dec 85).. 97

REFLECTING BADGES FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES ADVOCATED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Miloslav Vltavsky: "What Kind of Sewn-on Reflecting Patches?"]

[Text] When many years ago the textile industry managed to introduce rich colors into children's clothing, visible from greater distances, it seemed that they were here to stay. At that time many people were somewhat relieved: those in charge of traffic safety and a lot of others caring about the lives and health of children. It was not easy to convince some mothers that their offspring is better off when he/she is clearly visible on the road or in other public places.

Nevertheless, later on reflecting colors in clothing were replaced by reflecting stickers on school bags, and finally there are now more and more sewn-on patches in use. Apparent trifles suffice for achieving the same effect.

As it seems, though, these measures have gone only half-way. So far, the contrast patches are not very popular. The reason for it is not so much people's reluctance to sew them on children's clothing as their own imperfection. First of all, there is not a broad selection available, and so far the manufacturers have been unable to offer the material in bales, from which mothers could cut out designs to their or their children's liking. The worst thing is, however, that patches would last just two washings, sometimes not even that.

The only thing to be done, then, is for the manufacturers to ponder over the problem and try to solve it with more creativity. Such pondering, searching, or testing will bring valuable returns to the society through the saved life or health of every child whose figure was visible in time.

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EASTERN BOHEMIAN COMMITTEE VIEWS WATER POLLUTION

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by Jaroslav Michalek: "Concern for Cleaner Water"]

[Text] At present, eastern Bohemia boasts of an infamous first. It is the kraj which holds the republic's last place in cleaning municipal sewage. In spite of the fact that recently several new water-treatment plants have been put into operation, and many others are being built, this problem has to be considered as one of the most urgent in the kraj in the process of resolving the questions of the formation and protection of the environment. Although 60 percent of the population is linked to the public sewage system, most of the municipal sewer networks are inconsistent, with many cases of raw sewage flowing into public streams. Evidently, this is a cause of serious hygienic defects and environmental impairment.

Therefore, it is by no means a coincidence that the recent session of the eastern Bohemia KSC kraj committee devoted due attention also to these significant questions when discussing current tasks of the kraj water and forest management.

During the mentioned session, some good results were stated with justified satisfaction; one of the major ones being the cancellation of sulphite pulp production in Hostinne. By stopping the production in Hostinne they have succeeded in removing one of the most offensive water pollution sources in the kraj which resulted in a marked improvement of the water quality in the upper Elbe. However, this fact was not enough to solve completely all the problems connected with safeguarding the purity of eastern Bohemian water streams; the reason for it being approximately 200 recorded significant water pollutants. Unfortunately, many of them are tolerated by a proper legal exemption. Nevertheless, there are also many cases when enterprises unjustifiably dump untreated waste waters into rivers or streams without any legal exemption.

Therefore, it was fitting that the party authority reminded emphatically the communists in enterprise and plant management, and also those in national committees and pertinent administrative bodies about their responsibility for improving the situation. The reminder was addressed especially to comrades of the VCHZ Synthesia plant in Semtin, which is one of the largest industrial polluters in the kraj, as well as to those of Tiba in Dvur Kralove and of some other enterprises. Included also were agricultural enterprises, where the irresponsibility of many cooperative and state farm managers considerably contributes to pollution of water sources, endangering their quality and health safety. This happens mostly when constructing dung or silo pits, as well as when applying fertilizers and pesticides.

The statement of the KSC kraj committee presidium pointed out: "Any toleration of irresponsible practices is at variance with social interests." It also called to attention the available feasibilities for improvement which so far have not been fully utilized. One of the effective forms is doubtless also a broader implementation of corporate financial means in safeguarding the construction of waste water treatment plants. Communities and smaller towns should bear in mind the possibility of building small waste water treatment plants within the framework of the action Z.

At present, it is not yet possible to predict the outcome of the kraj party session conclusions in the coming period, as regards concrete efforts to improve the water pollution situation in eastern Bohemia. Certainly it will not be a simple matter to get out of last place in attention to water purity. The acceptance of the conclusions of the session by itself will by no means contribute to a solution. However, in any case this is an example for other krajs as well. The question of water purity, which is one of the basic premises in the complex care for the formation and protection of the environment, requires indeed a complex solution, faced, without doubt, by communists as a priority everywhere.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ARTICLE DISCUSSES GALLIUM PRODUCTION, INCREASE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Dec 85 p 2

[Article: "Gallium Travels into the World"]

[Text] Ziar nad Hron (from our correspondent) -- Twenty-two years ago gallium was first introduced in Czechoslovakia by metallurgic workers in the SNP enterprise, a diversified plant for the production of aluminum. It was the first 10 kilograms according to the "recipe" of Eng Michal Babinsky, CSc, researcher, inventor, and laureate of the Klement Gottwald State Prize.

Production kept expanding. Fifteen years ago it amounted to 500 kg of refined gallium. This year more than 3,300 kg of this rare and easily malleable metal will be produced. The Ziar metal workers obtain gallium from the waste generated in aluminum production. Parties both in our electrotechnical and electronic industries (it is being supplied especially to the Tesla plants) in all kinds of research and development institutions and abroad are showing great interest in gallium.

Eighty-five percent of the total production of this year is assigned for export. Gallium is well-known and favored in Japan, England, West Germany, Switzerland, and other countries.

Since the interest in gallium keeps growing, the SNP enterprise will increase its production capacity primarily by means of rationalization and modernization to such a degree that towards the end of the next 5-year plan at least 4,000 kg of gallium may be produced per annum. According to available data the production of aluminum in the CSSR amounts to roughly one-tenth of total world production, which is certainly of interest. Approximately 10 to 12 percent of gallium in the world comes from Ziar nad Hron.

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DEVELOPMENT OF GREEK-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION SOUGHT

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greece 4 Apr 86 p 4

/Article by N. Nikolaou: "The Greek-Hungarian Trade Transactions Are Continually Reduced"7

/Text7 In recent years, Greek-Hungarian trade has been facing problems. The drop in the total trade volume between the two countries started in 1984 and continued in 1985. If no measures are taken the situation will not be improved this year either. Our imports from Hungary reach 45 million dollars while our exports to it are limited to 18 million dollars. In other words, we have an adverse balance and this naturally prevents efforts for developing our transactions.

There are two reasons for the unfavorable turn Greek-Hungarian trade has taken which, in any event, experienced a crisis right after Greece's induction into EEC which, as is known, abolished the clearing system.

The first reason is tied to the limited Greek exports which are mostly fruits and other traditional farm products. Therefore, as things stand the possibility for developing our exports are limited unless they are enriched with new dynamic products, such as the industrial ones.

At the last meeting of the Greek-Hungarian Joint Commission on 5 February in Athens, the Greek side asked the assistance of the Hungarian delegation in increasing Greek exports and even presented a list of Greek products whose export is of interest to Greece. The Hungarian side promised to study it.

There is no doubt that trade with socialist countries has many peculiarities which are not related to the activities of market mechanisms and, therefore, the Greek side correctly tries to increase our exports through bi-statal agreements. However, in the case of Hungary this is not enough. This country differs greatly from the other socialist countries in the structure of its economy as well as trade. Its market is much more open and consequently easier to approach.

In every complaint of the Greek side that our exports do not fare well, the Hungarian officials say: "To a large extent this is your problem. You must exercise a more aggressive export policy. You must make known your products to the Hungarian market. You must develop closer relations with the Hungarian enterprises; you must use more accurate marketing and better management.

The Hungarian model is known and does not need repeating. In any case, we must note that the private sector is undergoing full development. In the area of production it may have only a 10 percent part but in the distribution its role is far greater.

I. Toldy, an official of the Chamber of Commerce (an organization representing 1,000 state enterprises) informed a group of Greek newsmen of the situation and prospects of Greek-Hungarian trade and insisted particularly on the need of increasing contacts between the two sides. He said: "Exporters from Western countries frequently come to Hungary bringing samples and prices. The Germans, especially, when a problem arises, take the plane and arrive in Budapest. They are not limited to just sending letters or to making telephone calls. They come to the very place and solve their problems."

Greek exporters share this view and told us the government must find the Hungarian firms (and there are many which work on commission) and assign to them the study of the Hungarian market and the promotion of our exports.

The second reason is due to the fact that industrial, agricultural and technological cooperation has not developed as it should between the two countries and, particularly, there is delay in setting up joint ventures.

Joint Ventures

The Hungarian government pays particular attention to the promotion of joint ventures and in recent years Hungarian enterprises have set up in the country more than 50 such ventures in cooperation with the largest industries or banks in America, Japan, West Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, etc. A portion of the products of these joint ventures is consumed within Hungary, while the rest is exported either to the country participating in the venture or to third countries. Therefore, the joint venture, to the degree it is developed, can be a solid and stable base for a long-term development of trade.

Unfortunately, there is only one such venture with Greek participation--OLYMPOS, Ltd.--which produces fruit juices.

The protocol signed on 5 February following the conference of the Greek-Hungarian Mixed Commission points out that both parties agreed to promote modern ways of a more permanent cooperation such as joint production and joint ventures. Certain steps have already been taken in this sector and there exist bold plans for broader cooperation. The better known of these are the following:

Joint production of port cranes. The Elevsis Shipyards and the Hungarian firm Ganz Danubius will jointly manufacture five cranes for the Salonica Port Authority.

Hospital equipment and medical machines. Following the successful outfitting of the Greek Health Centers by the Hungarian company MEDICOR, the Mixed Commission recommends to MEDICOR and other interested companies to research and use to best advantage the possibilities of joint production of hospital equipment and medical machines as well as to train personnel in handling and maintaining the equipment.

The Mixed Commission recommends also to the Hellenic Organization of Medium- and Small-Size Enterprises and Handicrafts the Hungarian companies OKISZ and MEDICOR to exploit the possibilities of cooperation in the following sectors:

a. Importing half-finished goods by the cooperative REDELKIS (construction of electronic apparatus, chemical electrodes, etc.) which will be finished in Greece and sold in Greece and abroad.

b. Joint construction of surgical beds.

Railroad stock. The two sides agreed to assist in the production in Greece, with Hungarian technical support, of rail buses for sale to third countries.

The Mixed Commission recommends to the Hellenic Organization of Medium- and Small-Size Enterprises and Handicrafts and OKISZ to exploit the possibilities of cooperation in these sectors also:

1. Sending leather to Hungary where companies will make the upper part of shoes which will be sent to Greece for finishing.

2. Establishment of a common unit for producing metal parts to leather goods.

Fish Hatcheries

There are also other sectors (fish cultivation, animal breeding, etc.) where the margins for cooperation are large, while the Hungarians are strongly interested in participating in the construction of large projects in Greece, the Metro, for instance. It should be noted that Budapest has a marvelous subway system and from the point of view of terrain the conditions are the same in Athens as concerns the construction of colonnades.

The aforementioned cases underline the fact that if both countries show constructive initiatives, then the trade between them can see a period of growth while the development of the two economies could be significantly promoted. Moreover, the horizons will be wider if Greek enterprises join Hungarian firms in joint ventures.

At this point we must point out that we were surprised and impressed to hear I. Toldy explain the recent Hungarian law on the protection of foreign capital. There exist full guarantees that the foreign investor can export abroad in foreign exchange not only his share of profits but the capital as well. He also has the possibility of being the major shareholder in the joint venture. Taxation of the profits is particularly low. If the investment is considered significant the profits are exempted from taxation the first 5 years and after that period the tax is 20 percent. The other investments are subject to 20 percent tax for the first 5 years and to 30 percent thereafter until it reaches 40 percent.

At the same time Hungary begins to imitate Switzerland and now accepts deposits in exchange from foreigners whose anonymity is stringently guards.

The Hungarian model for development offers admirable know how in many sectors and our politicians should study it carefully.

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FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER WOJCIK ON RAISING EXPORTS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade, by Henryk Chadzynski; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In our journalistic series, "Poland in the International Year of Peace," we want to concern ourselves with the general assumptions of our policy, in this case with foreign trade. Let us begin with the basic issue: In our trade and cooperation, what now is our No. 1 task?

[Answer] The same as in our entire economic strategy. Foreign trade, or rather our exchange and cooperation with countries abroad, is not, after all, an independent activity, isolated from the whole of our economy. Nor does it have any kind of separate, parochial policy. I always try to emphasize that trade exchange and economic cooperation with foreign countries is not a ministry and its subordinate apparatus. It is a sector of the national economy. It has a certain specificity, especially a greater dependence on what is going on in the world. It is closely connected to and dependent on the entire economy, but it can also exert an influence on the totality of its development. From this standpoint, the No. 1 task is to facilitate the surmounting of barriers--both internal and external--in the country's development, by increasing Poland's share in the international division of labor.

[Question] The International Year of Peace gives pause for thought. How does Poland's policy of exchange and cooperation help to build economic confidence in Europe?

[Answer] We are open to cooperation and exchange with all countries, although experience has shown that many countries attempt to use cooperation to implement specific political ideas. It was once said that exchange and cooperation paves the way for better political understanding, thus strengthening the infrastructure of peace. Despite our bitter experience stemming from the policy of sanctions against our country by certain countries in the West, we would like to continue the good traditions.

[Question] However, our economic position in the international arena is determined primarily by the state of our economy--how we repay our debts. What do our turnovers with foreign countries look like at present?

[Answer] The growth rate of turnovers of Polish foreign trade with the socialist countries is steady and is not subject to any great fluctuations. These relations constitute a stable, enduring basis for the development of the Polish economy, and current and long-range problems are solved in accordance with the common social and political goals of these countries. They are helpful in achieving mutual benefits and accelerating development. I think these matters are so obvious that they do not require extensive comment, particularly in view of the long-term contracts signed recently with the USSR and other socialist countries. Other conditions influence economic relations with the more developed capitalist countries. The growth rate of turnovers with these countries is subject to distinct fluctuations depending on the rise or decline of tensions in political relations. In recent years, after a substantial drop in turnovers during 1981-1982, the physical size of export to these markets again reached the 1979 level, the highest since the war. But import had to be one-third lower due to the necessity of obtaining large surpluses in the trade balance to service the foreign debt. Everyone in these countries who observes this process objectively must be aware of our tremendous effort and also our good will as a partner who wants to repay his debts.

It was not easy to make such progress in export. It occurred despite the poor economic conditions on the capitalist markets, the high real interest rate, the rising protectionist tendencies in the developing countries, the discriminatory treatment of our country by the United States and some other NATO countries, the application of economic sanctions and especially the blocking of credit. Naturally, under these difficult conditions on the capitalist markets, the large export effort was linked primarily to a large growth in sales of fuels and products produced by the metallurgical and food industries, and agricultural and forestry products. The reserve potential was utilized.

[Question] What, then, must be done to enliven the export of the processing industry, which, after all, is the key to our future economic expansion on the international markets?

[Answer] Again, I would like to change the emphasis in that question. I believe that the problem of activating export is not a separate one. There is, however, the large matter of reviving the economy, changing its structure so as to make effective use of available stocks of producer goods, and utilizing its export position for this purpose. We must try to increase supply, and not divide between export and domestic needs that which is now being produced. But generally speaking, this can be done by increasing production in the first place, mainly through better utilization of existing production capacity and then even more through reconstruction and modernization of potential. For the long term, a growth in export of processed products can be expected only when there is an acceleration in the growth of the economy. But in turn, fuller utilization of economic cooperation and commercial exchange with foreign countries can be helpful in stimulating the economy.

The export effort may be the flywheel in getting the economy going. The foreign exchange obtained may help to supply the economy with essential imported goods and bring it into the mainstream of scientific and technical progress, which has recently taken on such speed in the world. But above all, exchange and cooperation with countries abroad, and especially processes connected with increased integration within the CEMA, may facilitate favorable structural changes and put us on the road to more efficient management.

[Question] Can you illustrate this with examples from practice showing the collaboration of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in increasing the export capabilities of the economy?

[Answer] The best example of this is what we have attempted to do thus far, although on a very small scale, in the field of the so-called "small restructurization." These were attempts to reconstruct the production potential by financial means, including foreign currency derived from foreign-trade funds. A very convenient system of financial preferences was established, which served as an incentive to undertake such endeavors. Important also is the fact that these are initiatives which arise from the bottom, from the producers and foreign-trade enterprises. They are aimed at eliminating the problem areas; for example, by expanding transport and warehouse facilities, by supplying engineering equipment to certain sectors, or by building new installations. In general, these are endeavors which return a profit very quickly. The financial assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in 18 such endeavors totaled approximately 7.5 billion zlotys, which made it possible to activate much larger enterprise funds, since the cost-estimate value of the investments amounted to 25 billion zlotys. Because of this, during 1986-1990 we will be able to increase exports by approximately half a billion rubles and approximately $150 million.

I think that our past experience has been very educationl, although at this time it should be regarded as quite preliminary. But the right courses of action have been selected and they must be developed as necessary. I believe that the new legal regulations will also permit us to attract foreign capital, in the form of companies, to these types of pro-export ventures.

[Question] But let us return to the general issue. In your opinion, is this very dyanamic variant of the economy's development with the help of active exchange with countries abroad, possible?

[Answer] I believe that this is our main chance to accelerate development. I think that this is so because during the discussion on the final form of the 5-year program it will be possible to examine such an option for development. Of course, this involves considerable risk and the need to overcome additional difficulties in the country and on the foreign markets. But if we do not count on quick expansion of export we will not be able to break through the development barrier. We will not be able to speed up the economy relatively quickly, and thus also more quickly achieve the anticipated results.

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PAPER EXAMINES HARD COAL MINING PROSPECTS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] (PAP) A conference in "Staszic" coal mine on 28 February was devoted to a comprehensive examination and assessment of the conditions which will determine the amount of hard coal mined this year and in the next few years.

The amount of hard coal mined during 1983-1985 was greater than had been planned, despite considerable difficulties with raw and other materials. The steady work by the miners was responsible for the fact that during the very difficult years the basic needs of the economy for fuels and energy were met and that the mining industry gave impetus to greater production in other branches of industry.

Labor productivity rose during this time, while employment, even in the underground jobs, shrunk. In addition, investment ventures were not fully implemented: Since 1979, no construction of a new mine has been begun. In view of the long building cycle required for construction of new mines and also the long period before ultimate mining capacity is achieved, it was said that the only way that the needs of the economy for fuels and energy can be satisfied is through efficient utilization and savings of all energy sources, particularly coal.

This year, 192 million tons of hard coal, i.e., 0.4 million tons more than last year, is to be mined. This means that the average daily output should be 2,400 tons more than last year. It will be necessary, therefore, to continue to work on Saturdays, in accordance with the Council of Minister's ordinance of a few days ago. It should be remembered that mining on Saturdays, over the period of a year, furnishes over 30 million tons of coal to the economy, i.e., almost as much as the entire export of this fuel, which is Poland's main source of foreign exchange. Other possibilities of obtaining the same amounts of coal are unrealistic, it was underscored at the conference. With the present mining equipment available it is not possible to increase daily extraction by more than 120,000 tons. There is no way, for example, of increasing employment by 50,000-60,000 in order to give the miners a 5-day week with the mines' operating on a 6-day workweek. Housing, in particular, is lacking, there is a shortage of land for building sites, furnishings for homes are lacking, and above, all there are not enough people who want to work below ground. The constant shortage of labor in the mining industry makes it necessary to make maximum use of the labor force, and the steadily worsening mining conditions make it necessary to produce equipment which will mechanize and automate extraction under all kinds of conditions. At the same time, the natural environment must be protected. Over 100 billion zlotys have been allocated for this purpose for the years 1986-1990.

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As reported by the Ministry of Mining and Energy, 15,173 thousand tons of hard coal was mined in February of this year. During the first 2 months this year a total of 31,462 thousand tons of coal was mined. The daily average on the so-called "black days" was 635,000 tons.

Miners in the brown coal mines, despite difficult conditions caused by low temperatures, extracted 5.5 million tons in February (690,000 tons more than a year ago), and during the two months, 11.6 million tons, i.e., 1.4 million tons more than last year, was mined.

During January and February, 26.3 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy was produced, which was in accordance with the plan, but this was also 2.2 percent more than produced during the comparable period last year.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

1984 WAGE SYSTEM CHANGES, RESULTS REVIEWED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (PAP) As already reported, the Government Presidium at its last meeting familiarized itself with an assessment of how plant incentive systems are functioning and with the draft of an amended law on the establishment of plant wage systems.

In this law, which was passed in January 1984, the government was required to report to the Sejm on how the system functioned during the 2-year period. A Sejm commission, this week, will examine this assessment and the conclusions drawn from it. But here are the main elements of this report.

Last year, over 4,600 enterprises employing a total of 5.5 million persons, introduced these systems. This means that 56 percent of all people employed in enterprises to which this law applies are working under the new wage rules. Generally speaking, experience has shown that the assumptions of the law are correct. In accordance with economic reform, it has enabled enterprises to conduct an independent wage policy. At the same time, experience has shown shows that certain provisions of the law need to be changed.

The plant systems initiated some beneficial changes in the internal wage structure. The importance of the base pay has increased because various sliding components have been added to this base. This has made it possible to tie earnings more closely to work results. On the other hand, the share of components linked with employment alone has been reduced.

Enterprises which apply the new systems establish base pay tables independently. Theoretically, the top rates may be unlimited. However, most enterprises do not generally pay the maximum rates provided in the tables. For hourly employees, in practice, the pay rates most often are 85 to 110 zlotys per hour, and for salaried employees, 21,000 zlotys monthly.

The rules for calculating overtime pay, night differential, and hazard pay, were the subject of much dispute before the law was passed. It turned out that these changes were accepted in practice. For over 90 percent of those employed in enterprises where the new systems are in effect, these allowances are computed by a percentage ratio to the lowest wage in the socialized economy, or in a sum which is equal to or higher than the minimum guaranteed

by law (also computed in relation to the lowest wage). Only a few plants apply the traditional rule of establishing these allowance on the basis of the employee's base pay.
The method for computing seniority pay differs greatly. For 3.3 million people it is established, as a rule, based on the lowest wage. However, in the case of 1.6 million people this rule holds only when the worker was employed after the new system was introduced, and for the "old" workers the seniority pay is computed as previously: in relation to the base pay. This last rule applies uniformly in a minority of plants--those employing approximately 500,000 workers. It should be added that more and more frequently there are demands that, in order to reduce fluctuation, only seniority in that particular plant should be considered in granting entitlement to seniority pay.

However, the rule for computing anniversary and retirement awards according to the lowest wage has been universally accepted.

Workplaces are observing the legal prohibition against introducing new, and expanding the range of old, allowances in kind (coal, etc.) or the money equivalents of these allowances. In the case of 1.2 million workers, the equivalents paid thus far have been incorporated in the other wage components.

In plants which apply the new systems, the piece-work form of pay predominates. Gradually, although not very rapidly, group forms of work organization are being adopted, for example, a wage account within a particular work gang.

Changes have also occurred in the bonus system. More understandable, often more stringent criteria and conditions for awarded bonuses have been applied. In most enterprises the amounts of these bonuses fluctuates within 10 to 20 percent of the base pay for hourly workers, and 25 to 30 percent for salaried workers.

So much, in general, for changes in the wage structure brought about by the plant systems. But what, specifically, have they given the economy? How much influence have they had on the operating efficiency of the enterprises?

All studies confirm that plants which apply their own wage systems generally show better results and economic ratios than those in which the traditional rules of payment are in effect. True, these differences are not spectacular, but it must be borne in mind that the new rules have not been effect very long, and furthermore, they cannot be the only cure for all of the ailments caused by external factors.

In the industrial enterprises examineed in which these systems were being applied the level of employment during the third quarter of last year fell by 25,700, while in the remaining enterprises it dropped by only 7,900. It is true that in the building-assembly enterprises there was a small growth in employment, but it pertained largely to hourly, blue-collar workers. These are only the beginnings of changes in the structure of employment aimed at improving it. In order to hasten this process, it is proposed that the application of the plant wage system be tied to the duty of making a detailed review of jobs from the standpoint of job organization, indispensable technical changes, and health, safety and welfare requirements.

However, expectations that worktime will be better utilized were not fulfilled. In plants in which wages are paid according to the new rules, it was possible only to slightly reduce overtime hours.
One condition for applying plant wage agreements is verification of work norms. Some progress was achieved: In the middle of last year, average fulfillment of norms in plants which had their own system was 124.8 percent, while in the remaining ones it was 148 percent. In part, therefore, the norms were made more realistic. But some plants verified their norms in such a way that they would suffer no loss, irrespective of technical and organizational conditions. That is why it is now proposed that these plants begin work on an honest verification of norms, using analytical methods, and making the possibility of applying their own wage system in the future dependent upon such a verification.
wage system.

Plant wage systems have a good influence on overall economic ratios. In enterprises in which they have been applied, a somewhat faster rate of growth of labor productivity has been recorded, which has been paid by a lower growth of average wages than in the remaining plants. The increase in sold production in current prices per one employee was 49.6 percent higher in industrial enterprises where the new systems were in effect, with an average wage growth of 4.5 percent.

Financial results are also better. During 3 quarters last year profits in enterprises which have their own wage systems rose, while in the others, profits dropped. The bottom-line figure, in terms of one employee, was 66.8 percent higher.

Only those enterprises should put in their own wage systems who can afford it. Until now, it is believed, there were no mechanisms which could link some wages amd salaries with the enterprise's economic condition. It is suggested, therefore, that plants be required to show the sources from which a possible growth in wages is covered, but covered in such a way as not to cause an above-norm growth of wages to be taxed.

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LEADING ECONOMIST OUTLINES REFORM SHORTCOMINGS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9-10 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Waclaw Wilczynski: "The Reform and Its Determinants"]

[Text] Prof Waclaw Wilczynski, the author of this article, is director of the Institute of Political Economy of the Academy of Economics in Poznan, vice president of the executive board of the Polish Economic Society, a member of the Economic Advisory Council. The text was prepared for the Economic Society's meeting in Katowice.

It is addressed to economists, and it takes only economic factors into consideration. It does not, however, consider the social and political implications of the otherwise accurate economic measures of the reform.

Nevertheless, we believe our readers will be interested in Prof Wilczynski's position.

Not counting less ambitious efforts, the Polish economy is presently undergoing its third major attempt at reform, i.e., to adapt it to current conditions. The first two attempts in 1957-60 and 1971-73 ended in failure. In both cases the opponents succeeded in watering down and softening the basic principles.

The first attempt ended when the Economic Council could not prevail and the workers self-governments were liquidated. The second attempt was first restricted to prevent it from threatening the large economic organizations and then abandoned when these organizations were judged to be one of the chief villains in the worsening situation. Thus, a system that neither guarantees proper allocation of resources, nor rational exploitation of plant, nor integrates workers, nor stimulates innovation, nor promotes economic equilibrium, nor maximizes utility per unit cost, nor assures proper, rapid reaction to economic changes has survived intact.

Will the third attempt succeed? The present attempt certainly has a greater chance to succeed than the previous ones. It is patronized by the highest political levels, and there are a number of statutes behind it. Nevertheless, concern for its fate is warranted.

The opponents of the reform come from among those whose material interests in the continuation of the previous system it threatens, from among the varied dogmatists, and from among those intellectually incapable of adapting to the changes the reform entails. The fight against the reform is accompanied by dogmatic use of socialist slogans, supposedly incompatible with the reform. Other warning signs have appeared, too.

If during the first half of 1982 the branch ministries restricted their activities in accord with the reform, after the middle of 1982 their activities quickly reexpanded, limiting the enterprises' rights. Attempts to limit the reform to restructuring the central control mechanisms and to exclude the higher level economic administration from its purview have occurred. The central administrators have also begun to adopt a supercilious attitude toward the reform, as happened during the previous attempts at reform. Pressure to continue so-called temporary measures and to adapt the reforom in particular sectors of the economy evidence this attitude. We should note that the non-parametric temporary measures derive from a connection that administrative methods are better than system alterations. This conviction is fatal to reform.

The central administration has also been more liberal on wage policy than consistent in implementing economic measures based on the new system. There is, as a result, a visible contradiction between the formal legal foundations of economic relations and the malfunctioning mechanisms based on them. A closer review of the reform at the end of 1984 indicates insufficient progress or controversial measures in almost every essential sector. For example, there have been changes strengthening the statutory position of the founding organs, but the enterprises still have no legal defense against outside intervention inconsistent with the system.

There have been no significant changes in the institutional structure, especially the central administration. It must be noted that the so-called branch ministries are a major hurdle hampering the restructuring of the economy, which requires one decision center and cannot be reconciled with branch lobbies. The decision system and the structure of economic competencies have not been reorganized; instead the temporary measures, incorporating the superordination of a number of institutions foreign to the system and weakening the functioning of the system mechanisms, have been retained. A blatant symptom of this is the maintenance of a subjective rather than an objective distribution system, causing misallocation of resources.

The principle of hard financing and contributing to the economy is applied inconsistently and selectively. It has not touched wages, and enterprises' funds have at times been taken away while high subsidies were maintained. Prices and market relations have also not been managed satisfactorily. There has been no success, even conceptually, in establishing a price policy. Equilibrium prices have not gained the upper hand in most market sectors, and the contradiction between the essence of parametric prices and the methods adopted for establishing regulated prices have also remained unresolved. Wages are insufficiently related to enterprises' productivity, and there has even been a return at times to discredited measures of production for controlling wage increases.

A classic example of the misunderstanding of this type is regarding net production as a net measure, as if this adjective assured every noun identical content. The complicated problem of properly stimulating and taxing profits and income has also not been solved. Although the country needs large surpluses, profit still has a bad name, and taxes, as a result of the adoption of the costs of processing to measure profitabilty, affect enterprises very unequally, not to mention the tendency to increase these costs.

In light of these observations, we should ask how much has the reform or can the reform overcome the faults of the previous system. No breakthrough has occurred. Despite sporadic positive decisions or daring reactions, we are far from improving allocation of resources, using them effectively, making innovations, improving quality, reducing costs, and speeding up decisions.

The system in 1985 remains internally incoherent and inefficient. It has not broken through to efficiency, to mechanisms that force rational action and behavior. There is also no equilibrium-producing mechanism. Institutional structures, inconsistent with the new system, have gained strength and predominate over the functional needs of the economy. The middle-level administration has revived, weakening the enterprises' independence and strengthening monopolistic tendencies.

In many places the climate does not favor a surplus of results over costs. The source of profits remains increasing costs and not lowering them. Turnover taxes have returned to favor as the major method for financing the state budget. Wages remain largely unrelated to enterprises' economic results.

We cannot, however, assign all the birth pangs of the new economic system to its foes' ill-will and ignorance. We must search out its faults. They not only facilitate attacks on it but reduce its power to overcome opposition, make it more difficult to promote or implement the new system, and decrease resistance to changes inconsistent with the reform.

The reform mainly lacks an all-encompassing methodology or set of criteria. If initially the premises and directions of the new economic system sufficed and if the documents produced by the groups of the Economic Reform Commission were useful, at present a technical model simulating the final version of the system, a mock version of the institutions, is badly needed. The failure to produce or publish such a model is seriously hampering our ability to resist centrifugal forces that are tearing apart the system and which frequently masquerade under the name of the reform.

This shortcoming is largely responsible for limiting the economic reform to a superficial modification of the control mechanisms. The lack of a "technical model" hampers evaluation and, when necessary, rejection of bad measures and is preventing us from taking a clear position on the so-called temporary measures.

The lack of a sufficiently synthetic, normative document describing the essence and functioning of the new economic system causes its imponderables, goals, criteria, its adequateness to lose clarity, to fall short of their appropriate importance. The structure of the system, its elements have disappeared from view. Object, sector, branch, and ministry-level cross-sections predominate over systemic views.

We must recall that the genuine goals of the reform are: 1) to restore microeconomic rationality; 2) to restore the proper role of central planning, which was mutated into centralized management; and 3) to unify the workers around a rational economy, among other ways, through worker self-governments and by socializing the planning process.

We must also recall that the major, unassailable criteria of economic health are: 1) the ability to allocate resources rationally; 2) the ability to use existing human and material resources; 3) the ability to innovate; 4) the ability to stabilize the economy; 5) the ability to produce higher quality and lower costs; and 6) the ability to shorten reaction times to economic trends and the time required to make a decision.

Finally, we must recall that the systemic measures must be separated into a logical sequence of the representative elements. The appropriate criteria for classifying the elements are: 1) the statutory and legal basis of the system; 2) the institutional and unit structure of the national economy; 3) the structure of the decision competencies and the method of decisionmaking; 4) the system for supporting and financing the economy; 5) the price system and market relations; 6) the wage system and distribution relations; and 7) the economic results, the system of evaluation, and taxation.

Adherence to these criteria and classifications is not optional. The present reform is not optional, a mere low desire. Whether we become sufficiently up to date or not depends on it succeeding. To be or not to be is the question. The reform must be strengthened, particularly its qualitative aspects. The general conception and the detailed construction of the new economic system must take on a shape that prevents us from taking it lightly, indulging in free interpretation, and breaking its rules without fear.

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ECONOMIC SOCIETY CONFERENCE STRESSES REFORM, ECONOMISTS' ROLE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Nov 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Discussion

The discussion touched on Polish economists' most critical problems, especially improving the economy and implementing the reform with greater consistency.

For example, Jacek Wojciechowski spoke, among other things, about the need to increase economists' involvement and how the poor knowledge many of them have of economics leads them to resist the reform. These economists explain some of the failure with technical and production problems, banks' resistance, etc.

Cezary Jozefiak emphasized the need to implement more rapidly the reform which was designed comprehensively but which has been unevenly implemented. Leszek Kalkowski presented the congress with figures illustrating the situation of the more than 100,000 economists with a higher education and the 513,000 technicians. The group is civicly and politically active: approximately 30 percent of the economists with a higher education is active in a political party.

The speakers emphasized the need to increase the economists' prestige, especially by performing their jobs well and openly presenting and defending their own opinions.

Prof Jan Kaczmaret, president of the Chief Technical Organization, stated that economists and engineers must work together. Concern for their usefulness to society should prompt both groups to make this effort.

The discussion led to the development of the program for the Polish Economic Society for the current period and the final documents of the congress that outline the major tasks in implementing the society's goals and expanding its activities: developing economic education, directing work toward implementing the reform, research, and defining directions of and needs for change in the economy.

The congress also called for organizing a Congress of Economists in 1987 on the 100th anniversary of the Polish Economic Society.

Election of Officers

The congress also accepted the outgoing officers' final reports and accounts and elected new officers. Zdzislaw Sadowski was elected president of the Executive Board of the society, and Prof Jozef Pestka was elected chairman of the Central Council. Tadeusz Luczycki was elected chairman of the Qualifications Commission, and Aleksander Okuniewski, chairman of the Chief Arbitration Board. The society's new president, Zdzislaw Sadowski, was interviewed by PAP.

"At present we need economic thought badly. There is a major need to solve the Polish economy's difficult problems: establishing prices, wages, investment, exports, etc., and to continue the transformation of the economy and the reform. There are no simple solutions to these problems. We have inherited a sick organism whose condition is improving but which is far from healthy. In order to solve these problems, we economists need a strong civic and professional organization.

"During my term in office," Sadowski said, "we will develop cooperation between engineers and economists. We must also enrich our methods of action. Premier Zbigniew Messner told us that as an economist he feels responsible to his fellow professionals and in turn expects us to help. The society must evaluate and analyze the economy and the reform. This is not a new task, but we must develop new, institutionalized forms of action in this area."

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CSO: 2600/172

BOBROWSKI ADDRESSES ECONOMISTS ON REFORM, MARKET EQUILIBRIUM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Czeslaw Bobrowski: "Economists Face the Challenge of the Eighties"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] A Realistic Evaluation

And finally, the hopes connected with the reform. Probably no one would accuse me of coldness toward the reform. I encountered the issue of the system at the turn of 1947-48 when we abandoned building our own system of planning and management based on Soviet experiences but without copying. But being a supporter of reform does not relieve one of the responsibility of evaluating its implementation rate and results. In 1980, I wrote that given favorable conditions full results could be achieved in fewer than three years and given unfavorable ones, in more than three years. Three years have passed and conditions are still unfavorable.

At ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE we had a discussion with Prof Pajestka, among others, that the editors humorously titled "Is the Reform Good for Everything?" Now we know the issues are complex, and we are aware that there is no agreement as to the causes of the slowness of the implementation nor as to the sources of its lengthiness. I am one of those who attaches greater significance to objective conditions than to the resistance of pressure groups. I am not criticizing the intentions of the so-called fundamentalists; I am even glad they exist. But I believe some prescriptions suggested for accelerating the reform are illusions. Thus, pressure to decrease the number of ministries is unessential, for it seems to me that it is not really a question of areas of competence but of effectiveness. Accenting the issue of decreasing the number of easy chairs, when we need to change the players' music can distract us from the real problem.

/Economists, especially the Polish Economic Society, at the beginning of the reform played a role of which we can be proud. Something most unusual happened: a burst of proposed reforms./ They were not all as equally well conceived as the version, or rather successive versions, of the society, but there were many of them and as Prof Kramerowa has shown, they had many common features. These proposals formed the basis of the proposal developed by Prof Baka's group, in which theoretical economists constituted a majority.

This proposal was presented to and accepted by the Ninth Party Congress. Then the second phase began. Now the previous consensus no longer exists. It is no longer an issue of criticizing the command system, which was the starting point for the common opinions and directions of action. Now the problems are practical decisions concerning implementation. Here the economists hold different opinions. Some of them are extreme, but they are needed to counterbalance the so-called pragmatists who sometimes see the trees but not the forest.

A Critical Distance

The role of the economists at the middle and upper administrative levels had to increase during implementation. They have to translate the general conceptions into practical or legal language. But the role of theoretical economists and those working in enterprises, trade unions, or self-governments is to prevent, as it is said in Italian, the traduttore (translators) from becoming tradittore (traitors) to the text they are translating. I believe that a loosely organized structure that does not cramp either individuals or small groups is appropriate for the voicing of criticisms. This structure will promote imagination and critical distance more than structures connected with the administration would.

I do not regard judgments of the success or failure of the reform as appropriate. An old saying declares that success has many fathers. Judging by the number of supporters, I would say the reform is already a success. There are probably few fathers, rather there are a number of step-fathers and legal guardians by accident. /This situation only increases the role of measured criticism that returns our attention to the further horizon, to the final version of the system./ I also believe it is worth discussing the critical issue of the relationship beween central planning and the enterprises' independence. I think this issue is unclearly formulated in the "Directions of Reform" and in the statutes. I doubt that the slogan, which I saw recently, that we reject both the traditional as well as the anarchic free-market system suffices as a theoretical formulation. We must theoretically and operationally define the desired mixture of central planning and market but in a synthetic manner.

Finally, there are a series of issues in economic policy concerning extra-system problems. Not all of them were noted in time. Criticism should begin with self-criticism. For example, although the Economic Reform Commission and I personally were among the first to draw attention to the decapitalization of our fixed investments, we should have done so earlier. We underestimated its scale. I have no qualms regarding the contradiction between the priority for quickly completed, lighter investments (those carried out by enterprises) and the priority for massive, continuing investments. As regards promoting exports, neither the administration nor the economists outside of it have suggested anything other than stopgap measures.

The last exemplary problem, which I regard as important, even crucial since it affects many other things, is equilibrium between money and goods. The 3-year plan assumed it would be achieved in 1985, which the commission publicly doubted; and as is known, it was not achieved. Worse during the current year there has been no improvement.

A Flood of Goals

We have and should have established many goals, risking a flood of them. Clearly, there must be priorities, even if in the long run others may turn out to be more salient. There is no easy method for formulating selection criteria; however, we can, I believe, regard as most important those tasks that affect the successful completion of others. For this reason, /I regard equilibrium between money and goods to be especially urgent. Without any improvement in the market equilibrium, we cannot restore confidence in the zloty. Without this, we cannot deal with the value of motivational pay, reduce pathological symptoms that administrative measures against speculation cannot eliminate, remove distortions in the distribution of the national income, and finally revive the work ethic./

This is all the more urgent, because, of all the goals in the 3-year plan we have made the least progress toward this one. Given the number of contributing factors, we can say that all of us are guilty of maintaining the disequilibrium. I believe if at the beginning of 1982 we had raised prices by 10 percent and provided slightly less monetary compensation, we would be significantly closer to our goal today.

Obviously, delays in making decisions affecting equilibrium such as raising the turnover tax on goods of a further order and the inadequate effectiveness of measures to retard wage increases also played a role. I do understand how difficult the problem was. It was made more difficult by a belief in the effects of increased production and the public's understandable dislike of price increases. Because we have achieved such partial results in restoring equilibrium the relevant measures become even more urgent.

/After making significant progress in this area, the allocative function of prices can be restored; administrative distribution can be limited; economic decisionmaking in enterprises strengthened; and in particular the role of profit in the "Directions" can be reactivated. If economic restructuring is to result from enterprise initiative as well as government programs, then equilibrium in this area and the chain of consequences following from it can produce visible results./

I hope between now and the society's next congress (which I may not live to see or at least at which I will not deliver a speech) that restoring equilibrium will lose the priority I have stated it has now.

(From Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski's speech at the Congress of the Polish Economic Society in Katowice, 9-10 November 1985. The subtitles were added by the editors.)

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BRIEFS

TURBOGENERATOR FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT--The major stage of construction has begun at the 'Dolmel' Lower Silesian electrical machinery plant in Wroclaw of the largest turbogenerator ever made there. This is a powerful 500 MW machine weighing 490 tons and intended for use at the country's first nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec. On 1 April the crew at plant W-2 began production of the primary sub-assemblies for the stator and rotor of this turbogenerator. In conjunction with the construction of the unit, a boring-milling machine was purchased from the FRG, making it possible to treat elements up to 14 meters in length. The foundations on which the machine will be placed are being completed. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 April 86 p 1] /8918

SCI-TECH AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Talks were held in Warsaw on 10-14 March by the mixed commission for Polish-Yugoslav sci-tech cooperation. The commission reviewed the status of cooperative plans fulfilled in 1981-85 and discussed proposed contacts for the present 5-year period. They also discussed the possibility of expanding such contacts. On 14 March a plan for sci-tech cooperation in the years 1986-90 was signed. It comprises a total of nearly 300 subjects in 22 areas including mining, energy, the machine industry, metallurgy, chemistry, construction, maritime economy, transportation, agriculture, the food industry, forestry and health. Special emphasis was placed on the necessity of achieving concrete results in future cooperation which it would be possible to directly implement in the economies of the two countries, and also on completing priority tasks for scientific development and technical progress. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Mar 86, p 2] /8918

MARITIME AGREEMENT WITH SRI LANKA--An intergovernmental agreement between PRL and Sri Lanka has been signed dealing with cooperation in maritime transport. The agreement was signed by Ryszard Pospieszynski, first deputy minister director of the Office of Maritime Economy and Ahindra Wijeratne, vice minister of Trade and Shipping. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Mar 86 p 2] /8918

MEDICINES FOR FRANCE--Two agreements in the area of industry and foreign trade were signed with enterprises of the Rhone-Poulenc group involving the production of medicines in Poland. The agreements were signed during a visit to France by Marian Skowerski, vice minister of Chemical Industry and Light Machinery. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 86 p 7] /8918

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CAMBODIA--A trade delegation led by Janusz Balewski, vice minister of Foreign Trade, visited Cambodia. An agreement on trade between Poland and Cambodia for 1986-90 was signed. Vice minister J. Balewski signed the agreement on behalf of the Polish delegation, and the signer for Cambodia was Phang Sareth, vice minister of Domestic and Foreign Trade. Vice minister Balewski met with Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Cambodia and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cambodia. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 86 p 7] /8918

COMMITTEE FOR TRADE WITH USSR--(PAP) The inaugural meeting of the Committee for Economic Cooperation with the USSR in the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade was held on 10 March. The Committee will take measures to expand and enhance direct cooperation between production plants in Poland and the USSR. Andrzej Kajka, managing director of the M. Nowotki Machinery Plants, was elected chairman of the Committee. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Mar 85 p 2] 9295

CSO: 2600/320

FDJ GAS PIPELINE BUILDERS IN PERM SECTOR RENEW LABOR PLEDGES

AU181227 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Moscow (ADN)--The builders of the "Natural Gas Pipeline" Central Youth Project in the Perm construction site south of Moscow as well as in the Ukraine have over the weekend reaffirmed their pledges on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FDJ to daily accomplish high performances in the Ernst Thaelmann drive. They reported on the past fulfillment of their competition initiative "With the best pipeline construction balance to the 11th SED Congress" at meetings with party veterans, former line builders and Komsomol members. Many young construction workers received FDJ awards and awards of the Leninist Komsomol.

Aleksey Konovalov, secretary of the Perm Oblast Komsomol Committee, thanked the young CDR experts for the work performed in this sector of the Soviet transcontinental long distance gas pipeline in the past 1 and 1/2 years. This work helps to strengthen the friendship between GDR and USSR youth, he said.

High performance shifts were worked at all six sites in the Perm region--in Chaykovskiy, Sosnovo, Karamorka, Barda, Beryezovka, and Gornozavodskaya on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FDJ.

GDR pipeline builders in the Ukrainian line sector at the Stryy gas collection point number 1 also drew up a provisional balance sheet at a meeting. Party secretary Wolfgang Suchy spoke about the fine results achieved in the Ernst Thaelmann drive; 23-young workers applied for admission to the SED as candidate members. The target of the construction workers in this sector is to complete work on the gas collection point number 1 by the 11th SED Congress to such an extent that the main pressure test may be started.

/8918
CSO: 2300/287

GREEK PAPER REPORTS ON 'SIGURIMI' ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

Athens I VRADYNI TIS KYRIAKIS in Greek 16 Mar 86 p 17

[Article by P. Kasimatis: "Albanian Agents' Activities in Athens"]

[Text] The dark Citroen abruptly brakes in front of the stranger strolling by the Kakavia guardhouse. The driver speaks broken Greek and is careful to convey his instructions quickly... A Fiat and a small closed van--which also bore standard license plate numbers--were spotted later in Delvinaki, close to the Greek-Albanian border. The cars' passengers were higher ranking members of the Albanian embassy diplomatic staff who were meeting trusted men in deserted places to instruct them on sabotaging a demonstration by northern Epirotes.

It was dusk, on 13 February. A few days ago...

The KYP's [Central Intelligence Service] border officials had been informed. Local authorities, which discreetly avoided interfering, had also been alerted.

The "Three Days Of Mourning" for northern Epirus proclaimed by Metropolitan Bishop Sevastianos did finally get organized despite the difficulties but, on the other hand, the men of the "Sigurimi"--the Tirana secret service--rubbed their hands with satisfaction because they had singled out many people.

Albanian agents are scouring Greece, they organize spy networks and collect information about the nation.

Structure

Today the "V.T.K" [VRADYNI TIS KYRIAKIS] discloses for the first time the structure of the Tirana Secret Intelligence Service and the activities of the "Sigurimi."

The building which houses the services of the "Sigurimi" is at the end of Iskender Bey street, right by the "Lenin" Hotel in Tirana. It consists of the following sections:

.The Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which assigns, suspends and transfers members of the diplomatic staff in embassies abroad.

.The Directorate of the Ministry of Culture and Education.

.The Directorate of Communications. This service is in charge of listening in on telephone calls and controlling telegrams and mail. The censorship committee also holds its meetings in this service.

.The Directorate of Transportation.

.The Directorate of border forces.

.The Directorate of Security which is in direct contact with the Directorate of the Ministry of Culture and Education.

.The service in charge of analyzing information and

.The "Sigurimi" central directorate which is under the direct jurisdiction of Albania's present secretary general, Ramiz Alia.

According to accurate information, the Ministry of the Interior and the "Sigurimi" which has very extensive powers are responsible for Albania's internal security. A relevant document mentions: "All information regarding the security of the regime and every contact in the nation with foreigners or individuals of another ethnic background or nationality ends there.

Welcome committees in Albania's border posts, escorts who meet Greek groups in Albania, hotel employees, waiters, drivers of means of transportation are 'Sigurimi' agents."

Harila Kola, the first secretary of the Albanian embassy who was arrested in Ioannina and expelled, recently played a paramount role in Greece.

It was on Christmas eve that Kola parked his dark grey Mercedes close to the house he had rented in Ioannina. Two men he had met twice previously were waiting for him there. One of them was a contact. The other one was a "northern Epirote" who was to give interesting information. The raid of the men of the 2nd counterintelligence section of the KYP took the first secretary of the Albanian embassy by surprise and they collected from the table all they could find:

.A pad with names and information on how many are favorably inclined toward the regime.

.Notes that filled a whole notebook.

.A list of classified military information.

The "northern Epirote," as was disclosed later, was a KYP agent who had infiltrated Kola's organization in Northern Greece.

Harila Kola, together with the Albanian consul Nikola Ziou, both of them eminent members of the "Sigurimi," had created the networks of Thessaloniki, Igoumenitsa and Ioannina. They failed to establish organizations in Larissa and Agrinion, while in Athens they made appointments in offices on Patission, Panepistimiou and Akadimias streets. Formerly, Kola's position was held by Justin Papageorgi who left the country when the "Sigurimi" realized that he had become known to the counterintelligence section of the KYP. Papageorgi travelled often to Ioannina and Corfu and had generated suspicion. As soon as he left, he was assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tirana, to the Directorate of Political Affairs for Greece.

Ropi Kita, a member of the embassy and of the "Sigurimi," was expelled in 1983. He had organized the most extensive network of agents in Attica, particularly in Aspropyrgos and Markopoulo.

According to information, Albanians have their eye on the wealth of northern Epirotes in Greece and are attempting to create an "Albanian minority" in the nation by making those who speak Albanian appear as "Albanian." They also claim Greek territories as Albanian, providing Greek libraries, through a well known professor, with books and magazines!

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CSO: 3521/113

GDR'S HONECKER ADDRESSES YOUTH RALLY IN BERLIN

OW071706 East Berlin Television Service in German 1535 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Speech by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker at the festive function at Friedrichstadt Palace in East Berlin marking the 40th anniversary of the FDJ--live--no video available]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, it is with great joy that I convey to you the most fraternal fighting greetings of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FDJ. [applause]

The FDK observes its 40th birthday at a time when the strengthening of socialism on German soil will be given new, vigorous impulses through the 11th SED Party Congress. The GDR youth is prepared for the requirements of the present and the future with a high level of knowledge, skill, and revolutionary energy. The Socialist Youth Organization under the leadership of our party has for decades achieved a great deal to this end. In all storms of time it proved its worth as a loyal helper and reliable fighting reserve of the SED. [applause] Its members are standing in the first ranks of the fighters for peace and socialism. We communist, who have been fighting against war and reaction and for a world of peace and for the happiness of the people since our youth, are watching full of pride and satisfaction how our hopes of the past come true in a constantly new manner with every posterity. Today it is already the grandchildren of the first FDJ generation who are wearing the blue shirt with the emblem of the rising sun.

In the film on Ernst Thaelmann, which indeed has deeply moved all of us, the youth is particularly touched also by the attitude of the young communist. Today we discover again millionfold in the GDR youth their political steadfastness, their pride in their communist ideals. [applause]

The future for which the young communist of that time fought, the unity of the working class for which Ernst Thaelmann and his comrades struggled so persistently and selflessly, the state of freedom and of human dignity of which we dreamed--all this came true in our German worker-peasant state of the GDR. [applause]

In March 1946 I wrote in an article for EINHEIT that the longing for socialism is dormant in the youth, this longing is reality today. We can state with joy that the youth has performed great deeds for the emergence and growth of the GDR, not only in the construction of the Sosa river dam and during the construction of Schwedt, not only in the Wische and during the building of the Rostock port; the youth has been standing its ground everywhere. Thus, the youth organization with its work for the well-being of our people, with its loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, earned the proud name of Thaelman's young guard and also keeps this name in veneration through its struggle. [applause]

When we founded the FDL 40 years ago, it was for the first time in the history of the German youth movement that a uniform and democratic youth organization had been created interests. This, dear friends and comrades, was a historical change which once and for all did away with the political disunity of the youth on our soil. It is, after all, part of the everlasting merits of the FDJ that it liberated the youth of the postwar years from the poison of the hatred among peoples, side by side with the antifascists and all progressive forces, and mobilized millions girls and boys for the ideas of friendship among peoples and the building of a new society.

Today our socialist youth organization is considered on all continents as an example of the action of the young generation which is determined by socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The democratic world youth truly has in the FDJ an ever reliable fellow fighter for peace, friendship among peoples, and anti-imperialist solidarity. From the unity of the youth emerged, under the leadership of the party of the worker class, a revolutionary enthusiasm and a society-transforming force such as never existed at any times before in German history. It was in keeping with the spirit of these years of construction that this new verse was added to one of our traditional worker youth songs at the time: We are the first rank, we advance audaciously, the fire of our hearts cannot be extinguished by any storm; we work for peace, this is to us the greatest glory, and our supreme honor is the herois of work.[applause]

And it was appropriate, dear friends, that this verse was added to this famous song. To this testifies the GDR of today. And what will it be like tomorrow if we keep fighting along these lines! We are very much convinced that you will keep fighting along these lines. [applause] This herois of the youth in work and its readiness to protect the fruit of the common diligence, characterizes the course of our FDJ up to this day. It is the heroism of millions and millions who helped build a state commensurate with their hopes, a state which combined its hopes with the youth's determination of upbuilding and revolutionary unrest. It is the zeal of young people who trust in the policy of our party and in whom we have full confidence. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we see the performance of girls and boys who assume and fulfill responsibilities. Thus the GDR has also grown and developed as a state of the young people. When 40 years ago in the spring the FDJ originated from the antifascist youth committees and when in April the KPD and SPD united to become the SED, our country with its capital of Berlin was in ruins. Remembering that and viewing our republic and our socialist Berlin today, we look at the work of all our people who at the time had hopes but never dreamed they would achieve what they have attained.

Today our GDR is a politically stable state which is backed by its citizens' confidence in the SED's policy and all social forces united in the national front. Every year we reach high economic growth rates as are achieved by only few countries. The people's material and cultural living standard is ensured and is continuously extended. For hundreds of thousands of citizens the housing conditions improve every year. However, our country has not only risen from the ruins. Our worker-peasant state has become the guarantor of a policy which does everything in its power to prevent (?the outbreak of) another war. In the center of Europe on the sensitive dividing line of the two world systems, our socialist state is a secure corner stone for peace and socialism. The young generation's commitment to peace also guarantees that the GDR continues to meet that historic responsibility. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, yesterday the 27th CPSU Congress ended in Moscow successfully. We have almost immediately come from the great Kremlin palace in time to take part in the FDJ festive ceremony. [applause] Dear friends, that is a coincidence. However, we still see an inner, symbolic connection. In Moscow the Soviet communists made decisions which reach far into the future. It was a party congress where the perspective designed by the USSR--the liberation of mankind from nuclear weapons--was confirmed and enriched by new impulse. That enhances the young generation's hopes for a future of peaceful horizons.

I may rightly say here that the GDR fully supports the course of the most powerful beastion of peace on our globe. Lenin's country will always have a reliable companion in our party and in all the GDR people. [applause] This spirit also characterized my meeting with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, our friend and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, during the 27th CPSU Congress.

When I visit the Soviet Union, I always remember the first FDL delegation's peace flight to the East in the summer of 1947. After our return we wrote at the time that the Soviet people love peace, and they work and fight for it. In doing that, they rely on their own strength and all peoples' desire for peace.

Our SED Central Committee delegation has now returned from the 27th CPSU Congress with the same impressions. That underlines the fact that the Soviet communists' peace course is reliable and is an expression of the Soviet people's great desire for peace. [applause]

Our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union has proved to be an alliance for the future. With the program of cooperation in science, technology, and production between the GDR and the USSR to the year 2000 and with our firm brotherhood in arms, we jointly work for the strengthening of socialism and the ensuring of peace. These common interests are also (?confirmed) time and again by the traditional meetings between the FDJ and the Leninist Komsomol.

In our capital of Berlin the 11th SED Congress will soon discuss the future tasks regarding the further shaping of the evolved socialist society. In the people's discussion and in the people's movement in preparation for the congress, the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization have attained great achievements in the Ernst Thaelmann drive of the FDJ and in the pioneer expedition red flag.

Whether in the almost 45,000 youth brigades, the more than 4,000 youth research collectives, the fair of the masters of tomorrow, animal production, learning in studies, defense of the homeland, in the fields of culture and sports, at the construction sites of the Berlin FDJ initiative or the FDJ friendship brigades on various continents, one can say that the FDJ members stand their test everywhere as steadfast builders and defenders of socialism and progress. [applause]

Of truly strategic significance is the fact that the youth is active today everywhere where the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution must be linked with the advantages of the socialist society. Thus we open up for us so far unknown labor productivity increase rates, creating the prerequisites for continuing on our tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policies. Today the development and application of key technology is the decisive barricade of our socialist revolution. We are particularly happy that the youth research collectives can be already termed the vanguard of a firm link between economy, science and production. They do a great job. We are certain that the FDJ generation of the eighties will stand its ground as well as the earlier generation at the former focal points of our economic development. [applause]

Dear friends, you are thus making a basic contribution to the implementation of our party program to the benefit of our people, the strengthening of socialism, and the preservation of peace. You make the communist approach to life more impressive, turning it into the entire young generation's approach to life. You hold the banne of the revolutionary achievements of the GDR strongly in your hands and you prepare yourself to carry it into the coming millennium.

Dear friends and comrades, the SED Central Committee has decided to award the FDJ on the occasion of the 40th anniversary in recognition of the great achievements in preparations for the 11th Party Congress the Karl Marx Order and a banner of honor of our party Central Committee. [long applause]

Dear friends and comrades, I congratulate you most cordially on this occasion. May this banner lead you in mastering the revolutionary tasks on our way to the communist future. Long live our FDJ, long live the fighting alliance between the SED and the FDJ, forward young friends to the 11th SED Congress! [long applause]

/8918
CSO: 2300/286

BERLIN DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS SKETCHED

East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 18 Mar 86 p 8

[Article by staff reporters Claus-Michael Bartsch and Karin Wendt: "Most Successful Stage in Berlin's 750 Year History"]

[Text] At yesterday's 20th Plenum of the city assembly in Red City Hall, Erhard Krack described the legislative term soon to be concluded as the most successful stage in Berlin's almost 750 year history. The lord mayor made this remark at the beginning of his speech presenting the Magistrat's report on the work done. During this last meeting of the supreme Berlin people's representation before the 8 June election, the deputies also received a report by Dr Heinrich Hugot, director of Berlin City Court, on the court's accomplishment of its assignments.

The city deputies extended a warm welcome to Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker. They discussed future tasks and adopted several resolutions, among others the establishment of the Berlin-Hellersdorf city district in June next. This will include the sectors Hellersdorf, Kaulsdorf and Mahlsdorf, hitherto parts of Marzahn city district. The new city district borders on the city in the north and east, on Koepenick city district in the south and the eastern bank of the Wuhle River in the west. The deputies confirmed the budget report for 1985 and decided that the city district assemblies of Hellersdorf and the already established Hohenschoenhausen city district should be elected at the time of the popular elections.

The city deputies further decided to remove Alfred Koehler from membership of the Greater Berlin Magistrat and his office as city councillor for transportation and communications, due to his appointment as chairman of the Berlin Chamber of Trade. They thanked him for his years of effort in this important sector of municipal affairs. At the same time, Guenther Manow was elected a member of the Greater Berlin Magistrat and city councillor for transportation and communications.

Several deputies spoke in the course of the extensive discussion, including Union friend and public health officer Dr Roland Jacob, chairman of the permanent health and social affairs committee as well as chief of medicine at the first medical sector of the Busch Hospital Center.

In his report, Erhard Krack said: "In 1983, on behalf of the city assembly, the Greater Berlin Magistrat appealed to lord mayors in more than 50 countries on 4 continents, asking them together with their parliaments to champion concrete disarmament and oppose the nuclear threat. Forty capitals in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and Latin America responded to this initiative. The lord mayors of 31 capitals expressed their complete agreement with the appeal. At present we are entertaining close partnership relations with 39 capitals the world over." These links between Berlin and other metropolitan cities are part and parcel of the international attraction exerted by our republic. As the lord mayor noted, "our significance in the struggle for peace is due primarily to the economic strength of our country."

Turning to economic succcesses, Erhard Krack remarked that, in 1985, the total 1980 production was matched within 39 weeks. In other words, compared with 1980, last year's industrial goods production rose to 133.7 percent in all sectors. The speaker also cited impressive figures with regard to the realization of the housing construction program, the core of our social policy. In the years 1981-1985, 119,030 housing units were constructed or modernized. This meant 5,330 more than planned for the past 5-year period, and living conditions were thereby improved for another 322,000 Berliners.

Referring to the enormous speed of construction, the lord mayor cited the following interesting comparison: Marzahn, Hohenschoenhausen and (soon) Hellersdorf--these latest Berlin city districts--will each match the populations of old established large cities such as Schwerin, Potsdam or Gera. As regards the many inner city construction sites, let us remember only the district around the Nikolai Church and the Ernst-Thaelmann Park in Prenzlauer Berg, one of the worst slums in the time of capitalism. Nor should we forget such valuable buildings as Schinkel's Schauspielhaus (theatre) and the French Cathedral on the Platz der Akademie, the new Friedrichstadt Palace, Friedrichsfelde Castle and the new Charite Hospital buildings.

Mentioning the complexity of future construction, the lord mayor said it was imperative to be aware right from the start that new residential quarters or entire city districts are fully acceptable for the public only when they incorporate a city hall, post office and register office, if children can be accommodated in day care centers, telephone kiosks and shopping facilities are easily available. Greater efforts are also needed with regard to the improvement of construction quality. Erhard Krack noted that "all too often, the resident's pleasure in a new apartment is canceled out by defects in the building's execution."

In the past 5 years much has been done for the further expansion of the city's technical infrastructure. Termal heating plants were reconstructed or expanded, the proportion of modern heating systems rose from 38 percent in 1981 to 53 percent in 1985. Dust pollution in the capital was reduced by 33 percent, sulfur dioxyde pollution by 42 percent as the result of the closure of the gas works in Dimitroff Street and Lichtenberg, the conversion to natural gas and the installation of dust collection equipment. Up to now, six city districts have been converted to natural gas, and conversion will continue, affecting roughly 30,000 customers in 1986, especially in Treptow.

The following figure is very revealing in this context: In 1986, M560 million will be spent on environmental control.

As for the development of traffic, the lord mayor emphasized the following: In the past 5 years, 12 new streetcar and 7 new bus routes were established, the intra-urban electric railroad was extended to Ahrensfelde and Wartenberg. Another 12 streetcar and 11 bus routes were extended, 125 km streetcar rails renewed and 26 intra-urban electric railroad and subway stations reconstructed. In 1985 alone, the Berlin Transit Company put into service 114 new Tatra streetcars, 4 subway cars, 115 buses and 360 taxis. Eberhard Krack insisted that both the Berlin Transit Company and the intra-urban electric railroad must be even more energetic about reducing technical mishaps and the traffic interruptions caused thereby. Subsequently the lord mayor praised the remarkable efforts by the postal and telecommunication services. He noted that the Marzahn main post office will be open very soon. "It will be necessary to cut the delays in the mail service, especially within the city, and to improve the operational efficiency and quality of telephone communications. It is planned this year to provide 13,000 new telephone connections and to expand the network of coin operated telephones by 360. The speaker emphasized that Berliners expect greater reliability and punctuality with regard to the mail delivery of newspapers.

The Greater Berlin Magistrat devoted much attention to trade and supply. The addition of 36 new supermarkets made for a total of 150. Further progress is planned. By April, customers in the Greifswalde Street, the Klement-Gottwald Avenue, the retail facilities on the Alexander Platz, the Karl-Liebknecht and Rathaus Streets, Unter den Linden and Friedrich Street will be able to see for themselves how many stores are going to present attractive merchandise. Referring to restaurants, the lord mayor reported that restaurant seating facilities have been increased from 80,000 to 95,000 and over 30,000 sidewalk seatings made available, and by no means in the city only but also in residential centers and recreation centers in the vicinity. He reminded his audience of the 30 new club restaurants, the reconstruction of the popular "Ruebezahl" and "Mueggelseeperle" excursion centers.

Regarding services and repair facilities, Erhard Krack reported that 27 more kinds of services are on offer than 5 years ago. Above average increases were recorded by shoe repairs, tailoring and alterations, repairs to refrigerators, washers and gas appliances as well as domestic electric appliances. He told the deputies that "we are worried about unduly long delivery and service delays still occurring in some sectors. That applies to, for example, laundry services for households, camera and umbrella repairs." In this context, the speaker underlined the involvement of cooperative and private craftsmen/traders: 77 percent of all services derive from 64 craft producer cooperatives and 3,130 private craft enterprises. "It is evidence of the effectiveness of the efforts made by the Greater Berlin Magistrat and the city district councils that 1,164 private craftsmen opened shop since 1981. In the same period, 670 school leavers were trained as skilled craftsmen, including 56 bakers, 58 tailors, 30 carpenters and 74 hairdressers. The chief mayor announced that, "in the interest of satisfactory supplies for the Berliners, we will continue to encourage the issue of trading permits."

Noticeable successes were registered by cultural developments in our city. The figures for visitors to youth clubs rose by about 400,000 in 1981-1985, because substantially more premises were made available. According to the report, another 15 clubs for 1,735 members are to be added this year. Attendance at Berlin theaters also rose. Erhard Krack said that "with a view to the 750-year anniversary celebrations, Berlin artists have a great opportunity by the organization of popular festivities in the city districts to cultivate traditions and, at the same time, create new ones consonant with our age."

Concerning health care in our city, the reporter noted the following: "In the past 5 years, the material preprequisites for comprehensive medical and social care were systematically expanded and 169 medical and 71 dental treatment centers added. Staff rose by 6,000, including more than 400 physicians and dentists. At the present time we have available 26 hospitals with 15,177 beds, 58 polyclinics, 68 treatment centers, 230 state physicians' offices, 71 dentists' offices and 130 pharmacies. This provides all personnel and material conditions to enable our citizens to freely chose a physician, and the time has come to put an end to the refusal of accepting patients. Mindful of the fact that our achievements still do not amount to everything we could achieve, we will deploy the available potential even more effectively for the care of our citizens, continue to improve quality and cut delays," the lord mayor emphasized.

The concluding section of the report dealt with Berlin's budget and fiscal management. Erhard Krack said that "the total of the surpluses of revenues over expenditures in the capital's budget is the visible reflection of the work done in 1981-1985. These surpluses amounted to M114 million and were allocated to the city assembly fund and the funds of the city district assemblies. Among the measures financed by this money (to list only a few) were the provision of courtyards, the expansion of parks and tree planting in residential districts, the reconstruction of sidewalks and pavements in city districts."

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BRIEFS

BERLIN YOUTH PROJECT--Young construction and interior finishing workers participating in the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" central youth project will achieve a total output worth M3.9 billion in 1986. More than 20,000 FDJ members from all GDR bezirke are involved in construction work in Berlin, having formed 1,500 youth brigades that are spread over 295 youth projects. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Mar 86] /8918

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GORZOW PZPR EXAMINED, ADMINISTRATION FAULTED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jerzy Nogiec: "The Council is More Than An Office"]

[Text] (Own information) The Gorzow City Committee Executive of the party caused a storm with its decisions, which brought about the recall of a number of officials from their functions. These officials include the president, one of the vice presidents, and two other party members holding high positions in the city administration. Even after these events an outside observer has not noticed any changes.

"On the surface all is calm" says Andrzej Tomczak, the first secretary of the PZPR Factory Committee in the Silwana Silk Industry Factory.

"In reality, this caused a sensation both in the city and in the party. City council members and government adminstration workers were given much to think about. The executive's decisions met with approval not only in Gorzow.

It was known that many institutions and companies in Gorzow function poorly. At the same time there was much evidence that their proposals, demands, and criticisms had not met with any response. This is true also for even those concerns voiced by various Factory of "Silwana", which is one of the largest factories in the Middle Oder region. Those of us in my organization have long expressed the view that people should be held accountable not according to their intentions and declarations but according to the effects of their actions.

Because it was getting increasingly worse in Gorzow the party had to say enough is enough, which was received with great satisfaction.

The principle 'the king is dead, long live the king' does not hold true in the least in this unpleasant matter. Now questions are being raised as to why so much injustice uncovered by the city committee executive was not also uncovered by the various inspection organs, which certainly are not lacking. More than anything else they are asking how the council members could have allowed the functioning of their office and its departments to degenerate so.

Questions have also been raised as to what our council representatives did. We are represented by two members on the council and perhaps they will have to submit an explanation to the staff. It would be bad if the matter ended only in personnel changes. A thorough analysis of the functioning of the authorities and offices of the city is indispensible. It has been said that the curtain must be opened so that the voters have constant view into the workings of the council and also into the office's action .

Without springing back to the old style

"I am the chairman of the city council's committee on Education, Upbringing, Culture and Physical Fitness" says Sylwestewr Kuczynski, "the name of the committee alone shows that our committee has a very broad range of activity. We are concerned with areas where the need is great but the means to do things paltry. The majority of our committee members are inexperienced and are first time council members. But we are convinced that the deciding factors are not the means that we have at our disposal but rather how they are used, our ability to select the goals, and mobilize others to assist.

We have decided that we are not going to be hired applauders, we are not going to support the proposals of the administration without researching them and assessing them. Up to now government officials have used surprise tactics. They would submit proposals at the last moment and demand immediate acceptance, without trying to objectively justify them. In addition, decisions were changed outside the commission and council. Wedding palaces were to be built because weddings took place amidst scandalous conditions. The construction was halted due to lack of funds. Now, however, funds have been found for the construction of a concert hall on the foundations built for the Wedding Palace. A municipal house of culture was to be built and for this goal the residents gathered more than 4,000,000 zloty. Not a word has been heard about construction of this and our commission can not find out what happened to the 4 million zloty.

The administration, to be exact the Department of Culture, was concerned more with spectacular events, ones which would be visible throughout Poland, such as theatrical festivals, photograph expositions, artistic open-air events, while at the same time they neglected the development of the culture for the masses and their participation in the cultural activities.

When we brought attention to this, we were convinced perfidiously, that 'that's the way Warwaw wants it' when it assigned the money for particular purposes. What is the Committee there for and what is the City Council for?"

"The government authorities use a method of catching council members unaware" says another council member, "at the last session held after the storm caused by the decisions of the city committee executive presented the council for their acceptance a few resolutions among which were a few which had not been at all discussed by the interested committee. For example, the resolution concerning a reduction of approximately 20-50 percent in the premises tax for small businessmen, small manufacturers, and restauranteers.

This may be justified in some cases, but not in the proposed 39 trades. Neither the council members nor the voters are convinced that mechanics, automobile tinsmiths and varnishers, furriers, people sewing clothing for boutiques, or those running small restaurants with liquor licenses for beer and wine are having difficult times. This time we sent the resolution to committee.

A change like that will require a lot of effort. Some officials do not understand the warning. The most important thing clearly flows from the executive's decision--that the council gains its authority from the will of the voters."

Public servants in government bodies are not just friendly on-lookers

Council member Zbigniew Zmijewski leads the group of young council members, both during the sessions and between. He feels that it is difficult to say why people are interested in serving on councils, committees and collective bodies. This style now causing problems did not develop over night, it was not created by people who bore the consequences for their actions. They bore the consequences of not understanding the politics of the party, changes in the country in recent years, and the changes in methods of governing.

Over and over again they attempted to put the pistol to the council's temple. You must approve immediately, or we will lose the money promised by the "head office", you must approve now, because this is supposed to start tomorrow. We did not want to act as a cat's paw. Our group voted against the 1985 plan and budget resolution. The fact that we were outvoted is another matter, but at least that proves that not all of the members are passive toward the methods used by the officials.

A few factors play an important role in the relations between the council and the administration. These factors include the inexperience of the majority of council members, and their excessive compliancy. In any case people who volunteered to serve on government bodies were treated a little like friendly on-lookers."

Jerzy Lipke has expressed a similar view. He is chairman of the Housing Commission called by the city president.

He states that "we began to understand that the administration would like to treat us as a tool, as a rubber stamp confirming the decisions of the Department of Housing. But in the committee luckily there were 18 volunteers who were well matched and self-sacrificing. We demanded that we not be submitted prepared lists of housing allocations but rather the entire stack of housing requests.

We worked very hard, not only looking at the requests, but also went on 200 on-site inspections. We discussed for hours over who of the most needy should be allocated housing. and it is known who scrambles for municipal housing. In our best faith, we worked out a list, based on our understanding the circumstances. Although we realized from the beginning that we are only an advisory committee, we were immensely disturbed when we say the posted list of housing allocations with changes which our consciences could not accept.

Now the matter is being looked into again. Perhaps it would have been able to avoid this if we had been trusted. Should not the president and the whole adminsitration be concerned about this? Will society develop if we are going to meet with such treatment?

Council members are the last to find out

Even after the executive's decisions an ordinary session of the People's Council of Gorzow took place, during which its chairman Jan Znoj informed briefly the members about the executive's resolution and the president's resignation. The council members were not informed about the vice president and the two other high officials.

One of the council members said that the entire affair in city administration results from a disregard of democratic principles, and is a flight from democracy. It is as if there have been no lessons learned from the IX Party Congress.

We are not faced here with shady business dealings or embezzlement, but rather with a style of governing. There are people guilty, definite individuals, this is true, but they acted in this manner because they were allowed to act in this manner. This refers to the councils of the highest levels, to the ministries, to city councils, even to party organizations and also to the City Committee."

According to Stanislaw Adamus, vice chairman of the City Council and secretary of the City Committee of the Party, the case of Gorzow represents a digression from democracy. There were continual attempts to surprise the council with prepared resolutions, attempts at digressing from the decisions of the People's Council, disregarding the warnings of the executive of the City Committee, and finally inefficiency of action."

Let no one attempt to say that the recalled comrades were not warned and that their errors were not clearly pointed out.

That what happened in Gorzow is the topic for thought not only in the local area. The lesson is clear that there is no deviation from the line of the IX Party Congress and there can be no return to volunarism and a high-handed manner. This should be an important signal not only for the city of Gorzow and not only for the administration.

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MINISTERS DISCUSS ACHIEVEMENTS, NEW YEAR GOALS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Dec 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] As is traditional, PAP journalists questioned the ministers about what they felt should be recognized as the most important achievement or event of the past year of the ministry they directed, as well as what they regarded as the most important task for 1986.

Miroslaw Cybulko, minister of health and social welfare:

I think that the study and adoption by the government of the Polish program entitled "Health for all in the year 2000" should be emphasized. This program came into being at the suggestion of the World Health Organization. This document defines the basic conditions needed to assure the health of the residents of Poland, and has already been recommended for use in central and regional planning. It also points out possible actions and directions toward improving sanitary conditions by the end of the century.

I think that the heart transplants performed by the team under the direction of Docent Zbigniew Religa of the Zabrze Medical Adademy Clinic stands out among our medical achievements of the past year. Of course, more than anything else this should be considered the success of Z. Religa and his team, but it certainly would not have been possible without the accomplishments and development of heart surgery in our country. We have also had other achievements. I would like to mention that a new medical academy has opened in Bydgoszcz and that future doctors are already being trained there. During the past year we have also noted a great increase in the amount of modern medical instruments, primarily computer tomographs and ultrasonographs.

Referring to the goals for the coming year, I am in favor of the continued strengthening of basic medical care. This is the first contact the sick have with the doctor, and this affects the patient's long-term opinion of the entire health service. When possible it is important to make a wide choice of doctors available. I do, however, believe that one should not make any impetuous changes in the health service structure. Above all, we are concerned with the improvement of medical care, so that the patient's contact with the health service leads to the greatest satisfaction on both sides. We will continue to strive energetically for improvement in medical supplies, especially in such areas as variety and disposible equipment which are particularly desired. Improving the sanitary conditions of the country ranks very highly among our goals. This agrees with the World Health Organization's principle that 'your health is in your hands.' We are trying to popularize this message in the conviction that the health of the Poles depends not only on the efforts of the health service but also from their health practices.

Stefan Jarzebski, minister of environment and natural resource protection:

When speaking of the ministry's most important achievements in the past year, one would like to be able to point to the large number of rivers, lakes and reservoirs which have been returned to a completely pollution-free state. One would also like to be able to say that the problem of air pollution has been solved. Unfortunately, all action aimed at improving our natural environment we have undertaken is by nature a long-term activity. Not only this ministry but all of society must devote many years and much effort in order for there to be visible effects. One of the most essential achievements of the past year has been the task of maintaining the established rate of growth in the number of sewage treatment plants established. In spite of great difficulties with materials and with implementation of our plan, we have succeeded in approaching the number of 200 sewage treatment plants completed yearly, a figure which was until recently unattainable. Thanks to this fact today we can say that the growth in the amount of polluted sewage has been checked.

1986 will be the first year of the new 5-year plan, which among other things should create the basis for environmental protection and a starting point for solving the problems of air pollution, especially the problem of carbon dioxide. One should emphasize the fact that for the first time in the past 40 years nearly 9 percent of the country's capital expenditure funds are to be appropriated for environmental protection and water resources management. In the coming year we must strengthen our education-propagandistic activity, which should lead to rational thought about the environment. It is everyone's duty and responsibility to attend to this for the rational management of natural resources. This can be considered one of the most urgent tasks of today.

Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs

1985 has turned out to be commonly perceived as a time of stabilization in the country's social-political life. The functioning of the organs of security, law, and order has become increasingly better and has more efficiently served the working class and all working people. The responsibilities involved in defending the citizens' interests and property were carried out more efficiently. People lived more calmly, they felt safer at home, at work, and on the street. The battlecries and appeals of political enemies, both those in the country and foreign centers of anti-Polish diversion which urged hostile actions, disturbances, and demonstrations were not heeded by society.

The immense increase of crime, which has intensified since 1980, has been curbed. The detection of criminal and economic offenses has been improved markedly. The problem of social pathology has become the object of our particular interest. I think that much remains to be done in this area. The activity that presently is being carried out is still not up to what is needed and expected by society.

Within the ministry an important event occured on 31 July 1985 when the Sejm passed the law concerning the service of Security Service and Citizens' Militia functionaries. The law outlined the principles of the service, authority, and duties of the functionaries.

In the coming year we continue to wish, in the broadest sense, to increasingly better serve the citizens, to improve the state of security, to defend the young generation against moral corruption, and to protect public and private property. We also want to broaden our social activities aimed at strengthening respect for the law, and to improve preventative actions.

We also continue our vigilance, reconnaisance and opposition to political adversaries, both domestic and foreign, who threaten the most vital interests of the Polish nation and state. In spite of the fact that they receive no social heeding they still have not abandoned their destructive activity, continuing in their attempts to provoke and divide society, and to incite others to wrongdoing. I am convinced that the long-awaited 10th PZPR Party Congress will release new strengths and social energy in this fight against criminality and for a peaceful and safe life. The government program for further reduction of criminality and other manifestations of social pathology, which is already prepared, will serve these efforts.

Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of mining and the machine building industry:

The iron and steel metallurgy industry as well as the metal and machine industry were hard hit by the weather conditions of last January and February. These conditions, which are well known, cost the industries an average of 12 working days. In spite of a program by the metallurgy industry to make up for the lost time, we have not succeeded totally in completing our annual assignment. The losses in production of laminated products which occurred during these two months played a prominent part in the results achieved by the entire manufacturing industry during the remaining months.

But in the overall outcome of the past year it is worthwhile to emphasize the positive tendencies. Among these positive tendencies I would include for example the growth in work productivity, which amounted to a 4.3 percent increase in relation to 1984. This contributed to the growth of production in a few important branches, which in turn led to an improvement in the balance of supply and demand for many products.

The leading task of our industries under this ministry in 1986 is continued work in improving the flow of consumer goods to the marketplace as well as a perceptible increase in exports to both payment regions. In addition, action aimed at increasing metallurgical products is indispensible. We have given the metallurgy industry the task of producing 12,200,000 tons of laminated products, which is made more difficult because one must count on a further drop in employment.

A matter of immense importance for even-paced work in factories producing finished goods is the establishment of formal cooerative networks. I hope that the new economic parameters, which will come into effect in January, will efficiently contribute to the improvement of this area.

A weighty task for the coming year remains further work on the next five year plan. Our industry lacks capital to a considerable degree and requires rapid modernization, including product modernization. The visible tendencies in the industry of dropping employment should also be dealt with. In planning progress and modernization of the industry we would like to utilize to a decidedly greater degree the socialistic division of labor and the cooperation of those countries belonging to the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA). Closer contacts were established this year with the ministers and industries of the majority of these countries. This fact and the decision made by the leaders of these countries point out some possibilities which can be better exploited in this area.

Wladyslaw Majewski, minister of communications:

The completion and the start of functioning of many large and important telecommunication investments was the success of 1985 for the entire ministry. These include modernized municipal telephone systems in Krakow, Lodz, Lublin and Bialystok. New automatic telephone exchanges which allow concurrent use of 6 and 7 digit telecommunications systems were put into service in Warsaw. Presently it is possible throughout the country to dial 1007 inter-city connections and 46 international connections without operator assistance. Telephone connections with Greece, Belgium, Holland and Denmark are among the new possibilities now in service. We are pleased also with the improvement in the promptness of the postal service as well as the noticable decline in the number of stolen and damaged packages.

In the new year we wil begin tasks which are considerably more difficult and extremely essential both for the citizens and the entire economy. I have already informed the public about the changes in the next 5-year plan. These changes include a 50 percent increase in the number of subscriptions [translator's note: to the telephone system] in comparison to the last 5-year plan and a quadrupling of the number of intercity connections. In 1986 we want to install 130,000 new telephones. The telephone industry has begun the production of fiber optic cable. The importance of this is attested by the fact that the CEMA countries have recognized the priority of production of fiber optics, with the communicaitons industries connected with our ministry playing a major role. This is not only a reason for pride but is also an immense responsibility which must be born by Polish scientists. The most difficult task, however, will be maintaining and developing favorable trends in the postal system's functioning. This means reducing the lines of clients at post offices dropping off or picking up mail, and hastening the delivering of letters or packages to the addressee and the optimum security of dispatched mailings.

Stanislaw Nieckarz, finance minister:

One of the very important matters which we were able to finish in 1985 was defining the framework within which Polish debt was refinanced and signing the appropriate agreement concerning payment with all of the creditors. In addition, one should also add the establishment of contact with the International Monetary Fund and beginning the first talks concerning Poland entering that organization.

In the past year the ministry also succeeded in having a lower budget deficit than foreseen in the plan and the budget resolution.

In spite of many reservations, which may be still valid, we have noted certain progress in the effectiveness of influence of financial tools affecting the direction and means used in business activity.

The continuation of this line of operation will be the main task of the financial policy in the coming year. Through financial and economic tools, and especially through the strengthening the role of credit, we want to stimulate, to a greater degree, the development action of businesses, concurrent with the main assumptions of the National Annual Plan. We also want to promote greater efficiency in management and to expand the economy's export capacity.

The principle 'Credit-yes, relief-no' should promote a gradual elimination of unprofitable and inefficient activity and also increase financial discipline.

In addition, one of the main tasks of the coming year is lowering the inflation index.

We will intensify our efforts to obtain credit from the International Monetary Fund and we will strive for mitigation of the conditions for obtaining credit from other sources which are presently extremely difficult. We are counting on our partners to appreciate how far the lack of imported supplies projects presently on the partial utilization of our export capacities.

Jozef Niewiadomski, minister of construction, private and public land use management:

In presenting the most important achievements of the past year I will start with construction, although I consider the public sector economy to be equally important. We are fulfiling last year's housing plans in collectivized construction by turning over the keys to apartments to 130,000 families. In so doing we have completed the 3-year program whose guidelines outlined the construction of 385,000 apartments in multi-family buildings. We have surpassed considerably this goal by a figure of 24,000 units. We have noted substantial progress in hospital construction. In 1985 we added approximately 5,000 hospital beds to health service facilities. I would like to mention that even in the 1970's which were characterized by much investment we added on a yearly basis an average of 3,180 hospital beds. The effects of school construction this year are also advantageous when a similar comparison is made. We note with satisfaction good results in the construction of clinics, kindergartens, and centers for shopping and services.

The list of industrial plants, which have been completed and are now functioning is also extensive. This list consists especially of industrial plants which are centrally planned and fill government orders. I will only mention a few such as the Ursus Mechanized Factory in Lublin with a couple of plants, two paper machines in the Cellulose Factory in Kwidzyn, the Fertilizer Plant in Police, the Cold-Bent Sectional Material Division of the Pokoj Steelworks, and the Metal Thermal Working Division of the Katowice Steelworks. From among our investments I consider important the establishment of mineral wool production in Malkinia and the advanced construction of a similar factory in Cigacice, presently in the first phase of production. After achieving full production capacity, these factories will double the production of this insulating material in Poland.

In the public sector of the economy I would especially single out establishing conditions for a great increase in the number of renovated buildings. This has been achieved by the development of the potential of specialized businesses and the increase of funds for renovations. We have noted a decided improvement in muncipal mass transit and better supplies of rolling-stock. The investment program aimed at improving the water supply for cities and towns and the construction of sewage treatment plants is proceeding favorably.

In the coming year I consider the integration of two former ministries and their fusion into one efficient organism to be an essential concern. This requires the creation of the proper working conditions for the regional self-governing organs and treating Private and Public Land Use Management and Construction as one whole. We want to do everything so that such things as renovations and modernization of existing buildings are viewed as equally important as new housing construction. We intend to concentrate our efforts on the important and difficult problem of preparing for new construction and also for overcoming another barrier in housing--the development of the production of materials.

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POLITICS POLAND

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS GORBACHEV-REAGAN TV EXCHANGE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Dec p 1

[Text] (From our correspondent in Moscow) During a new conference hastily called Friday evening, V. Lemeyko, the director of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Soviet Press Department informed foreign correspondents that as a result of a bilateral agreement between the USSR and the USA Mikhail Gorbachev will appear before American television audiences and Ronald Reagan will appear before Soviet television audiences.

The appearances will take place on 1 January 1986, for the occasion of the New Year.

The Moscow political observers appraise the joint decision as something more than a gesture. It is the first of its kind in the relations between the two countries and is being treated as a sign of the certain improvement in Soviet-American relations, resulting from the Geneva meeting.

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COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE FOR 1970 SHIPBUILDER DEATHS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] 17 December is the 15th anniversary of the tragic events of December, 1970. As is already traditional, the residents of Gdynia, Sopot, and Gdansk paid tribute to the memory of the victims, fallen dockyard workers.

Delegations placed wreaths and bouquets of flowers at the monument to the December, 19709 victims in Gdynia. The delegations represented workshops in the city such as the Commune of Paris Shipyard, the Gdynia seaport, the Naut Shipyard for Repairs, the Polish Ocean Lines, the Dalmor Fishing Company, the Navy Shipyard and the PRON City Council.

Similarly, the citizens of Szczecin paid tribute to the memory of the victims of the tragic events of December, 1970. On 17 December at the commemorative plague at the main gate of the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Gdansk bouquets of flowers were placed by representatives of the shipyard directors, the PZPR Plant Committee, the Plant Administration of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and delegations from the production divisions.

13073/12948
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POLITICS POLAND

WROCLAW PZPR COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Czeslaw Kubasik: "The Work and the Authority of the Party;" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /On the 21st of the month the Plenum of the Provincial Committee of the PZPR in Wroclaw discussed the tasks of the provincial administration for the first half of this year before the 10th Party Congress. The first secretary of the Provincial Committee, Zdzislaw Balicki, stated the main assumptions for party activity and the tasks resulting from them for the administration./

/The pre-congress period should cause an enlivening and strengthening of all party organs./ Documents of the congress will be discussed along with non-party members: the plan for the PZPR program and the tenets of the Congress. The provincial party organization--he said--has many feats to accomplish, primarily in preserving and deepening the processes of normalization and stabilization of society, an ideological and organizational strengthening of the party and increasing its political and ideological influences and authority.

One particular task is the rebuilding of the party ranks in the village environment--said a farmer from the Milicz township, /Franciszek Zietek./ We must broaden our ranks among young people.

The president of the Provincial Administration of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth], /Ryszard Nawrat,/ joined in on this subject and stated that more and more youth see that their place is in the party and ask for admission into its ranks.

In the resolution adopted it was recommended that the people to be chosen as delegates to the 10th Congress (which are to be 45 in number) should be those enjoying the greatest authority and trust, who would show enough concern to respond critically and to announce constructive proposals.

After the plenary session the members of the provincial administration and the secretaries of the municipal bureau commissions were able to conduct individual conversations about their pressing problems with provincial leadership personnel of the national government, of the institutions of control, of the justice administration and with the secretaries of the Provincial Committee of the PZPR.

/Taking advantage of this form of consultation, which has now been repeated for the second time in the atmosphere of last year's session of the plenum, I asked the chiefs of the Wroclaw Treasury Chamber, Stanislaw Sarnowski and the Nik [Supreme Chamber of Control] delegate, Antoni Wroblewski, what were the actual goals of their activity?/

/--In the past year alone the Treasury Chamber uncovered 65 million zloty in unpaid taxes among dishonest taxpayers in the private sector in the Wroclaw Province./

Through the activity of the IRCh the NIK will concentrate--asserted A. Wroblewski in his turn--on taking these paths of control, which will serve to ease the lives of the people. /We have begun control concerning the supervision of heating in society and checking on proper functioning of the administration of resident homes./

12972/13045
CSO: 2600/248

PZPR PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES HOLD PLENUMS

Lublin Plenum

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Zbigniew Kopec (PAP): "Lublin: Improvement of the Educational System;" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /The main directions of party work in the process of improving the educational system in the province of Lublin were the topic of the plenum of the Provincial Committee of the PZPR in Lublin on the 22nd of this month./

It is society's conviction that the main educational task of the school is the shaping of patriotic, internationalistic attitudes engaged in the building of a socialist society. /A condition for efficient educational activity/--it was stated--/is the coordination of the actions of all participants in the educational process. This task falls to the schools./ It was also stressed that a better understanding of the principles of education is necessary in the workplace. Young people who spend time there in one the job training should not be subjected to bad role models and apathetic examples toward working and discipline.

A member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, Tadeusz Porebski, who participated in the plenum, stated that the problems of education will soon be the subject of the plenary session of the party's Central Committee. He stressed that the strategy up to this time of the party and the socialist country as a whole has achieved decidedly positive effects, despite its shortcomings. Several important problems face education in the coming years. It is already known that it will not be possible to rebuild the educational base in such a way as to fully eradicate the needs which the demographic increases have created. It is therefore necessary to search for another means to prevent a worsening of the present conditions of education. The secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR also called attention to the disturbing phenomenon of the decline by a half of persons engaged in nonresident studies. It is essential--he stated--that we raise the quality of education to a higher level. But to achieve this requires some method of action.

/The plenum passed a resolution defining the main direction for party work in education./

Zielona Gora Plenum

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Tadeusz Kajan: "Zielona Gora: the Party's Tasks in the Economy;" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] (Our own source) /An evaluation of the implementation of the 3-year plan in the region and the tasks of the provincial party organization in realizing the socio-economic plan for the year 1986 were the subject of the meeting of the plenary session of the Provincial Committee in Zielona Gora on the 22d of this month, which was led by the first secretary of the Provincial Committee, Zbigniew Nieminski./

The problems of the plenum--said the secretary of the Provincial committee, /Roman Czolhan,/ are connected to the tasks of party work in the pre-congress campaign, namely an increase in common efforts for economic work in the province and at the same time a deepening and an improvement of the efficiency of the role of party organizations in the socio-economic and economic-production sphere. The leading concern here is an effective and elastic cooperation between the fundamental party organizations in the concrete environments and businesses and the self-rule of the workers, the union movement, the youth unions and the trade and specialist associations.

It was said that /a responsible, worker and citizen movement is needed which would be competent in social and specialist spheres, and which would establish requirements for efficient and effective work, appropriate quality and disciplined production activities./ Also stressed was the role of economic education, which should be grounded in the concrete realities of businesses and branches. This must be a systematic and longstanding activity and not merely a campaign issue.

/At the end of the session a plan was adopted for preparing for the pre-congress campaign within the provincial party organization./

12972/13045
CSO: 2600/248

POLITICS POLAND

FOCUS ON SOVIET DELEGATION TO INTELLECTUALS CONGRESS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] On the 21st of this month a meeting took place in Warsaw between a group of members of the Soviet delegation participating in the intellectual Congress on the Defense of the Peaceful Future of the World and representatives of the chief activists of the Main Administration of the TPPR [Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship]. Among the Soviet guests present were the president of the composers' union of the USSR, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Supreme Council of the USSR--Tikhon Khrennikov, who presided over the delegations of intellectuals from the USSR at the Warsaw congress.

During the meeting the president of the Main Administration of the TPPR, Stanislaw Wronski, informed the representatives of the Soviet intellectuals about the activities of the TPPR, one of whose primary goals is supporting the peaceful policies of the socialist countries with the Soviet Union at the vanguard through propagating and strengthening the fraternal friendship between our two nations, and also bearing witness to Polish society about the significance of Polish-Soviet friendship for the security of our nation and peace in Europe and the world. Tikhon Khrennikov--in the name of the Soviet Intellectual Congress in Defense of the Peaceful Future of the World made on him. Among other things he said that the work of this forum proves emphatically that the struggle for peace is the concern of each man independent of his country of origin or his profession. However, the particular responsibility of presenting this obvious fact to the consciousness of all people rests with the representatives of world culture, science and art.

The Warsaw congress--added T. Khrennikov--has taken on particular significance in light of the program presented to the world by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachov, for the complete liquidation by the year 2000 of nuclear and chemical weapons and also a significant reduction of conventional weapons. These proposals met with deep interest and understanding as well as the hope of all the participants of the congress. In sharing his impressions T. Khrennikov stressed his personal joy at the possibility of a stay in Warsaw, a city which he had seen for the first time 40 years ago as a sea of ruins, a war sacrifice to Nazi barbarism. The now rebuilt Warsaw is the best example of what a nation can accomplish by living and working for peace. (PAP)

12972/13045
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POLITICS POLAND

PRESS CONFERENCE ON ARMED FORCES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25-26 Jan 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by Col Waldemar Makowiecki: "Conference with the Press Spokesman for the MON [Ministry of National Defense]: Efficient Management in the Army (from our own sources);" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /Problems of efficient management in the armed forces, principles and efforts for efficient and thrifty undertakings as well as the effects obtained by these methods were the subject of the conference of the Ministry of National Defense's press spokesman with national and international journalists which took place on the 24th of this month in the Military Institute of Armor and Automotive Engineering. The deputy press secretary of the department, the chief of the Press and Information Division of the GZP WP [Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army], Col Symforian Chwilkowski, stated that the army is vitally interested in all aspects of the country's development, especially in scientific and technological progress in the national economy, which is connected in an essential way to the army's countenance and the conditions of service./

Problems concerning improving the efficiency of military management were discussed by a representative of the General Staff of the WP--Col /Tadeusz Sredzinski,/ who stressed that the system of efficient management which had been in operation for many years and which will continue to be improved allows the maximum efficiency in utilizing the means designated for the country's defense. However, the primary goal in all operations is the fighting readiness of the military and its training standards.

There have been measurable economic effects in recent years, which amount to billions of zloty. There are also immeasurable advantages, such as habits of good administration and thrifty management, aroused in thousands of young citizens who return to their workplaces and institutions after their period of basic service.

The recent session of the Thirteenth Conference on the Efficient Management of the Armed Forces, which has become an excellent forum for the exchange of experience, has completed a reckoning of its previously assigned tasks and has traced out the directions and outlined methods for improving army management in the near future and in the following years in light of the resolutions of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PZPR of 10 December 1985 and of the 23rd Plenum of our party.

Participants in the conference were especially interested in possibilities for transferring experience to the civilian sector, applying some of the solutions to the national economy, like the motivational system for good workers which exists in the army.

Representatives of the central institute of the MON--Col Stanislaw Bilski, Col Antoni Nowak, Col Marian Koch, Col Tadeusz Goluch and Col Mieczyslaw Laskowski, shared the floor in answering these and other questions; they also discussed activities undertaken in the technical and quartermaster's departments, in research works, in the economic education of the military environment, and also in the field of inventiveness and innovations as well as the advantages resulting from them. Especially emphasized were the effects achieved so far from the modernization of fighting equipment from old sources, production and the regeneration of interchangeable parts, the more and more widespread use of training tools and simulators in instruction, efficient substitutes for the operation of costly fighting equipment, the development of our own production and services, the system of centralized transportation, agricultural and husbandry production which takes advantage of secondary raw materials, as well as instructional-production activities to the advantage of the national economy. Finally, the conference, which has as its goal the familiarization of journalists with the problems of efficient management in the army, has become the first useful step, though not the only one, in this direction.

In his turn the commandant of the Military Institute of Armor and Automotive Engineering, Col Prof Engineer Janusz Janecki informed the assembly of the history and development of the outpost, the scientific and technological research conducted here, the cooperation with civilian scientific centers and industrial bureaus as well as services for the national economy.

The conference place--the Military Institute of Armor and Automotive Engineering--was not chosen by chance. For the Institute possesses many solutions whose common goal is the lowering of the costs of operation and maximizing the effects with the smallest expenditures, it conducts varied scientific research work on the armed forces while also serving the good of the national economy.

Participants at the conference viewed a display showing the nature of the work done there as well as a film presenting the development of the Institute and its work up to this time; they also met with the new regional chief of native production.

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PZPR EXPERT SEES EROSION OF PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION IN WEST

Warsaw PERSPEKTYWY in Polish 8 Nov 85 p 12

[Interview with Tadeusz Iwinski by Wlodzimierz Sochacki: "Western Parliamentarism on the Defensive"; date and place not specified; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /In capitalist countries during the last few decades the phenomenon of a gradual erosion of the role of parliament in the national system of the discharge of authority has been apparent. Meanwhile, the power of the government, especially the executive branch, has become broader and broader. This phenomenon is accompanied by the myth of the excellence, even the model character of democracy in its western edition. This conviction exists despite the fact that the present picture of parliamentarism in the Western countries has diverged significantly from the sources propagated by the classicists of the theory of democracy--Charles Montesquieu, Thomas Jefferson, or John Stuart Mill. We have asked Docent Habilitatus Dr Tadeusz Iwinski, the director of the Office of Political Parties and the Party Systems of World Capitalism of the Academy of Social Sciences to share his reflections on the topic of the evolution of bourgeois parliamentarism./

/PERSPEKTYWY/: Perhaps we can begin our conversation by defining the basic sources and reasons for the lessening of the significance of parliament in the mechanism of the discharge of authority in the capitalist countries.

/Tadeusz Iwinski/: In my opinion, the fundamental reason for this process is the phenomenon of the concentration and centralization of capital which occurs in the economic sphere. Its reflection in the political sphere is the concentration of authority in the hands of the government and the administration, at the expense of the real power of the representative bodies. This leads to the centralization of authority, limiting the power of the local bodies, whose dominant position (as in Japan, Portugal, Italy, and France) is often held by the left. Big business can more effectively realize their interests, for example, through the intermediary of pressure groups, through an executive branch which is submissive to it, than through a parliament which is hard to manipulate. Its composition as a rule is not really representative of the social structure that elected it; nevertheless, various political tendencies are voiced within it, including opposition to the elite authorities. Limiting the role of parliament thus clearly has a class character.

/[Question] However the role of parliament in such countries as, for example, West Germany or Italy, is different from its role in the United States. In the former instance the government, after all, is appointed by parliament and is--theoretically at least--responsible to it./

[Answer] If, by the concept of parliamentarism, we understand a certain mechanism of governing, which establishes the existence of parliament as a representative of the nation and its sovereignty over or at least its equality with the government, it is apparent that this mechanism has various manifestations depending on the country's form of government or party system. Nor is the size of the country insignificant; for example, the 14-person parliament of Tural, the smallest in the world, functions differently from the several hundred person, two-house parliaments of Japan and the United States.

The most apt division today is the distinction between the parliamentary-ministerial model and the presidential. In the former the principal political decisions should be undertaken on lines of action between the parliament and the government. In this instance the government ought to be responsible to the government which appointed it. In the parliamentary-ministerial form of government, which is most often found in fully developed capitalism, we are dealing with a characteristic evolution: its transformation into a ministerial-parliamentary form. This finds express, among other ways, in limiting the powers of the nation's representative body, and primarily its legislative function (more precisely its norm-creating function, for it also concerns passing the country's budget), which is gradually taken over by the government and its supervisory function. In this model the governing ministry is a collective body, and its chief does not have especially strong individual powers, with the exception of the so-called chancellor democracies of Austria and West Germany.

It is different, however, in the presidential system, which is in operation in the United States and many Latin American countries, among others. There the executive chief is essentially a one-man government, his ministers are only his helpers. The decisionmaking process is executed on a line from the president to the parliament. The president, chosen as a rule in a general election, has enormous power. The limitations of parliament's role in this system are usually significantly greater than in the parliamentary-ministerial system, since parliament can neither appoint nor recall the government. The President of the United States, for example, enjoys the right to veto laws passed by Congress--the law in questions passes only when, in the course of a new vote, two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate approve it, which is very difficult to achieve in the politically divided Congress.

In conclusion, we can assert that the erosion of parliament's role is a phenomenon common to all of capitalism, although it manifests itself to varying degrees in the individual countries.

[Question] /The erosion of the role of parliament in the West is a fact. But this fact does not seem to be recognized in society's consciousness./

[Answer] Yes, because the bourgeois parliaments, aside from their legislative and supervisory functions, which are in crisis, also fulfill other functions, among which is a propaganda function, that is, a legitimizing function, using scientific terminology. Their task is thus to convince society that the leadership is representative of the citizens as a whole, since parliament exactly reflects the configuration of political powers, and the government makes decisions through the approbation of the representatives of the nation. Obviously, such a thesis is, as a rule, far from reality, but sufficiently attractive to the governors as well as a significant portion of the governed, to be a constant element of the social consciousness.

A significant portion of the citizens in Western countries succumb to this pretext and do not realize that the role of parliament is falling deeper and deeper into decline. The leftist powers, primarily the communist party, are trying to oppose this phenomenon. Part of the concept of a parliamentary path to socialism is to realize that these organs are precisely national assemblies through which a program of wide-ranging reforms can be realized through suitable social mobilization, even seizing authority in the interest of fundamental social groups. However, from the leftist point of view, this is an optimal view, which is clearly at variance with the present political reality.

In summary, we can say that the role of parliament in capitalism has historically experienced a clear evolution. Presently in Western countries parliament is neither the principal means of decisionmaking nor of forming political ideologies. It only remains an important national center for political and economic debates in individual countries, and in addition, since it is fixed in a bourgeois system, it gives a democratic alibi to the leaders of big business. And that is why it is necessary.

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PERSONNEL CHANGES, PRESS EVENTS NOTED

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish Nov 85 pp 53-59

[Passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] /September 1/ Barbara Sobanska was appointed to the position of assistant editor-in-chief of MAGAZYN POLSKI.

/September 3/ In Warsaw in the presence of Jan Dobraczynski, the president of the National Council of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth], the Presidium of PRON debated matters concerning the book program under the direction of Jozef Czyrka. The discussion concentrated on establishing the reasons for delay in the production of school textbooks. They recalled the results announced at the previous meetings--especially those concerning assurances for sufficient quantities of paper and allocation of hard currency for printing materials and replacement parts for machinery, which have been achieved already to some extent but which must be achieved further in order to make up for the delay this year and to eliminate the delay for next year. The production of school textbooks and scientific and technical literature, bearing in mind that they are books which are "difficult to print," demands an intense capital expenditure for typesetting and bookbinding by our printers. They decided to send an opinion to the president of the Council of Ministers on the necessity of obtaining, as quickly as possible, approval from the Government Presidium of a plan for the developing of printing in the years 1985-1990. A second variant of the plan was advanced (a variant for development calculated from the objective capabilities of the national economy: eight publications per month in 1990, ten in 1995), which emphasized the necessity for optimizing publishing programs from the standpoint of primary social needs.

/September 19/ The press council met in Warsaw for its first working session. The topic of the gathering was the problems concerning the way the press law works in practice. It was recalled that the July 5 session of the Council of Ministers of this year was dedicated to these issues, where the ministers became acquainted with the evaluation of the press's access to information, of reaction to criticism in the press, and to the activity of government administration press spokesmen in this area. In discussing the results of this session, the president of the Press Council, editor Jozef Krolikowski, maintained that the government soundly performs its tasks of informing the press, and every citizen through the medium of the press, about the activities undertaken by the government administration in every detail, about projects, concepts, and the results of the work of government organs. This is the result of the openness of the activities of the leaders and the broad publicness of their life, which is witnessed by the leadership's intransitory treatment of dialogue with society.

A year after the press law came into being, one can say that the principles obligating the administration to share information with the press and to answer critical publications have been strengthened. The Government Press Office, which organizes about 150 conferences annually, plays a positive role in this. The department spokesmen better fulfill their obligations to the press, although some of them still create barriers to the access of information; however, one cannot say that there is any obstruction of access to clear facts. The situation is somewhat worse with regard to their reaction to press criticism. The majority of the institutions or organizations concerned, it is true, give constructive answers to the reproaches made in the press, but in some cases the positions which they present do not demonstrate any desire to correct the negative phenomena which the press have pointed out. This point was also raised during the consultations with candidates for Parliament.

We should recall that the Council of Ministers has obligated the ministers and leaders of the central and provincial governments to intensify their activities toward consistent compliance with the articles of the press law and the executive acts, especially in granting the press access to information and in reacting to press criticism.

The Press Council acquainted itself with the information about trials concerning press matters before the public courts. It was recalled that the press law introduced the possibility of forcing information from institutions or organizations obligated to share it. Up to this time no case with a demand for sharing any specific information has been brought before the Supreme Administrative Court. This phenomenon is positive, but it may simply mean that the publishers have resigned from the possibility of forcing them to divulge specific information. This does not mean that the relevant article of the press law is lame; it has an important prophylactic function, for with the possibility of obtaining information through the courts, pressure is created to share such information in the normal course of events.

Other issues under discussion concerned the defense of the rights of individuals which have been encroached upon by press publications. These issues were not new, for they had been recorded even before the appearance of the press law. From research conducted by the Ministry of Justice it appears, however, that the number of such incidents has not grown, and in 1983 there were 28 of them and in the past year 24, and in the course of almost nine months of this year 16. Most of these incidents (eight) have occurred in Warsaw, with only one or two occurring in other individual districts. Many of these incidents are investigated by the NSA [Supreme Administrative Court], and because they concern problems connected to the press, receive an amicable settlement.

The Press Council adopted a plan of activitiy for the next year. They anticipate an examination of the problems of the development of the press, radio, and television in accordance with the assumptions of the NPSG [National Socioeconomic Plan] for the years 1986-1990, of the conditions for practicing journalism, and of the system of instruction and improvement of the journalism cadres. Also evaluated was the functioning of the press, radio and television in light of the press law.

Several Press Council problem commissions were appointed. The Commission of the Practicing of the Journalistic Profession will tackle issues concerning the laws and obligations of the journalist, the ethics of the journalistic profession and the material conditions for practicing the profession.
The Press Law Commission will occupy itself, among other problems, with the press's access to information, the functioning of press criticism, and the investigation of questions, complaints and pleas for intervention in legal matters. Also appointed was the Commission for matters concerning the Material-Technical Basis of the Press and Radio, and the Commission for matters concerning the Education and Improvement of the Press Cadre and Journalistic Research.

The Press Council also heard information from the ZG [Main Administration] of the Association of Journalists of the PRL [Polish People's Republic] about the establishment of a project for a new group structure for journalists. (PAP)

/September 30/ Tadeusz Lesniak was removed from his position as editor-in-chief of the Cracow cultural informer KRAK to go into retirement.

/September 30/ In the Warsaw Journalist's House, three sections of the SD [Democratic Party] of the PRL [Polish People's Republic], the press, intelligence, and radio-television sections, organized a meeting with the candidates for Parliament: the Vice Premier of the national register Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski; the journalist of Warsaw running for Parliament, Waldemar Krajewski; the editor-in-chief of the leading sports publisher TVP, Witold Lipski; the editor-in-chief of WIES WSPOLCZESNA (The Contemporary Village), Ryszard Lukaszwicz; the editor-in-chief of EXPRESS WIECZORNY (The Evening Express), Ryszard Wojna; a commentator for RZECZPOSPOLITA (The Commonwealth); and Jozef Wojcicki, the editor-in-chief of SLOWO POWSZECHNE (Everyone's Word).

Taking part in the discussion, Halina Kucharska, an editor for Polish Radio, stated that in the future Parliament, the Commission of Culture should establish a subcommission on the means of mass communications, which would occupy itself with the overall shape of the workings of the mass media.
In Kucharska's opinion, the most pressing problems to be solved in this forum are the question of the journalism cadres and journalistic education; the question of the collective structure of journalists; and the question of the printing base and television and radio equipment. The future of the press, radio and television, a high standard in publishing, an efficient flow of information, and the influx of young cadres into the profession all depend on workable solutions to these problems.

Vice Premier Rakowski said, among other things, that he did not disown the past, but that aside from a passion for writing nothing now connects him to the journalistic profession: "I feel like a high civil servant (. . .) My goal is to enter Parliament with the experience I have acquired in the workings of the government." Speaking about the journalistic profession, Rakowski added that it is a dangerous profession: blows fall on the heads of journalists at every turning point in history. We must seek the causes for the reduction in the ranks of the profession in the human psyche, not in the current crisis. It will take many years in society and the profession for the position of the journalist to be rebuilt. Mentioning the material conditions of the journalistic environment, Vice Premier Rakowski emphasized that if we are to strengthen the independence of trade unions and associations, the settlement of vital questions depends only on their activity. It is not true that the government has done nothing to improve the state of printing. Investigations are underway, but we must wait for their effects, for they will not produce printing machinery and devices in a few days. There will be a visible improvement in 2 or 3 years.

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BLOC AREA STUDIES INSTITUTE SHIFTS RESEARCH FOCUS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Tadeusz Sochacki: "A Reorientation in Academic Studies"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /What does the term "reorientation", so common today in our political and economic practices mean, within the activities of the Institute of Socialist Countries of PAN [the Polish Academy of Sciences]? For Dr Jozef Fiszer, the vice-director of the Institute, it is, above all, a return to the roles and functions which were set forth for this academic and research institution in the seventies, when it came into being, and which were never realized in practice./

The Institute now comes out of the background into the fore. For it, reorientation means, above all, /widespread interdisciplinary research on the world socialist system./

This is important politically, economically, and socially. We want to know significantly more about the socialist countries, about their changes and the processes going on within them, we both want to and must cooperate with them, not only on the level of the superstructure, but also in economics and in ambitiously outlined plans for the hastening of scientific and technological progress.

/Not long ago the Bureau of Scientific and Technological Policy for the Socialist Countries, directed by Docent Dr Eugeniusz Rudzinski, was created/ to study scientific and technological policy and cooperation. We now realize quite well that this was an important initiative for modernizing our policy in industry, economics, and management. With the generally known restrictions on cooperation with Western countries, which have been imposed to create political pressure, this gives us and our neighbors a chance for all parties concerned to benefit.

/The Institute of Socialist Countries is widening its interests to become a more political institution than it has ever been in the past./ Its planned tasks are to concentrate on the theories of the development of socialism, on the socio-political and economic changes in European and other socialist countries, on the processes of cooperation, rapprochement, and integration of the socialist countries; it will employ a policy of socialist partnership toward the key international problems, and toward the fundamental, world, and regional groupings of the capitalist and developing countries, and also explore anti-communist doctrines.

The scientific output of the IKS [Institute of Socialist Countries] is varied and rich, considering the relatively short period of its activity. It consists primarily of publications, the preparation of source materials for more broadly conceived research, expert studies to help in the making of political and economic decisions, and the creation of a research workshop for interdisciplinary undertakings.

Among the publications of the Institute and its workers which have appeared this year are 134 monographs, approximately 680 scientific articles, and five collective works treating the most recent history and development of the USSR, the rise of socialist countries, Soviet foreign policy, Polish-Soviet relations, and 16 volumes of documents and materials concerned with the relations of all the socialist countries.

These facts result from cooperation and a close union among the scientific and technological institutions of the socialist countries and of direct contacts between scientists. The Institute attaches great weight to research work on anti-communist doctrines. This has special significance today since the ideological confrontation, with all of its consequences for international cooperation, has sharpened. We want to know more about our opponents and to gain deeper understanding of their intentions, so that we can be conscious of their goals and of the methods through which they intend to realize them. In the plans of the Institute topics can be found, such as: the world socialist system in the science and political thought of the West--the United States, West Germany, and England; the doctrine of the West German Christian Democratic Party toward socialist countries; research on the East (Ostforschung) in West Germany; and anti-communist doctrines in the United States.

/Much space is also dedicated in contemporary works and in those due to appear in the near future to the various fields of cooperation among socialist countries,/ which we have either neglected or not valued as highly as they deserve.

The primary concern here is for better recognition of the influence of the economic mechanisms for creating social labor productivity, the processes of structural changes in the European CEMA countries, and the changes taking place in industry, farming, and husbandry within the socialist European countries. Bearing in mind the new incentives in the economy and administration of the USSR, these changes will occur and pass by so quickly that they must also create a corresponding acceleration in scientific research, lest the scientists lose contact with life. The historical quality of the work obviously has its own cognitive value, but not much results from this in practice.

For those concerned, reading the works of the Institute is not only a conventionally interesting occupation, but also necessary for understanding what is going on around us, whether close by, farther away, or very distant.

Allow us to shatter the burdensome stereotypes, making a deeper understanding of the contemporary political vocabulary possible, and in this sense deal with the concept of "reorientation".

12972/9871
CSO: 2600/103

BRIEFS

OLSZOWSKI'S TASS INTERVIEW--Moscow (PAP) A TASS interview with S. Olszowski was published in Thursday's edition of IZVESTIYA in the "Today's Topics" column. Olszowski is the minister of foreign affairs and a member of the PZPR Committee's Political Bureau. Dangerous developments in the state of international relations were the subject of the interview. Among other things, Minister Olszowski called attention to the threat caused by U.S. attempts to extend the arms race into outer space and by its attack on many international agreements, including the Yalta and Potsdam Treaties, which have become the basis of post-war order in Europe. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Nov 85 p 7] 13073/13252

FOLK, NATIONAL CULTURE CONFERENCE--More than 120 scholars -- ethnographers, historians, theoreticians of culture, folk artists and village cultural life organizers -- are taking part in an all-Poland symposium, begun the eighth of this month at Jagiellonian University. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Nov 85 p 8] 13073/13252

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS--The inaugural meeting of the Warsaw branch of the Polish-Japanese Friendship Society was held in Warsaw on the eighth of this month. The proceedings were begun by Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, the society's Main Administration president. Branch leaders were elected and Professor Stanislaw Piwowar became president. Susumu Matsubara, the Japanese ambassador, was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Nov 85 p 8] 13073/13252

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Jacques Boutet, the director general for Foreign Cultural and Scientific Affairs at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited Poland from the 4 - 10 of this month at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. J. Boutet held talks with R. Frackiewicz, the director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of the Media, Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. During these talks Polish-French cultural, educational and scientific-technical cooperation was reviewed, as were radio and television contacts. J. Boutet was received by the following: K. Zygulski, the minister of culture and art; Cz. Krolikowski, the vice minister of science and higher education; and M. Wojciechowski, the chairman of the Radio and Television Committee. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/13252

ZSL ANNIVERSARY NOTED--A ceremonial meeting of ZSL members from the Tarnow voivodship took place in the club of the Nitrate Works on the ninth of this month. It was held on the occasion of the 90th year of the organized peasants' political movement. The following took part in the meeting: Stanislaw Opalka, member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau and first secretary of the PZPR Province Committee in Tarnow; Jozef Kukulka, the vice president of the Chief Committee of the ZSL; members of the Sejm and representatives of province and city authorities. State awards were conferred on 77 active party members. The contribution of ZSL members in awakening the State and national consciousness of the Polish peasants in the fight for national social liberation, and later in the creation of a people's state, was recalled. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/13252

HISTORY EDUCATION PROBLEMS NOTED--The next conference in a series by the Working Group for History Education Issues was held and the proceeding were directed by the chairman, Prof. Marian Orzechowski, deputy member of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee. A series of important issues dealing with the education and professional improvement of teachers and issues concerning the needs resulting from the present state of Polish education were discussed. Proposals were formulated whose implementation should promote more affective teaching of history in elementary and secondary schools. Professor Bronislaw Rotus, director of the Sciences and Education Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the discussions. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/13252

PARTY THEATER GROUPS MEET--(PAP) The Presidium of the All-Poland Party Theatre Troupe held discussions on the eleventh of this month in the Central Committee's Department of Culture. Professor Jerzy Adamski was the chairman. The presidium assessed the repertoire contents of dramatic theatres from the previous season and that planned for the current season. A visible improvement in the repertoire proposals was noted, particularly the growing number of proposals from Polish classic and contemporary plays. At the same time, they called attention to the necessity of better correlating the repertoire plans with practical creative talents which particular theatres have at their disposal. The presidium also discussed the state of preparations for the Tenth All-Poland Festival of Russian and Soviet Plays to be held in Katowice. Jerzy Bajdor, vice minister of culture and art, participated in the discussions. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/13252

ACADEMICIANS MAKE BAD POLITICIANS--Heaven protect us from governments run by professors! Governing is something for politicians, not for professors. One expects from politicians that they be men of action, referred to according to the principle that sometimes a wrong decision is better than passivity. Meanwhile, the duty of a scholar is to doubt, deferring judgement until he is certain that it is a judgement comprehensively documented and tested, only then assigning this judgement the value of a hypothesis. What is virtue for some is vice for others. What some treat as a fundamental duty may be an unforgettable offence in others. Of course, this does not mean that scholars cannot or should not be allowed to hold political offices, including offices of great responsibility. This is possible and on all accounts much-desired, granted the candidate has the appropriate personal predisposition, which would allow him to "forget" the profession for which he was educated and completely identify with the profession he how practices, to use the terminology of the personal questionnaire. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 85 p 14] 13073/13252

RESPECT FOR INDIVIDUAL NECESSARY--...Society develops thanks to individuals who can think. One must keep in mind that progress is created by creative individuals. Individuals. They must be singled out and promoted. Otherwise, they will leave the country at the first opportunity, no matter how we view that. Later on we complain about the "brain drain" and how the West is depriving the poor of their specialists. But the truth is that a good specialist has to be bought, to use business language. Not only that, conditions must also be created for him to find a creative outlet for his talents. Do you remember the "Ferguson" affair? The Ursus plants had unprecedented achievements in tractor production and teams of experienced engineers, with their own concepts and ideas, which were by no means foolish. Then suddenly a decision about licensing was reached, and in one fell swoop experience went out the window. Everything this group of specialists had achieved was wasted, and I am not even mentioning the lack of respect for the work of these people. Thus, everything is not just a question of remuneration. Appreciation does not mean payment. Appreciation also means respect for the author and to keep him in mind. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish 29 Sep 85 p 5] 13073/13252

SOCIETY NEEDS CULTURAL VALUES--In pantomime we work with our bodies, and the aspect of physical beauty is very critical here. Please, however, do not exaggerate this; pantomime through its universalism is interested in man in his wider context. I do not stage performances which are detached from life and from issues that affect us. It seems to me that the most important matter in art is to succeed in attaining that for which the viewer is waiting, even if he is unaware of it. During today's crisis we are conscious of our hunger for such values as love, kindness and simplicity. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish 6 Oct 85 p 3] 13073/13252

FEWER PZPR REPS IN SEJM--"It has become evident that society does not want to change the number of seats in Sejm. A proposal for raising the number of representatives in the Sejm to 500 was rejected, and a proposal to lower the age limit from 21 to 18 was not approved. The question about the Sejm's structure was raised again, that of increasing non-party representation. A figure of 15 percent was mentioned. This postulate was voiced by the Tygodnik Powszechny, among others, independently of the discussion in the National Council of PRON. We acknowledge this argument to be valid. However, we reject the use of any criteria based on religion. Practically nowhere in the world are parliaments made up on the basis of a religious criterion. At present increases in non-party participation take place at the cost of the PZPR and the other parties. All together non-party members have increased their number of mandates from 49 to 74. These were lost by the PZPR, ZSL and SD parties." [Text] [Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 9 Oct 85 p 14] 13073/13252

KRAKOW DEFENSE COMMITTEE--The Provincial Defense Committee met in Krakow yesterday. Tadeusz Salwa, president of the city, presided over the proceedings. The topic of the session was problems in carrying out tasks in the field of housing construction as well as the present state and the outlook for telecommunication development in Krakow and the voivodship. Assignments were made in order to improve the implementation of tasks on schedule. Furthermore, the Provincial Defense Committee familiarized itself with the current state of public safety, law and order in Krakow. [Text] [Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKKA in Polish 30 Oct 85 p 1] 13073/13252

BIELSKO-BIALA DEFENSE COMMITTEE--Problems of the socio-economic development of rural townships was the subject of the next session of the Provincial Defense Committee of Bielsko-Biala. The session was held yesterday in the township of Tomice near Wadowice. The voivod of Bielsko, Stanislaw Luczkiewicz, and members of the Provincial Defense Committee got acquainted with the fundamental problems of the locality, in particular those concerning health service, commerce and education. The results achieved in agriculture and the food industry were appraised as was the functioning of workplaces and craftsmen's shops. [Text] [Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 30 Oct 85 p 4] 13073/13252

THEATER COOPERATION WITH MILITARY--A meeting took place on 24 January 1986 between the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army, Lt Gen Dr Tadeusz Szacilo, and the president of the Theater Actor's Union [ZASP], Tadeuza Jastrzebowski, and a group of leading union activists, namely: Witold Pyrkosz, Lidia Korsakowna, Irena Jezierska and Kazimierz Brusiliewicz. During the meeting the status of the implementation of the agreement for cooperation between the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army and the Theater Actor's Union was discussed within the context of the general situation of the dissemination of theatrical culture and the problems pervading the actors' milieu. In particular, questions were raised about the participation of the ZASP in the development of an amateur theater movement within the army and of inspiring playwrights and theaters to tackle patriotic and defense problems. [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25-26 Jan 86 p 1] 12972/13045

PROVINCIAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETINGS--Provincial defense committees [WKOs] met in Leszno, Olsztyn and Suwalki. In Keszno the WKO evaluated the politics of the personnel and educational activities in the workplace, e.g. at the Leszczynski Building Plant "Metalplast" in Leszno and the Communal Tools Factory in Wschowa. In Olsztyn the WKO evaluated the implementation of defense tasks in individual administrative units and provincial workplaces in the previous year, it also familiarized itself with the workings of the regional recruiting commissions. They formulated proposals for improving civil defense and especially for developing the mass education of the population. The state of safety and public order and the phenomena of social pathology were the subject of the session of the WKO in Suwalki. [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25-26 Jan 86 p 2] 12972/13045

CIVILIANS, MILITARY ENGINEERS MEET--On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw and the 40th anniversary of the institution of the Chief Technical Organization [NOT], a commemorative meeting took place organized by the Engineers and Military Technicians Club operating through the Capital Council of the NOT. During the meeting their work so far and directions for further activity were discussed. They pointed out the necessity for a deepening of the integration of the technical environments and close ties of cooperation with the civilian circles of the SNT [Scientific-Technical Association] of the NOT, especially in the area of promoting the development of new discoveries. [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 Jan 86 p 5] 12972/13045

SCOUTS, YOUTH AFFAIRS MINISTER TALK--On the 17th of this month, Vice Premier Zbigniew Gertych received the Headquarters of the ZHP [Polish Scout Union] with its chief, Ryszard Wosinski. During the meeting, in which the minister for youth affairs, Aleksander Kwasniewski participated, there was a discussion of the implementation of the resolutions of the eighth ZHP convention, as well as the social, political, and economic conditions of the activists of this organization. Much time was devoted to the educational work of the scouts. The vice premier thanked them for their efforts and initiatives within the framework of the National Action for School Assistance. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

ANTICRIME COORDINATION EFFORTS--A meeting took place on the 17th of this month devoted to coordinating activities in fighting crime. Taking part were representatives of the departments of finances, domestic trade and services, foreign trade, agriculture, forestry and food management, health and social welfare, as well as the Polish Committee on Normalization, Measures and Quality, which has the powers of the Public Prosecutor in criminal and criminal-financial proceedings. The state of the crime threat was evaluated, and within this context the task of increasing the effectiveness of the fight against crime was discussed. The instructions for the further work of the government organs represented at the meeting in prosecuting crime were also discussed. The meeting was led by the prosecutor general, Jozef Zyta. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

LABOR COOPERATIVES DISCUSS PROBLEMS--The possibilities for development and the operating condition of the labor cooperatives were the subject of a meeting on the 17th of this month between Vice Premier Jozef Koziol and representatives of the Central Union of Labor Cooperatives. The minister of domestic trade and services, Jerzy Jozwiak, was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

SOCIALIST YOUTH ON HISTORICAL EDUCATION--A session of the presidium of the ZG ZSMP [Main Administration of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth] took place on the 17th of this month. It was dedicated to problems in the historical education of youth. A program of historical education was adopted which aims at establishing a framework of historical consciousness in the young with a full regard for the knowledge of the more than 100-year tradition of the Polish workers movement and the history of the progressive and communist youth movement with regard to the 10-year legacy of the ZSMP. The presidium of the ZG ZSMP also considered problems concerning the lack of full rights for youth and approved materials for the fourth plenary session of the ZSMP, which will take place on the 18th of this month. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR AWARDED--In recognition of outstanding services in the development of cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Brazil, the National Council of the Polish People's Republic has awarded the present ambassador of the FRB in Poland, Armindo Branco Mendes Cadaxa, the Commandery Order of Service of the PRL [Polish People's Republic]. The act of decoration was performed on the 18th of this month by the minister of foreign affairs, Marian Orzechowski. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 85 p 5] 12972/9871

URBAN, GERTYCH HOLD PRESS COUNCIL TALKS--On the 18th of this month Vice Premier Zbigniew Gertych together with the government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, met with the Presidium of the Press Council. Problems were discussed which concerned the Press Council, its presidium and commission. Much time was particularly devoted to practical compliance with the articles of the press law by government offices and institutions as well as by journalists. Also discussed was the development of the material-technical base of the press, radio, and television in the coming 5-year period. This topic will be the subject of the next session of the Press Council. Jozef Krolikowski, the president of the Press Council, and members of the Presidium, Jan Bljak, Jerzy Grzybczak, and Alina Tepli participated in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 85 p 5] 12972/9871

INCREASED CUBAN TOURISM PLANNED--On the 12th through the 18th of this month a delegation of the Cuban tourist department visited Warsaw, with the first vice president of the Tourist Institute of the Republic of Cuba, Gustava Gutierrez Fonecilla. The delegation conducted discussions concerning the implementation of agreements made during the Polish delegation's visit to Cuba on the highest level, in conjunction with an essential broadening of tourist exchanges between Cuba and Poland. As forecasted in the next 5-year plan, the means for allowing an increase in the number of Polish tourists to Cuba to 6,000 annually was assured. The president of the GKKFiT [Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism], Boleslaw Kapitan, met with the delegation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 85 p 5] 12972/9871

AMBASSADOR TO YEMEN RECEIVED--Cairo (PAP). The PRL ambassador to the Arab Republic of Yemen, Tadeusz Zareba, delivered his credentials into the hands of President Ali Abda Allah Salah in San'a. The desire for further development of friendly relations between the two countries was stressed in the conversation. President Salah highly valued Poland's activity in the struggle for peace and disarmament as well as her share in international cooperation, and he also expressed highest appreciation and thanks for her position in Middle Eastern affairs, for the consistent support of the Palestinian nation's right to self-determination and the creation of its own country. T. Zareba was also received by Premier Abda Al-Aziz Abda Al-Ghani. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 85 p 7] 12972/9871

POLISH WORKERS IN GDR--During his stay in the GDR, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, Stanislaw Gebala signed protocols for 1986 on the employment of Polish workers in GDR companies and discussed problems concerning the further cooperation and exchanges of experience between our department and the GDR department of labor and wages. (PAP) [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

PROSECUTOR GENERAL, MASS MEDIA TALKS--A meeting between press spokesmen and provincial prosecutors took place in Warsaw, led by the prosecutor general, Jozef Zyta. The meaning of cooperation between prosecutors and mass media was emphasized, especially in preventing and fighting of crime and the phenomena of social pathology. Experiences and results concerning the practical application of the press law were discussed. The government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, took part in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

PUBLISHING POLICY MEETING--On the 19th of this month a meeting took place in the Cultural Division of the Central Committee of the PZPR with workers of the Institute of Literary Research [IBL] on the status of the realization of the publishing program of the IBL. Agreements were made aimed at hastening the editing process of the most important publishing projects. The meeting was led by the director of the Central Committee's Cultural Division, Witold Nawrocki. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

PROVINCIAL ZSL COMMITTEES MEET--In Warsaw on the 19th and 29th of this month with the participation of members of the Presidium of the NK ZSL [Chief Executive Committee of the United Peasant Party] a meeting of presidents, vice presidents and secretaries of the provincial committees of the ZSL took place devoted to discussion of socio-political and economic problems of the country and the tasks of the party resulting from them, as well as a discussion of some aspects of the international situation. The president of the Executive Committee, Roman Malinowski, led the proceedings. There was a meeting with the consul of the USSR Embassy, Lew Wachramiejew, who informed them about the crucial problems of socio-economic development of the USSR to the year 2000 in light of the new edition of the proposed program of the KPZR [Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21-22 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

ZSL PRESIDIUM IDEOLOGICAL TALKS--On the 20th of this month a meeting took place in Warsaw of the Presidium of the NK ZSL with the central and provincial active members of the party. Performing an evaluation of the ideo-political and organizational activity of the party in 1985, the president of the Executive Committee, Roman Malinowski emphasized that his term was accompanied by an organizational strengthening, an increase in joint responsibility for the development of the villages and agriculture and a strengthening of the socialist state. In discussing the main tasks awaiting the party in 1986, R. Malinowski indicated the necessity for further improvements of organizational efficiency and raising the ideological values of the ranks of members as essential conditions for implementing the resolutions of the Ninth Congress, and also the resolutions of the chief and regional stages and circles of the ZSL. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21-22 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

SPANISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS--A session of the Principal Administration of the Poland-Spain Society took place. The presidents of the provincial divisions took part in it. Information by representatives of the MHZ [Ministry of Foreign Trade] and the PIHZ [Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade] was heard about Polish-Spanish economic conditions. As was maintained, there is a possibility of vitalizing them. (PAP) [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21-22 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

'POLONIA ABROAD' PROPAGANDA PLANS--In Warsaw in the home of the "Polonia" Society, a meeting took place of the interdepartmental commission for matters concerning Polonia abroad. The topic of discussion was the activity of radio and television, as well as the press in popularizing the subject of Polonia in the country and abroad. Possibilities were discussed for broadening information activities, serving to create an honest picture of the socio-political, economic, and cultural life of contemporary Poland in Polonia circles, particularly those threatened by emigre circles and foreign environments hostile to People's Poland. The commission accepted a proposed plan for work for the coming year and also familiarized itself with the results of the Polonia action during the course of 1985. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21-22 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

LOMZA DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETING--The Provincial Defense Committee [WKO] met in Lomza. It evaluated the safety and public order in that province. Members of the WKO approvingly received information on the decline in crime, especially of robbery and theft in the public and private sectors. This is the result of an increase in social discipline as well as effective repressive policies and preventive activities conducted by the prosecuting organ. A representative member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PZPR, the minister of internal affairs, General at arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, participated in the session. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

SD PRESIDIUM TALKS--The Presidium of the Central Committee of the SD [Democratic Party] received information about the monetary-market situation of 1985 and about the state of the communal economy and its readiness for winter. The Presidium discussed matters connected with the preparations for the Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the SD which will be called on 14 January 1986. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

RURAL YOUTH UNION, GERTYCH MEET--On the 21st of this month, Vice Premier Zbigniew Gertych received members of the leadership of the ZMW [Rural Youth Union] along with the president of the ZK [Motion Picture Administration], Leszek Lesniak. During the meeting, in which the minister of youth, Aleksander Kwasniewski, participated, the fundamental pervasive problems of the members and activists of the ZMW were discussed. The president of the ZK provided information about the course of the interview-electoral campaign, which employs the slogan "Tomorrow of the Polish Village". Much of the discussion was devoted to the conditions of youth activity in village and small town centers. The initiatives of the ZMW in intensifying and modernizing agricultural production were discussed with approval, as well as activities of the union within the framework of the National Action for School Assistance. Z. Gertych thanked the members and activists of the ZMW for their work so far. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Dec 85 p 2] 12972/9871

AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN RECEIVED--Amman (PAP). On the 23rd of this month Jordan's premier, Azid Rifai received the PRL's ambassador to Jordan, Boguslaw Kaczynski. The state of cooperation between the two countries and perspectives for its development were discussed, especially in the economic sector, according to the agreements made during this year's meeting in New York between Wojciech Jaruzelski and King Hussain. The president of the Senate, Ahmed al Lauzi, the president of the lower house of the Jordanian Parliament, Akef Fajez, and an array of ministers also received the PRL ambassador. [Text] [TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 8] 12972/9871

CPSU, POLISH AMBASSADOR CONFER--Moscow (PAP). The Secretary of the Central Committee of the KPZR, Michail Zimianin, met with the PRL ambassador to the USSR, Stanislaw Kociolek on Friday. The conversation was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Dec 85 p 7] 12972/9871

YUGOSLAVIAN TAX ISSUES EXCHANGED--Belgrad (PAP). On Friday at the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of the SFRY, documents were exchanged ratifying the agreement between the PRL and the SFRY on abolishing double taxation in areas of taxes on incomes and estates. The agreement was signed in Warsaw on 10 January of this year and ratified by the Council of State of the PRL on 26 July, and by the SFRY parliament on 29 October of this year. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Dec 85 p 7] 12972/9871

OPZZ, PZPR HOLD FACTORY TALKS--At the "H. Cegielski" Metal Works in Poznan on the 27th of this month the president of the OPZZ, Alfred Miodowicz, accompanied by a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PZPR, met with the personnel of three factories in their workplaces: the Forge (W-1), the Marine Engine Factory (W-2), and the Aggregate and Traction Engine Factory (W-9). A. Miodowicz was interested in working, social, and living conditions and occupational health and safety, and he familiarized himself with the production of these plants. There was also a meeting with union stewards. The president of the OPZZ presented the problems with which his organization was presently concerned. Among the most important was the collective system of labor for the individual branches. Work in this area is already advanced and everything indicates that in 1986 there will be four or five branches. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Dec 85 p 8] 12972/9871

JUSTICE MINISTER, PZPR CC MEET--On the 27th of this month the secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, Jozef Baryla met with the leadership of the Ministry. The secretaries of the party organizations and members of the leadership of the ministry provided information about the working problems of the distribution of justice, and in particular about activities and aspirations of the department in strengthening the moral and vocational values of judges. Much emphasis was placed on the participation of the organs of justice in fighting crimes and social pathology, as well as in activities to educate society about political law. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Dec 85 p 8] 12972/9871

LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DIRECTOR--On the 27th of this month a session of the administration of the Libyan Friendship Society took place, in which a new director of the society was elected: Pilot General Jozef Kowalski, director of the Polish Air Lines LOT. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Dec 85 p 8] 12972/9871

PZPR YOUTH RECRUITMENT EFFORT--In Piotrokow Trybunalski on the 21st of this month the provincial inauguration of the seventh decade of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] took place in conjunction with the pre-congress campaign in the PZPR and the preparations for celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the union. During the inauguration a group of more than 100 of the most active members of the ZSMP, among others young farmers and workers, received a union recommendation to enter the ranks of the PZPR and be candidates for legitimate party membership. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 86 p 2] 12972/13045

CSO: 2600/248

DANISH PAPER REPORTS ON ROMANIAN LIFE, PROBLEMS

Consumer Goods Situation

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE SØNDAG in Danish 2 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Michael Kuttner]

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu's Romania is today the most depressing country in Europe. Cold and dark homes, a disastrously low supply of consumer goods and constant surveillance on the part of the state--such are the conditions for most of the country's 22 million inhabitants. BERLINGSKE TIDENDE has visited Bucharest--a capital with an atmosphere of doom.

There is no master of ceremonies in tails; ostrich feathers and net nylons are packed away early in the evening in the nightclub of Hotel Athenee Palace nowadays, for the show--probably the only one of its kind in the capital of Romania right now--has to end at 9 p.m. Sally Bowles, personified by Liza Minnelli, is not present either. For the rest, an unrestrained atmosphere of doom prevails that would make the producer of "Cabaret" green with envy. Bucharest, formerly known as the Paris of Eastern Europe, today reminds one most of all of Berlin during the era of the Third Reich.

The city and its nearly 2 million inhabitants are practically in a state of emergency. Private automobiles are not permitted to drive along the broad avenues, all taxis were prohibited from operating about 10 days ago, and the military has taken over the operation of power stations. The mayor is a former minister of defense and general. The consumer goods situation is disastrous, hospitals and pharmacies do not stock the most vital drugs, corruption prevails everywhere, and the police--the uniformed police as well as the secret police--are present everywhere.

However, whereas Berlin in the thirties and the early forties had large foreign colonies and appeared almost daily on the front pages of papers throughout the world, Bucharest is today the most backward big city in Europe. Few foreigners visit the city, and even in the crowded nightclub nearly all of the guests are Romanians.

The embassies--in particular those of Western countries--are under constant surveillance. Nobody is allowed to enter their territories without informing the police officers outside of the purpose of his visit. In front of the American mission on Tudor Arghezi Street, armed police officers see to it that nobody gets too close to the large showcases along the sidewalk, containing, among other things, a videotape player showing films from the United States. A few farsighted Romanians nevertheless try to catch a glimpse of the White House and President Reagan, appearing on the flickering screen.

Accomplishments of President

"It is hard to imagine that things can continue in this manner," an experienced Western diplomat says in a low voice. "Sooner or later, something is bound to happen."

Several Western observers concur that the Soviet Union may thus intervene. Either when the absolute ruler of the country, President Nicolae Ceausescu, for natural reasons, will be compelled to relinquish his reins--persistent rumors have it that he is seriously ill, possibly suffering from cancer of the bladder--and perhaps even earlier.

"Moscow's interest in Romania has increased considerably since Mikhail Gorbachev took over in the Kremlin," Western sources state, "and even if Ceausescu would like for his own family to succeed him, there seem to be no suitable candidates. His wife Elena, who is second in the hierarchy, and his son, Nicu, who is Minister for Youth Affairs, with a weakness for Western decadence, cannot expect any significant support from the Soviet Union. Elena appears to be of delicate health, and Nicu has not displayed any major talents as a statesman."

The difficulties of Romania are, to a large extent, attributed to Ceausescu himself. Ever since the now 68-year-old man, who, in all official photos, appears as a touched-up 40-year-old man, became secretary-general of the Communist Party in 1965 and 9 years later promoted himself to the presidency, he has endeavored to change the traditionally agricultural country into a modern industrial state. CEMA, the East European trade organization, protested because they preferred for Romania to remain the granary of the region. Ceausescu, however, borrowed billions of dollars from the West, and, in the mid-seventies, one modern factory after the other appeared.

At the time, the oil crisis set in, causing an unexpected increase in operating costs, and, since then, things have been going downhill. The establishment of a large oil refinery industry also proved to be an unsuccessful investment, and Western creditors started becoming concerned. Ceausescu reacted by promising to repay his country's debt by 1990 at the latest.

Cold Outdoors and Indoors

They are well on their way, but at the cost of the country's 22 million inhabitants. All products of reasonably good quality--especially agricultural products--are exported in exchange for hard currency. This is the background to a line of 160--one hundred and sixty--people in front of a fishmonger's shop in Bucharest in the early morning hours one day last week. Silent, patiently waiting in the cold of winter. Similar scenes were seen in other areas of the capital.

Temperatures in apartments seldom rise beyond 17-18 degrees Centigrade [62-64 degrees Fahrenheit]--an improvement since last winter when temperatures indoors in certain areas dropped to close to the freezing point. "But," inhabitants of Bucharest state, "this is not because the supply situation has become more tolerable but on account of the milder winter."

Last year several embassies, including the Soviet Embassy, sent the families of their diplomats home because there was no natural gas available for heating homes. The same thing applied to the power supply. Cocktail parties and official dinners took place in heavy winter clothing and lined boots. Since then, most embassies have installed oil furnaces and started importing fuel themselves. A few missions have even built their own electric power generators. Embassies renting their premises from their host country have had the costs of their oil furnace installations paid for by the Romanians.

"That, of course, is a positive feature," one diplomat says, "but, on the other hand, it shows that the Romanian leadership expects the present disastrous conditions to go on for a long time."

No Medications

There are no lines in front of certain shops. These are shops which either do not stock any goods or which stock goods for which the inhabitants have no immediate need--such as plastic toy banks shaped like yellow ducks for 15 lei or East German recorders for 98 lei.

There are food shops which offer 750 grams of potatoes for 9.25 lei, 1 kg of apples for 8.50 lei and 500 grams of fruit juice for between 3.50 and 6.50 lei.

And there are department stores which sell children's windbreakers for about 300 lei, men's shirts for 120 lei and dresses for 630 lei. Everything has to be paid for out of a monthly income which officially averages 3,000 lei. A waitress in a cafeteria, however, says that she has to manage on 1,300 lei.

But meat and eggs are often unprocurable. In restaurants, it is hardly possible to read the menu cards because the lighting is kept at a minimum--and it is, in any circumstances, a question of fictitious prices, for most dishes are not available.

In a pharmacy in the center of Bucharest I witnessed a rapid service of customers. Every second or third customer with a prescription to be filled had to leave without receiving the medication requested because it simply was not in stock. A shop assistant in a perfumery advertising Romanian health food products in its show window reacted with a gesture of despair when customers wanted to purchase such articles. The exhibited Gerovital packages were empty.

One of the few fields which does not appear to have been affected by the crisis is the book market--or at any rate, the section of it which pays homage to Nicolae Ceausescu. A 664-page magnificent edition on President Ceausescu and the more graceful parts of his professional life is offered for sale for only 80 lei.

In the Worst Possible Manner

Against the background of a 48-hour stay in Bucharest, one may get the impression that the population seems to accept the existing situation with a mixture of impassiveness and fear. The vast majority of them do not have any experiences from the West with which to compare their own situation--even vacation trips to Eastern Europe are difficult to come by. The very few who, partly because of luck and partly because of good connections, are permitted to visit capitalist countries get a shock for life. One of them, a woman, said that she almost puked when she first entered a supermarket in the West and saw the large number of articles available.

All the while, things go on in the worst possible manner in the country which by visiting Westeners is now referred to as the Ethiopia of Europe. At Hotel Athenee Palace, where the temperature in the restaurant was the usual 16-18 degrees Centigrade [62-64 degrees Fahrenheit] and the temperature in my room, for unknown reasons, was 24 degrees Centigrade [75 degrees Fahrenheit], the loudspeaker played American pop music at full blast, one of the tunes being "Tell Me That You Love Me." I did not know whether to laugh or to cry.

Authorities Reveal Security Obsession

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE SØNDAG in Danish 2 May 86 p 4

[Article by Michale Kuttner]

[Text] It was a Saturday morning at the Bucharest Otopeni Airport. After several security checks, customs checks, ticket checks and passport checks, I, BERLINGSKE TIDENDE's special correspondent, reached the transit hall. The red exit stamp had been inserted in my passport, and, according to my boarding pass, I was ready for flight 217 to Belgrade on the Romanian airline Tarom. The passengers were called out on loudspeakers. I was about to proceed to the gate when something happened.

Two uniformed men came up to me, asking me whether I was BERLINGSKE TIDENDE's special correspondent, Michael Kuttner. I confirmed it, whereupon the two men said, "Please follow us."

I obediently complied with their request (or was it an order?) and was told that they had to perform an additional security check. My passport had to be handed over anew and my luggage searched.

It was a strange form of security check--quite different from the first checks an hour earlier, where they were more interested in finding out whether my transistor radio and shaver worked (and whether I could spare a few Kent cigarettes). They now concentrated on other things.

Magazines, books, notebook pads and film rolls from a week of reporting were studied closely. They asked me which film rolls I had used for taking photos in Romania. One of my four rolls of film was identified as such.

Otherwise, they did not ask any questions. Official Yugoslav and Romanian propaganda material was placed in one pile, the rest in a second one. All of my film rolls were placed in the second pile.

The two men then disappeared with the interesting pile. They returned after approximately 20 minutes. The pile was again handed over to me, also my passport, and I hurried to the Tarom aircraft, which had been retained on account of the problematic passenger.

From Bucharest I flew to Belgrade and from there back to Copenhagen, where the films were developed. The negatives of all four film rolls were completely black. "Something has happened to them," the illustration editor said, and he was quite right.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE informed the Romanian authorities of my 2-day stay in Bucharest 4 weeks in advance. BERLINGSKE TIDENDE requested assistance from the official Romanian press agency and notified them of four reporting desires. There was no reaction.

On my arrival in Bucharest, I immediately contacted the press agency, and, in a subsequent meeting, I was reprimanded for previous negative and untruthful articles, as has happened to other Western reporters.

Nevertheless, they stated that they would "seek to provide assistance." That did not happen--not until my departure, and the assistance then rendered was of an entirely different nature and in conflict with the Helsinki Accords on security and cooperation. Under the Helsinki Accords, reporters shall be given free access to take such things as undeveloped film rolls out of countries which have signed the accords. However, it is a decade since those accords were signed.

And this is then the reason why the main purpose of my trip, viz., the report on this page, is not accompanied by any new photos. However, the reader may instead study the front page of ROMANIAN NEWS [not reproduced]. That would gratify the official press agency and perhaps also the Danish-Romanian Society which, tonight, will celebrate its 15th anniversary with folk dancing and speeches at Bagsværd.

PHOTO CAPTION

1. Following the deaths of Brezhnev in the Soviet Union, Tito in Yugoslavia and Hocha in Albania, Romania is the only European country where a personality cult still occurs in the classical, communist fashion. Ceausescu is the general theme in nearly all papers, on the radio and in TV programs, in art exhibitions and at mass meetings. Here is a Romanian publication in English which reports on the homage paid by the people to their great leader on his birthday. There is no mention of age--in all photos, Ceausescu looks like a 40-year-old man, although he is 68.

7262
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CROATIAN PARTY DISCUSSES POSSIBLE CHANGES IN LCY

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Jelena Lovric]

[Text] Although at first glance it might seem strange, and indeed even out of place, it actually is not unusual at all for the party leadership to invest so much energy in the discussion about the party bylaws. There have already been meetings of the LCY Central Committee when almost the most interesting discussions, but unfortunately perhaps the most stubborn differences as well, occurred precisely in connection with the bylaws. That was also the case in last week's meeting of the Croatian LC Central Committee, which quickly, with just a few suggestions, passed over the report covering the last 4 years--years that were marked by the most profound crisis in every respect--then to dwell on a discussion of the bylaws which lasted several hours. Which is not to mention that in the party leadership of Serbia, including here the provinces as well, it has been in the discussion of the bylaws that there were such great differences and such heavy words dropped that it will take a great deal of energy, goodwill, and time to get beyond them and get over them.

Although Jure Bilic was right when he said that the present unsatisfactory relations within the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is not the fault of the present bylaws, but rather they were caused by the balance of power and by objective and subjective shortcomings, so that in that sense even the future bylaws cannot essentially alter relations within the party, still the efforts concerning changes in the bylaws that would be enacted by the next congress were determined by a desire--again drawing upon Bilic's assessment--to find in the bylaws a point of support for those forces in society and in the party that would alter reality by revolutionary activity. Creation of the party bylaws, like any other legal code, is inevitably bound up with thought for the future: they ought at least to contain definitions if not guarantees of what is desirable, they ought to help to frustrate what is undesirable. Probably many of the proposed changes were born out of an awareness that the party has been having ever greater difficulties in its practical operation and in achievement of its goals. Bylaws are always conceived in accordance with some vision, desires and hopes for the future are incorporated into them, but in any case everyone looks at that future--that is inevitable--from his own present perspective. This has been a feature of almost everything that has been said about the bylaws, and it probably will also determine the party discussion when after the meeting of the LCY Central Committee (which is scheduled for 14 February) the drafts of the LCY Bylaws and the bylaws of the republic party organizations are sent to the "base."

A decision was made at one of the meetings of the LCY Central Committee not to enter the public discussion with alternatives, so that at the next meeting the party leadership has to take a position concerning what has so far been the most stubborn dilemma: how to organize the top of the party. One version is for almost everything to remain as it has been up to now, with the sole difference that the Presidium would be an executive-political body rather than the political-executive body it has been up to now, which some people consider an essential change of emphasis, while others proclaim it to be nothing more than a verbal sleight of hand. The second alternative would emphasize more strongly the role of the Central Committee, and in that context it proposes election of its chairman, but there are two subalternatives concerning the executive-political body: some favor election of an executive bureau, while others would stick with the Presidium.

A Confusing Formulation

It is expected that that dilemma--it could not be otherwise--will be decided by the vote. But it is also expected that at the next meeting of the LCY Central Committee there could be discussion and perhaps even polemics about a new provision of the bylaws recently conceived and provoked by the situation in the Serbian LC, in which a certain tension and lack of harmony between the provincial organizations and the republic organization as a whole has been felt sometimes stronger, sometimes not so strong, but mainly without going away. A solution worthy of Solomon has been found whereby a provision would be included in the party bylaws of each republic and province to the effect that the republic or provincial organization is independent and unified within the unified LCY. That formulation has already caused quite a bit of confusion as well as disputes. Thus Marko Lolic expressed reservations about definitions of that kind in a meeting of the Croatian LC Central Committee, "because they shift the emphasis from the essence," and Dusko Dragosavac expressed the judgment that it could not withstand serious Marxist criticism and was out of line with the basic postulates of the party program. So long as we are talking about reactions in public, let us mention that Prof Zdravko Grebo has said at one party conference that "the formulation that supposedly has saved the day demonstrates our predisposition to use certain verbalistic phrases to cover certain solutions in which the real relation in conflict remains untouched."

In debating the draft of the bylaws of its own party organization the Croatian LC Central Committee presented significant differences. Although alternatives are not being presented for the partywide discussion, the party rank and file is to be thoroughly informed about all of this, so that whatever position it takes in these dilemmas, that, it has been said, will also be the decision taken by the party leadership after another discussion.

It seems that there are fewest dilemmas about organizing the party within associated labor, although significant innovations have been envisaged in this area. In basic organizations, work organizations, and local communities divided into basic organizations a conference is organized which will take positions and adopt conclusions binding on all the basic organizations on the principle of democratic centralism. In work organizations divided into basic organizations, regardless of the number of sociopolitical communities in which they operate, a conference is established which after democratic discussion in all the basic organizations will adopt binding positions and take binding decisions concerning those matters in the common interest which were the reason why the OOUR's in fact came together to form the work organization. But when the conference discusses other current issues and problems, the decisions become binding only when accepted by all the basic organizations or when verified by the opstina committee in which the headquarters of the work organization is located. It is not quite clear--and certain members of the Croatian LC Central Committee have called attention to this--how the distinction will be made between "matters of common interest" and "current matters." A conference is also established in SOUR's as a standing form of linkage and activity; it may also adopt positions, but they become binding only when adopted by all the basic organizations or verified by the appropriate body of the LC. Which is not altogether clear either. Although these solutions recall in certain of their parts some which we have already had, party people refrain from referring to this as a step backward, and they stubbornly avoid any mention whatsoever of factory committees, since they seem once to have been the extended arm of technocratic structures.

"Croatian Criteria"

It is altogether unclear how the party at the university will be organized. It is only known that something has to be altered rapidly and fundamentally, since the party linkage of the schools of the university with opstina committees where they are located has tended to weaken the party precisely where young people and society's intelligence are concentrated. Even those who a few years ago advocated the present solutions are now openly admitting their mistakes.

The most numerous dilemmas have for the present occurred concerning the organization and election of the party leadership at both the federal and republic levels. It was proposed in the meeting of the LCY Central Committee that the Central Committee elect its own chairman rather than the chairman of the Presidium. This, argue the proponents, would kill at least two birds with one stone: It would give greater affirmation to the Central Committee, and election of the first person, who in spite of the proclamations concerning the collective effort still has a very essential influence on the work of the party and the overall social and political processes in a particular republic, would not be a matter of just the 15 or so members of the Presidium. It is absurd in the opinion of Branko Puharic for the Central Committee not to have any influence whatsoever on election of the first person in its own ranks. He also proposed that in future the chairmanship of the Central Committee not be limited to members of the Presidium, but that all members of the Central Committee compete on an equal footing for that position.

Yet there was the greatest debate in the Croatian LC Central Committee over a provision contained in the so-called "personnel criteria" which has now been incorporated into the draft of the bylaws as well. It has to do with a restriction whereby an individual could be elected to certain party bodies of leadership only twice in succession, and a third time only as an exception and with a special justification if the appropriate party body so decides. There is no such provision in the federal bylaws, there is only the restriction that an individual may not be elected more than twice to an executive-political body, and there is no dispute about that. The debatable "specific Croatian feature concerning personnel" has already aroused polemics on several occasions and sharp confrontations, and this, as Branko Puharic has openly said, is no harmless matter. Differentiation on that basis, he added, is "politically harmful, since on the one hand it turns out that some of our most distinguished comrades are calling those criteria into question because they are protecting their personal interests or, on the other hand, that this Central Committee is adopting criteria whereby it would like to deal with the revolutionary services of a number of our most distinguished personnel." Puharic thinks that neither is accurate and also that neither should be avoided. "That is why we all have to strive for a higher degree of responsibility in a situation which is extremely complicated and within which that type of confrontation is not politically welcome even for the prestige of this Central Committee and the leading personnel from Croatia, but it is especially unwelcome from the standpoint of political-ideological unity which at this point we need more than ever over the last 20 or 30 years," Branko Puharic said.

The personnel criterion which is causing so much discord is being contested with two types of arguments. One type of argument has been presented by Milutin Baltic, who describes this criterion as unreasonable. He has expressed a fear "lest we be taken in by a decision whereby some people who want to cut short as soon as possible everything that has to do with self-management, everything that is communist, everything that carries the revolution forward." Baltic attempted to support his opposition with arguments about continuity and the shortage of personnel, since, as he said, "it is still true that men are not born as easily as chicks hatched from eggs, so that we might now have people, when we want them, who can take on responsibility for running the government." In his opinion more time is needed for development of personnel, on the one hand for them to gain knowledge and experience, and on the other for the rank and file to gain confidence in them, and at this point it is as though we constantly have to start over from the beginning. "The government and this society cannot keep on attending elementary school," Baltic concluded.

Firefighting Measures

The line of argument of Stipe Suvar, who in short thinks that the proposed criterion cannot yield those results for which it was presumably conceived, sounded quite differently. After all, in Suvar's opinion, the problem is not one-third of the Central Committee which certainly is not changing at all, but the problem of a political nucleus in which individuals only change places, but they remain constantly in the orbit of power. "We have people, or we have had them up to now, perhaps that was in fact inevitable, since it dated back to the National Liberation Struggle, and those nuclei had always remained:

They went from one central committee to another, or they were on both, or they held all possible positions. This criterion does not guarantee us that this will not happen in the future." Suvar calculated that even under those "stricter" criteria adopted in order to combat professionalism and the same people from always circulating in the corridors of power, an individual could remain in the most distinguished posts "for 80 years, I swear it." He presented a figure whereby since 1948 there have only been 400 members of the Croatian Central Committee, and if you look at a list of the names "it would be clear what we are dealing with: which people had access to everything and which only came and went to keep up appearances." He therefore proposed that instead of limiting the term of office two candidates be proposed for every position on the central committee, and let the congress make a choice. That would be much more important, since the party, Suvar thinks, knows quite well who is worth how much and how much he works.

Branko Puharic, who incidentally is one of the most fiery and convincing advocates of the "personnel criteria," admitted on this occasion that some of that criticism deserves attention. "If on the slates there are 50 percent more candidates than positions to be filled, then that is a different situation, then the essential thing is no longer who is on the central committee, but the essential thing is how much a particular person has the confidence of the rank and file," Puharic concluded.

Certainly we cannot fail to note the brief, but inspired speech by Ema Derossi Bjelajac, who recalled that the League of Communists, in an effort to prevent bureaucratization and professionalization of personnel and all of the negative repercussions that follow therefrom, has taken various steps--rotation, reelection, restriction of the term of office, that all of that has contributed to democratization of relations in the League of Communists and in society, but that it should not be forgotten that all those are instruments of passive personnel policy which hurts both those who perform and those who do not by applying the same standard. But there should be reflection within the framework of a vigorous personnel policy which could be conducted only in the context of advance democratic relations. Therefore, Ema Derossi believes, the emphasis should be placed on democratization of the electoral process, of both the nominating and the voting, and that there should not be excessive reliance on automatic mechanisms.

However, in spite of such strong and well-argued support to the democratization of personnel policy, it seems that the prevailing assessment has nevertheless been that in the present situation it is better and more realistic to resort to a firefighting set of measures as some people perceive some of the personnel criteria adopted. But these partial solutions, regardless of the noble intentions--and presumably there is no reason to doubt those intentions--also have a number of defects, and their greatest--although there is a certain change in the line up of forces--they nevertheless do not touch that basic balance of power between the party rank and file and the leadership. And without that there is no democratization of either personnel policy or of overall policy. Not to mention the fact that it is possible to create the appearance of essential changes, and that might perhaps become an alibi for not changing anything very essentially.

There is no reason to doubt that in the party discussion the rank and file also has something to say in all these dilemmas. It is another matter--one which is yet to be seen--whether they will also treat the limitation on the term of office as the central topic or something else will take on greater weight from their viewpoint. But it should not be forgotten that the bylaws themselves, though they might even be perfect, cannot solve all the outstanding issues, dilemmas, and problems in the League of Communists and society. The organizational question is a political question of the first water, but still the bylaws cannot replace ideological-political action and guarantee greater effectiveness and unity of effort by the members, by the basic organizations, and by the bodies of leadership of the League of Communists.

7045
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POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

STEPS TO HALT SERB, MONTENEGRIN EXODUS

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 86 pp 19-21

[Interview with Refik Agaj, member of the Executive Council of SAP Kosovo and chairman of the Commission for Halting the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins From Kosovo, by Nadira Avdic-Vilasi: "Fewer Channels for Emigration"; date and place not given]

[Text] It is in the long-term interest of the Kosovo community and of the country as a whole to halt the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo as soon as possible, and that regardless of the causes, which are numerous and often intertwined--from the consequences of the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the form of specific psychological and political pressure, creation of an atmosphere of insecurity and distrust, all the way to the army of 120,000 unemployed, which has also had an influence toward creating an atmosphere of a lack of prospects for life in Kosovo.

The emigration has been dropping off year after year; many who intended to go are giving up the idea, and we cannot overlook the contribution of the returnees--those who are returning to Kosovo and whose number is increasing day after day. We talked about all of this with Refik Agaj, member of the Executive Council of SAP Kosovo and chairman of the Commission for Halting the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins From Kosovo.

[Question] An assembly is announced in March as a "new chapter" in solving the serious problems of halting the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo; following public discussion the assembly is supposed to adopt a program of measures and actions for return of the emigre Serbs and Montenegrins who want to return and live and work in the province. What exactly is expected from that program?

[Answer] There are two documents in question. One was adopted 2 months ago, and that actually consisted of supplemental measures (with respect to those adopted in 1982) for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, from which we expect results this very year. The assembly has placed an obligation upon all bodies and OUR's to be more active and mobile so as to prevent hostile activity more effectively and to create a more favorable political climate for strengthening interethnic trust and equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities in Kosovo in all forms of social and economic life. These supplemental measures have defined more precisely the tasks of administrative agencies and judicial authorities in order to resolve more effectively those problems which have an impact toward emigration. As for the program proposed for the return of those who have emigrated, it is supposed to solve certain specific problems. Although it has not been adopted, some opstinas and OUR's are using it. Incidentally, so far 2,300 of those who moved away have returned to Kosovo. Interest is high, but it is dependent upon the creation of jobs. Whereas the supplemental measures are aimed at helping young people not to leave and at preserving the present composition (so that one out of every four Montenegrins is employed, one out of every five Serbs, and one out of every nine Albanians), the program proposed for return of those who have left is supposed to provide support and aid to all those who should return.

[Question] What does this look like in practice?

[Answer] Many have left and taken jobs outside Kosovo, but they have left their wives and children. Because of their families they still have one foot in the old place, and our community must create the conditions for such people to return. That is why we are appealing for all those who so wish to return regardless of what the reason for their departure was. The province's associated labor has committed itself to hiring without competition all those who had been employed in Kosovo collectives. All Serbs and Montenegrins who were unemployed when they left and have found jobs outside the province, upon presentation of a certificate that they have been employed for a year, shall apply in competitions and shall receive a written recommendation from the Commission for Halting the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins From Kosovo, which gives them preference over other applicants.

[Question] Has something already been done?

[Answer] Quite a bit. As we have said, 2,300 people have returned, about 700 of them have been hired in OUR's, a number that should not be underestimated, although the effort is supposed to take on full proportions only with the new program of measures. In those opstinas where there are few members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities living, i.e., between 5 and 10 percent of the total population, all able-bodied Serbs and Montenegrins will be employed. There will no longer be unemployed Serbs on the rolls of employment security offices in Djakovica, Srbica, Podujevo, Kacanik, Vucitrn.... However, these measures will be short-lived unless the broader community accompanies them with specific actions and more rapid development of Kosovo, since all of this is feasible only within the limits of the Kosovo economy's capability.

[Question] In the news media there is rarely optimism on the question of emigration.

[Answer] Sometimes people do not wish to see the efforts being made by the subjective forces and the results. There are many responsible people who take a partial view of this problem because they are uninformed, there are those who speak irresponsibly about this topic, which is very harmful and actually encourages emigration, and all of this plays into the hands of the Irredenta. This includes religious appeals, the Kosovo Polje "petition," and the like.

[Question] What is the situation at present concerning the emigration?

[Answer] There are quite a few cases when those who emigrate have difficulty getting their bearings in the new environment, and slowly they turn into managers of a sort, they look for jobs and building lots for their relatives and friends from the native region, and thus there are some who encourage others to emigrate. In actuality the migrational movements usually begin with educated people. These are those on whom Kosovo's sociopolitical development depends--specialists, physicians, teachers, sociopolitical figures--this has tended to increase the psychosis of insecurity in those who objectively found themselves in a difficult position. The escalation of Albanian nationalism in 1981 and the psychological and political consequences, the psychosis of distrust which has been created, and on the other hand the departure of educated people, the articles in the press...all of this has truly tended to make the position of the Serbs in Kosovo difficult, which is not far from the decision to move away--to find a job, to exchange a dwelling, to purchase a building lot.... As a matter of fact this departure of specialists, pharmacists, and teachers intensifies the sense of insecurity.

[Question] In a conversation with the delegation from the SFRY Assembly you recently said that many members of the party, and indeed even sociopolitical figures and others who have completely settled the problems of their employment, housing, and the like, and in no way have suggested emigration, have purchased land and have begun to build houses outside the province. What does that mean?

[Answer] It could mean a great deal, but it need not. About 1,500-2,000 such prestigious people already have property outside the province. They are potential candidates for emigration, but whether they move away or not still depends on many things. The essence is in the attitude of "let it be there if we need it." And in spite of the reaction to such cases, I think that we should not open up a front against those people, but should be flexible--guarantee them good jobs, elect them to office, simply win them over to bind their own plans to this community.

[Question] Key personnel are also mentioned when there is discussion of encouragement of emigration.

[Answer] It is not only those who have purchased land, but also sociopolitical figures who have left Kosovo. After the war they have constantly been given certain posts in Serbia and in Yugoslavia. They have left Kosovo forever and found good places where they have gone, but such prestigious figures were necessary not only to the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, but to all of us in the province regardless of our nationality. And their departure tended to arouse a feeling of insecurity in the others, since the latter think that those who know best about what should be done have departed.

[Question] Recently there has been talk about the intertwining of political and psychological motives with economic motives for emigration.

[Answer] The motives continue to be numerous and they differ from place to place, from family to family. The intentions of the enemy were frustrated in 1981, but the psychosis of fear and insecurity, intertwined with economic motives, has remained and has driven people to leave. In addition, Albanian nationalism and irredentism is continuing under the new conditions with slogans, pamphlets, usually using minors to do its dirty work. Then there is the hostile emigre community, propaganda from Albania. All of this instills restlessness and insecurity in everyone, especially the Serb and Montenegrin population, and encourages them to move away.

The other motive for emigration is economic: although it is "older" than the first, i.e., it has lasted and will last much longer unless Kosovo develops faster both from the economic standpoint as well as the rise in the standard of living. One out of every 10 citizens in Kosovo is working, and it has been like that for some 20 years now, half of the more than 120,000 unemployed have secondary or junior or senior postsecondary schooling. Personal incomes are low (the average personal income is less than 3 million dinars), and 30,000 workers in the construction industry and textile industry live on a personal income which is less than 2 million dinars. Under those conditions anyone who can get a higher personal income, especially if he is a specialist, decides to leave. This is a channel that is always open for emigration from Kosovo.

[Question] Are there many other things encouraging emigration?

[Answer] Aside from those psychological and economic motives, family feeling, the feeling of the minority, and other reasons, when they are all taken together, encourage emigration and fit entirely into the program of the Irredenta concerning an "ethnically pure Kosovo." A maximum commitment and well-conceived political approach to the entire set of problems are demanded of us all. What we have achieved in 4 years is not enough, since we have not halted the exodus. That is why it is indispensable that we understand that we are all communists together, regardless of whether we come from Kosovo, more broadly from Serbia as a whole, or from Yugoslavia, and that we have to frustrate the realization of this kind of hostile program. At this moment the most powerful support to the progressive forces are the decisions made by the Serbs and Montenegrins themselves to remain in Kosovo and to join us in strengthening brotherhood and unity, the spirit of community, not only in Kosovo, but indeed more broadly. The problem of halting the emigration cannot, as we once thought, be solved only by the Albanians and Albanian personnel in Kosovo. This can only be done in concert by the Albanians and the Serbs and the Montenegrins and all the rest. I draw a lesson from the war--everything can be done in concert, but if that common struggle does not take place, the results will always be inadequate and unsatisfactory.

[Question] Are there prospects of one day overcoming that exclusively ethnic approach to the problems?

[Answer] Political activity must come first and must be stronger than all the measures being taken against the enemy, but with the force of arguments we must suppress the harmful and perfidious activity of the nationalists. Halting the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and return of a portion of those who have moved away signifies victory over the Irredenta, but also a triumph over the Albanian and Serbian nationalists who are jointly trying to upset interethnic relations as much as possible. I am certain that all of this will pass, and that all the problems of life will be the same in Kosovo as they are in other places, and the excesses that occur will not assume an ethnic dimension.

[Question] What is your opinion about the possibilities of saying one day that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has been halted?

[Answer] The length of time this problem continues to be an urgent one depends on implementing the views and documents which have been adopted. If we carry them out consistently and constantly improve the political and security situation, if there begins to be traffic in both directions--departure and return of Serbs and Montenegrins, I anticipate that in a year or 2 the emigration will be reduced to normal migrational movements. To illustrate: 817 Serbian and Montenegrin families moved out in 1982, 451 families left in 1983, 271 families in 1984, and about 170 families in 1985, which means 100 families fewer than in the previous year. If that number is reduced by 70 families moving away in a year or 2, we can assume that the emigration under pressure has been halted, that is, even then it will no longer be possible to speak about emigration under pressure. Of course, and I repeat it once again, this depends on the further stabilization of economic and political conditions in Kosovo and on the steps being taken to halt the emigration and to bring back those who want to live in Kosovo.

7045
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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLAND

SPECIAL TRAINING EQUIPMENT FOR SUPERSONIC, SPACE FLIGHT

Warsaw HORYZONTY TECHNIKI in Polish No 12, Dec 85 pp 5-7

[Article by Anna Cichocka-Korgul: "Pilot Testing"]

[Text] We have still not "dotted the i" in modern aviation. Flight ceilings and velocities and take-off power continue to rise. Pilots often find themselves in stressful situations and their organisms are exposed to harmful conditions such as excessive loads, temperature changes and low oxygen. The pilots of supersonic aircraft in particular must pass very precise physical tests. In Poland, such tests are conducted at the Military Institute of Aviation Medicine [WIML] with its modern equipment for simulating high-altitude conditions.

WIML also participates in the Interkosmos program, one of whose most recent achievements is a personal computer for physiological testing of cosmonauts.

The Struggle Against Anoxia

At high altitudes and therefore under lower pressure, the human organism responds differently than under normal pressure. For example, visceral gases (about 1 liter) decompress and press upwards through the diaphragm against the solar plexus. This can cause apnoea which is dangerous to the organism.

During flight at very high altitudes, the human organism experiences hypoxenic anoxia caused by the lower molecular pressure of oxygen. At altitudes of up to 2000 meters, the effects of reduced pressure are practically imperceptible but as the altitude increases beyond that point, the effect is felt more strongly. The physiological altitude ceiling is 4500 meters and man cannot remain at that altitude under normal conditions and without special training because of anoxia which causes headaches, somnolence, delayed reflexes, impaired hearing and sight, loss of consciousness and finally death.

Before and during World War II, pilots were equipped with apparatus that provided them oxygen-enriched air or pure oxygen. These were called oxygen masks. However, airplanes could not fly above an altitude of 12,000 meters because even with such apparatus, pilots still suffered adverse effects at those heights. At an altitude of about 13,000 meters, atmospheric pressure is 165 hPa (124 mm Hg). Even if a mask provides pure oxygen, then due to the counter pressure of water vapor and carbon dioxide found in the lungs, the oxygen pressure in the alveoli is barely 63 hPa (47 mm Hg) which means that it reaches the lower limit for normal functioning of the lungs.

It was only the design of air-tight cockpits that allowed pilots to break the ceiling of 12,000 meters. Such cockpits maintain a pressure level close to that found on the surface of the Earth. For example, modern passenger jets maintain pressure roughly equal to that found at the peak of Gubalowka and this allows passengers to breath freely without the use of oxygen bottles.

Much lower pressure is found in the cockpits of modern fighter aircraft which are of course hermetically sealed but the pressure is equal to that found at an altitude of 8000 meters. Respiration of such rarified air under conditions of great psychological effort is impossible and will inevitably lead to the death of the pilot, therefore the crews of combat aircraft are equipped with oxygen masks providing pure oxygen which protects them against anoxia. At altitudes above 12,000 meters, the oxygen is pressurized and the phenomenon of respiratory hypertension is employed. Breathing pressurized oxygen takes a certain amount of effort. Inhalation is very deep and pronounced while exhalation is preceding by blowing to overcome the resistance of valves or the pilot breath back in the air just expelled from his lungs (rerespiration).

The human organism's tolerance to anoxia is studied in low-pressure chambers. Once a year a pilot should be tested in such a chamber. The test chamber is a 50 m^3 cylinder covered by a flattened copula and hermetically sealed with a metal valve. Along the circumference of the cylinder are placed small windows allowing observation of the test subjects within. The chamber is large enough to hold 12 pilots. During the tests, each of these pilots is connected to a physiological monitor which records the functioning of their circulatory and respiratory systems.

On the outside of the chamber is a variometer that indicates the simulated upward velocity of an airplane, an altimeter showing the "altitude" at a given instant and a clock showing the exact time. Constant radio contact is maintained between the test subject (within the chamber) and the physician conducting the test and this is used by the pilot to inform the doctor about how he feels.

Three types of tests are conducted in low-pressure chambers. The first, which last 30 minutes, are carried out at the pressure level found at 5000 meters. This is where the organism's tolerance to anoxia is checked. Every pilot must undergo this test as well as stewardesses and flight crews. The test is conducted without oxygen masks. If someone begins to feel ill within 30 minutes, they immediately receive oxygen and usually recover. The second type of testing is conducted only on pilot candidates. The organism's resistance to the effects of altitude is checked. The reaction of the organism and especially that of the ears, nasal sinuses and viscera to low pressure is checked. Before entering the chamber, the pilot-candidate breathes pure oxygen for 30 minutes to eliminate all nitrogen from his bloodstream. He then spends 30 minutes under low pressure in the chamber to simulate the effects of an altitude of 10,000 meters. During this test, the subjects wear pressure suits and oxygen masks.

The third type of tests, the so-called ear and sinus barofunction, are conducted only under the special recommendation of a medical establishment. The subjects are introduced for one minute to the conditions of 5000 meters altitude and then to a sharp drop to normal pressure. This is done to test how well their ears and sinuses respond to sudden changes of pressure.

Altitude Sickness

High altitudes are associated with the problem of the boiling of anatomical fluids. At altitudes greater than 19,000 meters, the atmospheric pressure barely reaches a level of 63 hPa (47 mm Hg) at which water will boil at 37° C. This means that the body fluids of a person without any protection at such altitudes would begin boiling.

For protection against anoxia, temperature changes or quick pressure changes due to sudden cockpit decompression, pilots wear pressure suits that maintain a pressure level within their bodies higher than that of the environment. Aside from a tightly-fit body suit, the gear consists of pressurized sleeves, socks and a helmet (which also functions as an oxygen mask). If there is a sudden drop in pressure, the pilot's body gases expand and exert pressure against the suit whose rubber tubes cushions automatically fill up with oxygen at a pressure of 980 hPa or higher. The suit "stretches" and exerts a counterpressure on the pilot's body. Under very high levels of pressure stress, the suit prevents the circulation of blood from the upper part of the body to the lower.

A pilot's vision is also affected by high-altitude flight. For example, during decompression, the nitrogen gas released within the body can cause serious disruptions to the pilot's vision. At high altitudes, the pilot can also experience short-sightedness. This is caused by the fact that at normal surface pressures and conditions, the eye can accommodate itself in order to focus precisely on objects at any distance while under flight conditions, the eye of the pilot cannot find any sharply-defined object to focus on except the tips of his wings and this increases short-sightedness to 0.5-1 diopter. For that reason, a pilot's vision is tested very precisely under changing conditions with the use of a dynamoscopometer connected to a computer. The main component of the dynamoscopometer is a projector mounted on a stand that can revolve at varying speeds. Opposite the projector is a semicircular oblong screen which displays projected images of Landolt rings (differently-oriented broken circles). The test subject is required to correctly identify them and respond by pressing buttons on a console. The rings can move at speeds from 1 to 150 degrees per second. The speed and size of the rings are programmed by the computer.

These tests also consider the risk of decompression or the dehermetization of the cockpit due to sudden equalization of pressure. Observing the organism's behavior under these conditions, scientists and doctors try to determine the human body's tolerance to such to such sudden pressure changes. To simulate sudden dehermetization, WIML has constructed a one-man test cockpit in which pressure changes can occur within 0.34 seconds.

This test cockpit simulates the conditions of high-altitude supersonic flight and therefore a temperature of about 20° C, sudden pressure drops to 267 mm Hg (altitude of 8000 meters), noise and vibration. The pilot wears a pressure suit and oxygen mask. Pressure is equalized over a period of time more or less equal to the conditions that occur under rapid dehermetization of the cockpit at high altitudes (as caused, for example, by cockpit damage in combat). During testing, the pilots breathing and heart rate are monitored and X-ray photographs can also be made.

Supersonic jet pilots and fighter pilots undergo these tests which are used to find ways to save their lives under these conditions.

During high-altitude flying, pilots are also subjected to thermal shock. In sudden climbs to 12,000 meters where the air temperature is -52° C, the pilot experiences a sudden temperature change of nearly 100 degrees and on a hot day, the temperature within the cockpit can be as high as 50° C. Studies of the human body's tolerance to sudden temperature changes are conducted in a thermobar chamber which can produce temperatures within a range of 65 and -75° C. The body is protected against cold and thermal shock by a suit with built-in heating elements.

Body Weight of 500 Grams?

In the acceleration pathology laboratory, pilot resistance to stress is tested. Every supersonic aircraft pilot has to undergo testing every two years and is subjected to loads of 5.5 gravities. Cosmonaut-candidates are tested at levels of up to 8 gravities.

The pilot's resistance to g-force is tested in a centrifuge that is operated according to three programs (linear acceleration, tolerance to set accelerations and intervals). The linear program evaluates the pilot's ability to adapt to growing levels of acceleration at a constant speed of 0.1 g/s. In the tolerance program, the time of total adaptation of the pilot's body to acceleration of a constant value is checked. In the interval program, the pilot is subjected to a series of changing levels of acceleration.

The domestically-designed centrifuge consists of a 9-meter long arm holding an air-tight cabin. The centrifuge is controlled by an operator from a control panel behind a window. From the control panel, the motion of the centrifuge can be observed and all body functions such as the heart rate, ECG, EEG, respiration, blood pressure, reflexes, etc. are monitored. This data is recorded in the form of a graph. A separate television monitor allows observation of the face of the test subject. Within a few seconds, the face becomes unrecognizable as the nose and cheeks flatten, lips are parted and pressed downward and eyelids droop.

The control panel displays the digital indicators of acceleration: 2.3 g, 2.4...3.5 g, 3.6 g... Meanwhile, what is happening with the test subject? His eyes reflect a semicircle of irregularly colored lights within the cabin. His response to seeing the lights is to press a button held in his hand. As long as the subject responds to lights, the centrifuge continues accelerating. However, at the instant that acceleration pressure causes the blood to flow out of the vessels leading to the eyeballs, the central nervous system experiences anoxia. The field of vision begins to shrink until it disappears completely. This is the signal to stop the centrifuge. Were the centrifuge to continue accelerating, the pilot would lose consciousness and for that reason, the pushbutton in his hand is equipped with a safety lever. If he wishes to stop the centrifuge, he pushes the lever which sends an audio signal to the operator to shut off the motor. Constant radio contact is maintained with the pilot. The centrifuge can produce acceleration reaching 30 g within he space of three seconds.

A Pilot Must Be Fit

Pilots must regularly pass physical examinations of their physical fitness because the efficiency of the circulatory changes with age. It sometimes turns out that a lack of any symptoms of illness does not at all mean good health. All defects of the organism, even minor ones, are revealed during examinations in which the body is subjected to great exertions. A cycloergometer is used to test the performance of the circulatory system. This apparatus looks like an exercise bicycle and is hooked up to a device that varies the resistance of the pedals. The test subject is connected by sensors to a cardiac monitor that records his ECG and pulse. The pedal resistance and therefore physical exertion is varied in relation to the heart beat. The body's efficiency is then read from a table. The recorded ECG's allow doctors to detect all changes that are hard to read from normal ECG's. If any deviations are found, the pilot must undergo a very strict clinical examination to determine the cause which is most often coronary illness.

Photograph Captions

Thermobar chamber at WIML

The entrance to the low-pressure chamber. In the background are the pilot sats and the oxygen apparatus. A television camera on the ceiling records pilot behavior during testing.

The centrifuge designed by WIML with the pilot's cabin at the end of a 9-meter arm.

Inside the decompression chamber

Preparing the pilot for testing in the centrifuge.

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22 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report

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22 APRIL 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Scientific Labor Organization in Bezirk-Managed Combine
(Rudolf Hempel; SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, No 6, 1985)... 1

Construction Industry Plenary Session Outlines Objectives
(Ewald Henn; ARCHITEKTUR DER DDR, No 1, Jan 86)............. 10

HUNGARY

Enterprise Councils in Foreign Trade Discussed
(Ferenc Kosaras; FIGYELO, No 6, 6 Feb 86)................... 21

MILITARY

HUNGARY

Communist Indoctrination of Army Officers Described
(Gyula Toth; NEPHADSEREG, 1 Mar 86)......................... 25

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Top GDR Scholar Discusses Peace Initiative, SDI
(Max Schmidt; HORIZONT, No 3, Mar 86)...................... 28

BULGARIA

Sofia Party Organization Accountability Report
(Radoslav Radev, et al.; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 13 Mar 86)... 35

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TASS Cites CPCZ Central Committee Report
(TASS, 24 Mar 86)... 41

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Church Official Interviewed on Relations With State
(Manfred Stolpe Interview; STANDPUNKT, No 2, Feb 86)...... 44

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, Table of Contents, No 6, 1985
(MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)... 58

Electronics at Agricultural Machine Factory
(Lajos Kovacs Interview; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985).. 62

Industrial Robot Production in Hungary
(Gyula Biro; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)... 67

Modular, Stackable Interface System
(Tibor Balogh; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)... 71

Micro-Shiva: System for Preparing Forms
(Janos Demetrovics, et al.; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)... 77

Parcella 86: Workshop for Cellular, Array Forms
(MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)... 81

Nuclear Power Plant Simulator
(Sandor Elo; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)... 83

Industrial Laser Development at Tungsram
(Tamas Kolossa; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)... 85

Mechatronics: An Alliance Between Machine Industry, Electronics
(Peter Bodolai; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)... 87

Conference, Resolution on Parts
(MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985).......................... 89

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Duplicity in Education Revealed
(Jozef Gavlak; PRAVDA, 14 Feb 86).......................... 93

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Increase in Marriage Broker Services Reported
(Michael Mara; DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 16 Mar 86)................ 95

Racial Discrimination, Related Hypocrisy Reported
(Michael Mara; DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 2 Mar 86) 97

SCIENTIFIC LABOR ORGANIZATION IN BEZIRK-MANAGED COMBINE

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 29 No 6, 1985 pp 416-22

[Article by Rudolf Hempel, Dr of Economics, scientific assistant with the Central Research Institute for Labor; State Secretariat for Labor and Wages. Original title: "Direction and Planning of Scientific Labor Organization in the District-Directed Combined Works".]

[Text] The comprehensive implementation of the WAO [Scientific Labor Organization] in the context of complex socialist rationalization calls for an effort to make sure that it will be accomplished in a planned fashion also in the bezirk-managed combine. The observation of three tasks that are closely connected with each other is an essential requirement here.

1. The mastery of the WAO in terms of management and its complete inclusion in enterprising planning.

2. The firm involvement of the workers in the accomplishment of the tasks of the WAO.

3. On-going basic and advanced training of the supervisory personnel required for the creation of a corresponding quality level in the field of the WAO.

These factors assume growing significance because of the large number of small-sized and medium-sized enterprises, the manifold applied technologies and produced products, as well as the progressing interlocking development of combine enterprises within a bezirk-managed combine.

Existing experiences of the centrally-managed combines were used in the investigation of the process of involving the WAO in the management and planning of bezirk-managed enterprises and combines and specific solutions were worked out in keeping with the special features of the bezirk-managed industry. These specific solutions were tested successfully through close cooperation with the economic council of Bezirk Dresden in the Dresden Praecitronic Combine VE [state-owned] and they were recommended for practical application to other bezirk-managed combines.

The planning of WAO measures is an essential component of management activity in the field of the WAO. Here it proved to be basically practical to derive the WAO tasks directly from the intensification and rationalization concepts of the combines and enterprises. The actual drafting of a WAO concept then appears to be recommended in the light of these basic documents for conceptual plan preparation in each bezirk-managed combine and, derived from that, in each structure-determining combine enterprise. Since it is a component of the science and technology plan portion, this WAO concept must be coordinated with the "Long-term Concept for the Employment and Better Utilization of the Social Labor Capacity" (in terms of manpower recruiting and job economizing), the working and living conditions plan portion (in terms of the improvement of the material working conditions), as well as the activities plans aimed at increasing shift work and at the reduction of hardships and hazard exposures which are due to working conditions and it must then be drawn up for a five-year plan.

A detailed general part of the concept contains the target directions and investigation areas of WAO work, task allocation, structural questions, and rough orientation with respect to the index figures for a period of 5 years in the bezirk-managed combine as well as a part of the essential parameters and tasks to be spelled out in detail each year. It is recommended that the following index figures be established:

Current Year	Plan Year	
Estimated Actual Figure	State Task	Plan Draft

a) Work time saving due to WAO measures (Th [theoretical ?]), total,

Including time saved in the following technological steps:

Main production processes,

Auxiliary production processes,

b) Number of existing job slots (blue-collar workers and white-collar employees, total),

Including production personnel, management and administration;

c) Number of jobs saved, total,

Including production personnel, management and administration;

d) Jobs that were reorganized or newly established, total;

e) Number of workers obtained for new tasks, total (persons), including for:

New tasks in the enterprise and in the combine's enterprises, total (relative gain),

For increased utilization of production assets, For expansion of rationalization equipment construction and of R&D potential,

For increase in consumer goods production,

Tasks in other enterprises and combines in the territory (absolute gain);

f) Work stations at which exposures appeared, total (number);

g) Exposed workers, total (number);

h). Workers at whose work stations exposures entailing health hazards are being reduced (in case of several exposures) or are being eliminated;

(Broken down by types of exposure and exposure level).

These index figures must be coordinated with the state reporting system.

The annual tasks must be planned in the light of the main directions of the WAO, they must be broken down into individual measures and they must be organized as follows:

1. Complex WAO measures,

2. Introduction of type solutions of the WAO,

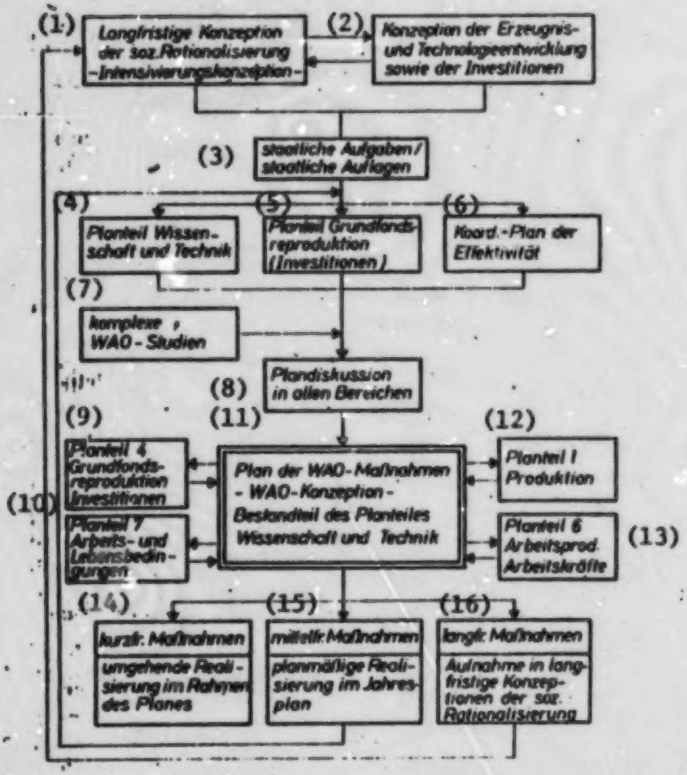
3. Development of manual work processes,

4. Improvement of labor and production organization,

5. Tasks aimed at the improvement of material working conditions, including elimination of hazards at exposed work stations.

Tasks involving work classification and drafting new work standards and performance indexes should be an integral component of all measures.

Figure 1 illustrates the interrelationships involved in the planning of WAO measures. This creates the conditions for planning all required personnel and material-technical prerequisites for demanding WAO work.


(1)
Langfristige Konzeption der soz. Rationalisierung -Intensivierungskonzeption-
(2)
Konzeption der Erzeugnis- und Technologieentwicklung sowie der Investitionen
(3)
staatliche Aufgaben/ staatliche Auflagen
(4)
(5)
(6)
Planteil Wissenschaft und Technik
Planteil Grundfondsreproduktion (Investitionen)
Koord.-Plan der Effektivität
(7)
komplexe, WAO-Studien
(8)
Plandiskussion in allen Bereichen
(9)
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Planteil 4 Grundfondsreproduktion Investitionen
Plan der WAO-Maßnahmen - WAO-Konzeption - Bestandteil des Planteiles Wissenschaft und Technik
Planteil 1 Produktion
(10)
Planteil 7 Arbeits- und Lebensbedingungen
Planteil 6 Arbeitsprod. Arbeitskräfte
(13)
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kurzfr. Maßnahmen
umgehende Realisierung im Rahmen des Planes
mittelfr. Maßnahmen
planmäßige Realisierung im Jahresplan
langfr. Maßnahmen
Aufnahme in langfristige Konzeptionen der soz. Rationalisierung

Figure 1. Planning WAO Measures

Key:

1. Long-Term Concept of Socialist Rationalization, Intensification Concept
2. Concept of Product and Technology Development as Well as Investments
3. State Tasks, State Requirements
4. Science and Technology Plan Portion
5. Basic Assets Reproduction (Investments) Plan Portion
6. Effectiveness Coordination Plan
7. Complex WAO Studies
8. Plan Discussions in All Areas
9. Plan Portion No 4, Basic Assets Reproduction Investments
10. Plan Portion No 7, Working and Living conditions
11. Plan of WAO Measures, WAO Concept, Component of Science and Technology Plan Portion
12. Plan Portion No 1, Production
13. Plan Portion No 6, Labor Productivity, Manpower
14. Short-term Measures, Immediate Implementation in Context of Plan
15. Medium-term Measures, Planned Immentation in the Annual Plan
16. Long-term Measures, Inclusion in Long-term Concepts of Socialist Rationalization

Regarding the complex implementation of the WAO, it has proved to be practical to build up an efficient WAO structural unit in the parent enterprise of the bezirk-managed combine; that unit takes care of the combine's planning, coordination, implementation, and accounting of the WAO tasks. The following tasks are main points in the work of this structural unit:

Drafting the WAO concept and forwarding of state norming points to the combine enterprises;

Planning accounting of index figures and measures in dealing with the economy-managing agency;

Guidance of the WAO officers of the combine enterprises as well as the WAO technical cadres in the production-preparing divisions;

Conduct of WAO analyses, including the drafting of work process development and classification documentation;

Planning and coordination of the drafting and introduction of enterprise and above-enterprise standards and indexes of work performance as well as manpower standards for specific branches;

Implementation of the formation as well as guidance and support of WAO teams;

Organization of above-enterprise experience exchange and performance comparisons on optimum technologies, progressive work methods, wage forms, as well as results derived from work with work performance standards and index figures;

Implementation of labor-hygiene norms and reduction of factors that are hazardous to health and that make work more difficult;

Cooperation with above-enterprise institutions (product group, AWZ [Zwickau Automobile Plant], advanced schools).

The implementation of the WAO however is not the sole mission of the WAO structural unit; it calls for interdisciplinary cooperation; this is because each sector must accomplish specific tasks.

Because of the size and structure of the combine enterprises of bezirk-managed combines, not every enterprise can assign a full-time WAO officer; this is why it has been found practical to assign WAO case workers to support the plant manager. These aides should be politically experienced cadres who enjoy respect and authority and who have a high level of technical knowledge in the field of the WAO as well as in classification and standardization; if at all possible they should have a measurement license to measure harmful substances or they should be ready to take advanced training to obtain such a license.

Here are the tasks assigned to the WAO case workers in the combine enterprises:

The index figures specified for the enterprise must be broken down on the basis of the combine's WAO concept and they must be documented with the help of accountable measures in coordination with the enterprise manager; these measures become a component of the Science and Technology Plan Portion; they must be checked and accounted for.

Act as partners of the enterprise manager in all matters concerning the WAO as well as in the introduction of output-pegged wages in the enterprise.

Guidance of leaders of WAO teams all the way to the suggestion of advanced training measures and organization of experience exchange.

Timely and comprehensive involvement of all workers in conjunction with the appropriate state managers when it comes to the planning and implementation of WAO measures.

It is furthermore necessary to integrate trained WAO technical cadres into the production-preparing sectors, that is to say, research and development, technology, project planning, and rationalization equipment construction so as to carry out the specific assignments of the WAO in these sectors (see R. Hempel, "Inclusion of WAO in Rationalization of Bezirk-managed Combines," SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT [Socialist Labor Science], 1985, No 5, p 333). In this process, it is necessary to work out and apply labor-science requirements in connection with the development and improvement of products, methods, and technologies as well as the design of workplaces and processes so that they may take effect in future work processes. For example, each production preparation should include work with specific labor-science requirement images and their practical implementation during the course of development work. In this process, the parent enterprise's WAO group leader performs a guidance function, as in the case of the WAO case workers. Figure 2 illustrates a proposal for a possible integration and subordination of WAO technical cadres in the bezirk-managed combine.

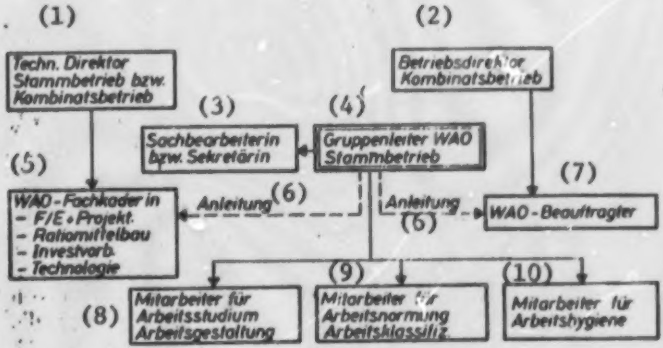
(1)
Techn. Direktor Stammbetrieb bzw. Kombinatsbetrieb
(2)
Betriebsdirektor Kombinatsbetrieb
(3)
Sachbearbeiterin bzw. Sekretärin
(4)
Gruppenleiter WAO Stammbetrieb
(5)
WAO-Fachkader in
- F/E + Projekt.
- Rationmittelbau
- Investvorb.
- Technologie
Anleitung (6)
Anleitung (6)
(7)
WAO-Beauftragter
(8)
Mitarbeiter für Arbeitsstudium Arbeitsgestaltung
(9)
Mitarbeiter für Arbeitsnormung Arbeitsklassifiz.
(10)
Mitarbeiter für Arbeitshygiene

Figure 2. Structural Integration of WAO Technical Cadres in a Bezirk-managed Combine (Proposal)

Key:

1. Technical Manager, Parent Enterprise or Combine Enterprise
2. Enterprise Manager, Combine Enterprise
3. Female Desk Officer or Secretary
4. WAO Group Leader, Parent Enterprise
5. WAO Technical Cadres in
    R&D + Project Planning
    Rationalization Equipment Construction
    Investment Preparation
    Technology
6. Guidance
7. WAO Case Worker
8. Aide for Work Study and Work Design
9. Aide for Work Norming and Work Classification
10. Aide for Labor Hygiene

The establishment of WAO teams in all sectors proved to be practical in supporting the work of these WAO structural agencies and with regard to the broad involvement of the workers in the rationalization process. The implementation of management with proper staff support is important here in keeping with the lessons learned at Schwedt. The establishment of a WAO staff is recommended to the combine management, parent enterprise, for the coordination of tasks.

The WAO staff, which consists of managers on the first management level, the party secretary, the plant labor union executive board chairman, and the WAO group leader, is responsible primarily for drafting the basic work directions and goals of complex rationalization in the enterprise. The determination of main effort tasking for WAO teams of the management sections as well as checking on the accomplishment of these tasks are functions that are connected with this. The technical managers have the assignment of specifically spelling out these proposals regarding tasking for the WAO teams. In larger enterprises, it is recommended that a management sector WAO activ be established for this type of work.

The WAO teams are organized in the individual management sectors. They support complex socialist rationalization through their broad-ranging effect. In keeping with the size of the enterprise and the divisions, it is possible to form several WAO teams in one particular management sector. The formation of interdisciplinary WAO teams has proved to be practical in the accomplishment of cross-section tasks. The procedure is similar in the case of the combine enterprises. Typical WAO assignments for a target-oriented effort on the part of WAO teams were illustrated by Feig and Waldenburger (see R. Feig and M. Waldenburger, "Lessons Learned by and Operating Procedure of WAO Teams," publication series AUS DER PRAXIS--FUER DIE PRAXIS [from Practical Work for Practical Work] No 12, Dresden ZFA [Central Labor Research Institute] 1984).

Work with WAO teams is absolutely required for complex socialist rationalization because of the personnel manning of the preparation divisions in small and medium enterprises. The tasks assigned to the WAO teams differ here in accordance with the differentiated conditions. But each manager should establish a permanent WAO team in his management sector and should assign current tasks to that team. Lessons learned by centrally-managed enterprises show that WAO teams--when directly involved in analyses, projects, and plans of measures--considerably helped attain the enterprise targets.

The personnel makeup should be so selected that it will, first of all, facilitate the operation of this team as an advisory body for the appropriate state manager and, besides, as an executive team employed in the implementation of WAO assignments. Key points consist of cooperation.

During the stage of planning assignments and targets of socialist rationalization (intensification concept, WAO concept, Science and Technology Plan);

During preparation, especially regarding the analysis designed to discover reserves and the design of processes to be rationalized;

In the practical implementation of rationalization measures and innovation processes with the objective of improving the flow of production and reducing idle time and down-time, making work easier and safer, economizing on job slots, and perfecting work methods.

WAO teams should not have more than between five and eight members. The appropriate technical manager should at the same time be the leader of the WAO team and should shepherd this team from task assignment all the way to practical implementation. The conclusion of WAO agreements between the WAO team and the enterprise manager has proved to be a good idea; the results of such agreements must be justified before the management team.

In addition to the full utilization of in-house rationalization possibilities, it is recommended that small and medium enterprises of bezirk-managed combines make use of territorial reserves. Following the Stassfurt example, support from "WAO--Territorial Rationalization" working groups of the councils of the cities, city-boroughs, and kreises constitutes an advantage especially for these enterprises. The objective of these working groups--which resides in supporting the enterprises so as to increase labor productivity and to step up the production of export and consumer goods--is attained through an increase in the degree of mechanization and automation coupled with a simultaneous improvement of labor and production organization in main and secondary production processes as well as in the working and living conditions of the workers. These working groups face the task of providing support with regard to the utilization, primarily, of in-house rationalization possibilities with the involvement of the cooperation association as well as the territorial interest communities. The working groups consist of experienced WAO cadres and technologists from the enterprises and the scientific installations of the territory. The management of this process by the chairman of the kreis council facilitates immediate coordination in the establishment of additional working groups for territorial rationalization, for example, "chief mechanics" and "basic assets economy," as well as the "Rationalization Aid" Cooperation Community.

A high skill level among cadres in this field is an essential prerequisite for the implementation of the WAO. Analyses in the enterprises of the bezirk-managed combines showed that, on the one hand, the necessary or already existing WAO structural organs are not adequately staffed in qualitative terms whereas, on the other hand, the present skill level of the managers, the technical-economic advanced-school and technical-school cadres and technical specialists as well as all other workers in the field of the WAO is not enough to accomplish scientific labor organization tasks in a highly effective manner. The bezirk-managed combines have few labor-science cadres in the combine management, while most of the individual enterprises do not have any such cadres.

The goal-oriented labor-science basic and advanced training of cadres in the enterprises of the bezirk-managed combines for the purpose of accomplishing the comprehensive tasks must therefore become a firm component of management activity. This makes it necessary, on the one hand, to give WAO basic training courses for specialists and, on the other hand, to impart labor-science discoveries to managers and engineer-technical cadres (foremen, technologists, project planners).

Close cooperation with the KDT [Chamber of Technology], with technical advanced schools and institutes proved to be practical with respect to basic and advanced training. Basic training measures must be planned in cooperation between the management sector responsible for scientific labor organization and the cadre and training manager. The following possibilities exist here, among other things:

Basic training for seasoned skilled workers to become work organizers;

Training courses for enterprise managers and management personnel at the industry branch academies and at institutes of socialist economic management on basic issues of WAO work management and planning;

Advanced training programs given by the KDT (for example, scientific labor organization in management and administration, work classification, process analysis, labor-hygiene complex analysis);

Postgraduate study for advanced-school and technical-school cadres in the field of labor economy and work design;

Basic training for the "manual work process design" method.

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CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PLENARY SESSION OUTLINES OBJECTIVES

East Berlin ARCHITEKTUR DER DDR in German Vol 35 No 1, Jan 86 pp 3-5

[Excerpt from report by Prof and Graduate Engineer Ewald Henn, full member of the GDR Building Academy, director of Institute for Residential and Social Construction, to the Fiftieth Plenary Session of the GDR Building Academy]

[Text] The Eighth Construction Conference, held by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers, recorded the impressive results so far achieved in the fulfillment of the housing construction program. We realize that these results represent an excellent performance by our socialist society, accomplished thanks to the prudent leadership of the party of the working class.

By the new construction and modernization of 2.4 million housing units in the relatively short period of 15 years since the Eighth SED Congress, housing conditions have noticeably improved for more than 7 million citizens. At more than 400 housing units per 1,000 residents and 28 square meters average living space per person, the GDR has achieved an internationally respectable standard. Considerable progress has been recorded in the increase of the proportion of qualitatively well equipped homes. Since 1971, for example, the proportion of housing with bath or shower has risen from 39 percent to 74 percent, with constant hot water supply from 25 percent to almost 70 percent. Our republic holds a top ranking with regard to the equipment of residential districts with community facilities for the education and training of children as well as for the care and supplies of all citizens.

The clear strategic orientation to the extensive industrialization of housing construction has yielded excellent results. This applies in particular to slab construction and its further scientific-technical development in the form of the housing construction series 70.

Construction of a multistory building with 40 apartments in the GDR takes 65 days on the average; the best value is 40 days. Hourly costs are about 15 percent and the use of reinforced steel is about 10 percent less than for comparable construction methods in other developed industrial countries.

A lot happened as the result of the resolute implementation of the Tenth SED Congress resolutions with regard to the fundamental change in construction tasks due to the deepening of intensification. Since the beginning of the 1980's, this has definitely expanded the social dimension of the housing construction program. The "principles for the socialist development of urban planning and architecture in the GDR, adopted by the SED CC Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers in 1982, have come to life.

Nowadays the progress achieved is quite evident to all in most cities and villages by way of modernized buildings and homes, even entire streets, as well as by new buildings that have closed local gaps.

No doubt, the reconstructed or modernized urban areas such as the city centers of Gera, Wismar, Arnstadt and Hildburghausen, or the new buildings in old cities such as Rostock, Cottbus and Potsdam or old city districts of Greifswald, Torgau and Quedlinburg (to mention only a few) have helped to arouse and develop among our citizens a lively interest in the architecture, history and future of their cities.

These progressive trends are increasingly evident in the appearance of the capital of our republic. More than 100,000 housing units have been constructed and modernized. A new city district, Marzahl, arose with more than 58,000 apartments--the dimensions of a large city.

Reconstruction and modernization provided a new environment in the traditional working class districts of Prenzlauer Berg, Friedrichshain and Center. In the course of creating the Marx-Engels Forum and, especially, the Ernst-Thaelmann Park, significant advances have been made in the comprehensive preparation and realization of housing construction in inner city residential districts.

As you know, we are to construct or modernize more than 1 million more housing units in the next 5-year plan period, 164,000 in the capital, Berlin, alone. The proportion of inner city construction is to be raised to an average of 50 percent and, in 1990, will amount to at least 60 percent of new housing construction. Repairs are to be carried out for a total of 1.8-2 million housing units, with special emphasis on roofs and chimneys.

To meet these ambitious objectives by 1990, we urgently need to successfully and widely apply well tested scientific-technical knowledge and rapidly transfer new such findings.

The general concept for the development of housing construction, submitted to the Eighth Construction Conference, has set the decisive targets for building research. To be derived therefrom are the concrete tasks for the achievement of top scientific-technical performances with the greatest impact on the actual work of construction in terms of economic efficiency and quality of design.

On the Further Intensive Development of Cities and Villages

Our country boasts an extensive building stock of great material and cultural value. There is no reasonable alternative to the maintenance, cultivation and increase of this stock by way of intensive development.

It is therefore imperative to fully exploit all possibilities for inner city construction. In other words, we need to concretely study intensive development for every city and establish the priorities and sequence of reproduction measures in terms of their sociopolitical and economic efficiency. Urban planning research must therefore focus on the improvement of the comprehensive functional efficiency and quality of the city as a whole.

We are primarily concerned with improving living conditions in the existing urban residential districts and providing a satisfactory home environment. That is to be achieved mainly by purposeful modernization and repairs, the provision of social facilities where necessary, as well as the unavoidable replacement of dilapidated building stocks. The Building Academy will therefore prepare a "comprehensive guideline for urban planning and the improvement of residential districts in the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period," to be completed for submission to the Eleventh SED Congress. Building research developed an EDP backed procedure (ORF) to arrive at the optimum forms of reproduction for residential buildings. It is just now being tested in Berlin and will be supplemented by 1987 by more elements, including the graphical representation of planning results.

Much attention is due the development of the central inner city districts of cities, because the problems to be solved increease with the complexity of functions. Local residents will continue to like living in the central areas due to their vicinity to work centers, central cultural, commercial and other facilities. Commencing next year, building research will therefore draft concrete recommendations, standard values and model plans for selected cities in order to incorporate the strengthened housing construction measures in inner city districts in terms of function and design, coupled with consideration for areas of cultural and historical value.

Studies carried out by the Building Academy in Berlin, Halle, Magdeburg and Dresden demonstrate the benefits of retaining and reconstructing nonintrusive industrial and commercial enterprises in existing residential areas. Research on the purposeful connection of jobs and housing is still being pursued and, by 1987, will be generalized in the form of recommendations and standard values.

Long-range conceptual work and, in particular, the ongoing improvement of general building planning and local planning conceptions for rural settlements represent important preconditions for the lasting guarantee of the socially and economically efficient development of cities as well as the most rational use of available construction capacities. We are therefore further deepening our interdisciplinary collaboration with other branches of the national economy. We also aim to anticipate the completion by March 1986 of the "basic line for the precise definition of general construction planning in the period 1986-1990."

At the same time, our research capacities are drafting substantial bases for urban master plans. To make planning processes better manageable at all levels, a computer backed and dialogue oriented graphical process is being developed and gradually introduced in the construction industry, in close cooperation with the offices for regional planning and urban construction.

All earlier experiences clearly show that inner city construction can be successfully realized only if an adequate urban infrastructure is available, or the necessary prerequisites can be provided by reconstruction and expansion. To minimize the cost of site preparation in steadily more difficult inner city conditions, maintain traffic and technical supplies in the construction areas and improve the capacities of networks and facilities, we need to aim for greater mandatory force and long-range implications. Effective measures for improving the technological standard are being drafted by joint efforts of combines for building research, the research facilities of water management, energy suppliers, the GDR Postal Service and the transportration system. Suitable diagnostic procedures for the accurate definition of the situation, condition and capacity of managements are to provide by 1987 at the latest the proper conditions for the economical use of existing and newly developed rehabilitation processes, in particular for sewage pipelines. The use of the on-site computation procedure developed by the Building Academy, for example, helps to reestablish the capacity of the existing sewage networks and raise their capacity by as much as 10-15 percent.

The technological standard of storage and sewage treatment facilities must be substantially raised in order to provide better prerequisites for stable supplies of potable water to medium and small cities as well as for harmless sewage removal. As the result of the tests conducted with respect to the pit biotechnology jointly developed by the Building Academy and the water management agency for the construction of sewage treatment plants, the costs of materials and construction will drop in 1986 by 50-60 percent compared with earlier similar sewage systems.

As regards the expansion of the municipal engineering network and in addition to the development of design and technological processes using domestic raw materials, the emphasis is on the introduction of equipment for laying utility lines without digging up the entire street. Such methods will enable us to achieve a 30-35 percent reduction in construction costs.

The improvement of urban living conditions is increasingly affected by the increased efficiency and attraction of public passenger transportation and the gradual settlement of parking problems, in particular in the heavily traveled central districts of large cities. Extensive construction measures are needed to safeguard the operational efficiency of the transport facilities.

On the basis of earlier experiences relating to inner city construction, we may note the following: Provided there has been prudent site selection and provided planning looks to the future and observes suitable sequences, inner city construction is more economical than construction on the outskirts of the city.

Analyses compiled in cooperation with housing construction combines, city and kreis construction enterprises as well as local state organs show that it is possible to substantially cut costs with regard to the provision of some social and technical infrastructures if buildings are put up in the city rather than on undeveloped sites.

Following an investigation of eight locations in Berlin, Karl-Marx Stadt, Erfurt, Gera, Halle and Leipzig, it was shown that the average cost of social facilities amounted to half the percentage earmarked in the complex normative. The investigations also revealed that the recurring costs of the maintenance and management of the technical infrastructure related to new inner city housing construction were significantly lower than those incurred by housing construction on undeveloped sites. Related to the above projects, average ordinary costs were about M2,000 less per unit and year.

Inner city construction as a solid element in complex housing construction can proceed only within the framework of the total normative fixed for the respective district. Any additional spending needed for the construction of residential buildings on inner city sites must be compensated by savings in other spheres. The implementation of the housing construction program does not permit any other approach.

Studies carried out locally disclose that the reasons for excess costs are to be almost exclusively to be found in local adjustments. Other factors raising costs are due to technical and production organizational inadequacies that result in construction delays. It is therefore imperative to improve management research, especially for the purpose of a constant analysis of cost developments in inner city construction.

On the Maintenance and Modernization of the Building Stock

In the years to come, the implementation of the housing construction program will be increasingly decided by our success in promoting the maintenance and modernization of the existing building stock. We need to maintain 6.9 million housing units, and many require repairs or modernization. Until 1987 we must focus on the quick rehabilitation and renewal of about 25 percent of the entire roof area in the GDR, roughly 40 million square meters. By 1990 we need to modernize the kitchen/bath/toilet areas of about half a million apartments in urban multifamily buildings.

In the process of carrying out the Politburo decisions on the improvement of the performance and efficiency of the kreis managed construction industry, the application of basic engineering principles relating to roofs, facades and modernization as well as the deployment of special brigades for chimney rehabilitation and structure drainage achieved increases in performance on the order of 50-60 percent in the past 2 years.

The performance comparison of the more than 2,300 technological items reveals that considerable differences persist in the standard of production. The development of reserves by the comprehensive use of best solutions would facilitate another 20-30 percent performance improvement.

To help the realization of the roof repair program, the Building Academy is working on technical solutions for hard and soft roofs, designed to ensure the year round and steady use of available capacities, including shift operation. This is to allow the greater utilization of equipment, a 12-14 time turnover of scaffolding per annum, an annual 6-8 percent rise in productivity and an at least 20 percent cut in construction times. In cooperation with the Elsterwerda Concrete Works, the Building Academy is developing delicate, light and manually mountable components, made of fine grain concrete, for purlin, couple, Berlin and Mansard roofs and to be used to reconstruct the roofs. Compared with reinforced concrete designs, the mass/performance ratio is thereby improved by 50-60 percent.

As regards the modernization of residential buildings, research concentrates on such key issues as ensure the most stable and satisfactory contribution to at least 40 percent performance growth by 1990. Construction times in the kitchen/bath/toilet area, for example, must be substantially cut and specific labor time lowered to 250 hours on the average. This will keep as short as possible the inconvenience to residents during the modernization of their homes and buildings and, at the same time, ensure economical construction. Wet processes must be reduced as much as possible by the design development and use of industrially prefabricated semifinished items and construction components such as partition walls, floors, sanitation facilities, ventilation components, and so on. At the same time we must proceed to the comprehensive complementation, fitting and joining features of the components, the development and availability of the respective rationalization aids as well as ready-made and user friendly materials for improved insulation.

From 1986 on, the cement combine will make available to the construction industry and citizens' own initiatives new product ranges of insulating materials from domestic primary and secondary raw materials.

The planned maintenance of industrially assembled residential buildings is gaining increasing importance. In the coming years, we will have to double or even triple building services for such maintenance. The development of processes for the repair or maintenance of sheath constructions and sanitary installations is a priority assignment for scientific-technical work in this field. Before the Eleventh SED Congress, the housing construction combines and institutes of the Building Academy will therefore draft and collect in planning catalogues new industrialized processes for the repair opf roofs, joints and insulation layers as well as for the removal of damage to balconys and verandas.

Based on the standard achieved in the maintenance of the building stock and the objectively greater demands arising in the long run from the conditions of comprehensive intensification, it will be an important assignment for building research by 1987 to draft a scientific-technical conception on the planned reproduction of the housing stock through 2000. To be carried out are comprehensive economic calculations for maintenance appropriate construction and longer lived buildings, structural parts and components. The results of research into wear and tear must be included, based on diagnostic methods for testing structures. Materials from demolished buildings need to be increasingly recycled for the purpose of the long-range evolution of materials circulation.

On the Improvement of the Design-Technological Standard in New Inner City Construction

The advances in inner city construction in past years evidently reveal that the social need for building in the inner cities has considerably advanced further industrialization. The results achieved in the capital, in Gera, Karl-Marx Stadt, Rostock and other districts demonstrate how to handle inner city construction economically and attractively by the slab construction method. It will now be necessary to aim for a much higher technological standard, because the full realization of the important targets for lowering construction costs and improving quality directly depends thereon. Building science must provide the prerequisites for the comprehensive application of the principles of industrialized construction in inner city residential housing construction.

Flexible technologies will allow us in future also to fully utilize the equipment in the slab plants and to limit additions to the stock of molds to the absolutely necessary minimum. Analyses of the variety of components, (increased as the result of inner city construction), have revealed that the incidence of daily retooling at the assembly lines of slab plants is multiplying. The Building Academy developed and tested a comprehensive process for the shell and retooling equipment for assembly lines, battery and tilt molds. It consists of basic shells, fastening mechanisms and supplementary moldings and has already been introduced. Retooling delays are thereby cut, specific retooling costs reduced by 35 percent and steel consumption by 1.5 per steel mold.

In addition it is imperative to raise efficiency in prefabrication by the automation of entire technological lines. The slab plant of the Neubrandenburg Housing Construction Combine is already automating operations on the prestressed concrete casing line with the aid of microelectronic process measuring and control equipment as well as sensor controlled industrial robots. This results in a 20 percent manpower saving.

Until the end of 1987, the research collectives will work on the bases for the linkage of the various units. They are therefore adopting the use of CAM systems on the basis of computer backed work places and of process control equipment by means of office computers. The comprehensive method of prestressed concrete casing production is designed to save another 30 percent of manpower, cut assembly times and lower the production consumption of cement by 10-15 percent, of process energy by at least 20 percent.

Crucial reserves for lowering costs and avoiding down time are present in the processes preparing and accompanying assembly, such as local adjustment, foundation, transportation and cooperation. The task therefore arises for technological research so to adjust the organizational principles of flow production to the construction site as to achieve the greatest possible simultaneity and continuity of operations on the assembly line even when the process is arrhythmic--with the aim of short construction times.

Structural foundations are particularly important, because they are most subject to site specific conditions. According to our investigations, the well known and tested flat foundation types as slab strips continue to account for about 75 percent and, therefore, the majority of foundations. They are complemented by specific types of foundations such as the shaft grab procedure, slit support and ram pile foundations as well as the bore pile slab wall as the combination of single foundation and outside cellar wall.

Transport costs should be minimized by the selection and reuse of the excavated earth and debris. The basic methods for the supply of mass construction materials without intermediate storage, developed by the Building Academy for the improvement of transportation, handling and storage processes, have proved their worth and helped reduce costs. At present the Academy is working on the improvement of construction technological supplies of small volume construction materials in order to throughout realize mechanized transport chains on the basis of load units. In 1986 we will study efficient methods for the combined transportation of assembly units for construction in small and medium cities. This will allow us to utilize the energy and transport cost benefits of railroad transportation, semitrailer equipment and the container systemn.

The speed and efficiency of construction increasingly depend on the development of interior work. We therefore need to substantially improve production quality in prefabrication and assembly. Clean surfaces and edges of components and greater care taken in transportation and assembly would reduce the need for touching up. It is also imperative to insist on the widespread introduction of proven and efficient methods such as the mechanized surface treatment of internal walls (involving a 50 percent saving of labor time) and the ready-made system of electric wiring.

To achieve greater efficiency and productivity in interior work, prefabricated and complete system methods and ready-made interior elements of various kinds are being prepared, developed and--consonant with the material possibilities--going to be introduced from 1986 on. They are the result of cooperation between the Building Academy, manufacturers and component suppliers. It is our objective to lower the working hours expended on interior work to 190 hours per housing unit. By further developing processes and technologies, we must provide important prerequisites for meeting the rising demands on the functional, esthetic and urban-architectural design of residential and social buildings. As far as apartments are concerned, we need to focus on the perfection of their use value, to be achieved by improved functional design and a more flexible division of spaces and areas. Ground floors will be upgraded by the incorporation of social facilities. Several housing construction combines have therefore developed processes suitable for assembly at a 3.3 meter height between floors for the housing construction series 70. The Berlin Housing Combine erects cellars and ground floors in industrialized monolithic concrete construction, using universal steel frame shells. By comparison with skeleton construction, this lowers reinforced concrete use by

50 percent, cement use by 13 percent and costs in general by 20 percent. Special care must be devoted to the interior work on the uppermost floor, because this is largely affected by concrete site conditions. That is why we should further develop prefabricated flat and pitched roofs. The roof design with variably usable jamb wall components, developed jointly with the Karl-Marx Stadt Housing Construction Combine, represents a well designed industrialized procedure. In connection with the use of modern technologies, in particular sizing and smoothing equipment, high quality concrete components must be produced in order to as rapidly and widely as possible introduce uncoated roofs that require no maintenance for at least 15-20 years.

The main orientations for further developments are offered by the basic catalogue "inner city community facilities by the slab construction method--WBS 70."

Looking forward to 2000, building research must devote increasing efforts to scientific advances.

The growing demand for differentiated types of buildings and living space offering diversified urban-architectural views require us in future to produce standardized component assortments for varying buildings and site conditions instead of the present 20-30 end products. On the basis of a standardized technical policy, we will have to facilitate the availability of many combinations and the interchangeability of components of various types and sizes, and extend slab construction to almost all categories of residential and social buildings.

Fundamental studies are needed to further reduce construction costs as well as raise the life and reliability of construction materials and materials combinations on the basis of domestic primary and secondary raw materials.

To meet the energy policy objective of reducing primary energy consumption for space heating in absolute terms, we must make an intensive effort by improved insulation to lower the heating requirements per housing unit from the present 4 kilowatt to 2.5 kilowatt. Current developments for minmizing heat loss by ventilation must be speeded up so as to create the equipment needed by 1990. In addition, we need to give greater emphasis to the development of incidental energy sources for residential heating and hot water supplies.

On General and Construction Process Planning

The call for greater economy and better construction quality, in particular the further lowering of construction and energy costs as well as the planned improvement of labor productivity, coupled with the greater diversity of buildings, involve the need to further perfect the already effective methods of planning and production preparation. This will enable us as quickly and widely as possible by means of computers to proceed to a new qualitative level of construction preparation.

The application of the CAD method to planning and technological preparation raises labor productivity by 80-90 percent. Processing times are cut

30-40 percent. We are able to more quickly respond to changes. The optimalization of layouts by variant comparisons represent a contribution to the reduction of construction costs of up to 10 percent and is accompanied by the better quality and social efficacy of the products of construction.

According to the current status of knowledge, more than 50 percent of all necessary planning, drafting and preparatory processes may be rationalized by computerized operations and combined with CAM solutions for the control of prefabrication, transportation, assembly and construction processes.

Despite all our achievements in this field, we are still in the early stages of a very extensive and complex process which requires new ways of thinking at every work place as well as the purposeful training of cadres in all combines and scientific institutions. CAD methods largely free architects and engineers from routine work. They are increasingly able to devote themselves to creative assignments and exercise authorial control with a great sense of responsibility.

As for building research, we continue to be confronted with the challenge on behalf of the combines to develop and make available the management and planning tools required for the steadily better mastery of the many interlinked and complicated processes of the preparation and execution of construction in the cities. The perfection of the management, planning and organization of inner city construction is intended for the pursuit of the objective to carry out construction as fast as possible at a high technological standard. At the same time we must make sure by smooth flowing construction work in inhabited buildings to reduce to an acceptable minimum the sometimes inevitable disruptions and functional restrictions in the immediate vital sphere of citizens, whether in their homes, residential buildings or districts.

The Berlin construction combines and the Building Academy prepared and applied an EPD based process plan on the basis of critical path planning for the housing complex Frankfurter Allee-South, in order to guarantee the smooth and site oriented production flow of complex inner city construction measures. This takes into account the different conditions and requirements of new construction, reconstruction, modernization and repair--including municipal underground construction, green zone creation and the guarantee of easements. In this manner all measures to be carried out are coordinated in terms of both time and space. To deal appropriately with disruptions of cvonstruction work and optimalize the deployment of capacities, we are currently developing and getting ready some interactive software. Display terminal interaction allows us to conduct an immediate variant computation and quickly bring construction operations up to date.

In preparation of the Eleventh SED Congress, everybody involved in construction is devotedly and enthusiastically working on the solution of the housing problem as a social issue by 1990 and on the further improvement of housing and living conditions. Building scientists contribute outstanding performances in research and development, thereby making possible the achievement of excellent economic results.

It is our firm intention by the fulfillment and overfulfillment of our 1985 plan assignments and the obligations entered into for the Eleventh SED Congress as well as skilled 1986 plan preparation to create important preconditions for the all-round realization of the challenging objectives of the Eighth Construction Conference for the benefit of our people and the strengthening of our socialist state.

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ECONOMY HUNGARY

ENTERPRISE COUNCILS IN FOREIGN TRADE DISCUSSED

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian No 6, 6 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Ferenc Kosaras: "Enterprise Councils in Foreign Trade"]

[Text] In a manner similar to that of the other areas of the people's economy the switch to the new guidance forms is taking place in foreign trade as well. In accordance with the preliminary thinking the new leadership bodies began operation in the majority of the affected enterprises by the end of 1985.

According to the statistical listing there are now 73 enterprises operating in the foreign trade branch, operating in various organizational forms as a result of the accelerated organizational changes and new creations of recent years. In addition to the traditional specialized enterprises there are joint enterprises, subsidiaries, associations, stock companies and limited liability companies in this field.

Even with the expansion in foreign trade rights the enterprises of the branch continue to play a key role in the conduct of trade; their share in all export exceeds 80 percent. Their activity is very significant from the national economic viewpoint and, naturally, this also influences the selection of guidance forms.

Of the 27 enterprises classified as actual state enterprises and founded by the Ministry of Foreign Trade only nine enterprises, trading in strategic products or carrying out tasks of stressed national economic significance, have come under state administrative guidance. The rest will be guided by enterprise councils, and these have already been established for the larger part of the enterprises. Following the appearance, expected this year, of the new law regulating the activity of joint enterprises, stock companies and limited liability companies a comprehensive new guidance system for enterprises operating in these forms may develop.

Really substantial organizational changes are not linked directly to the introduction of the new guidance forms. Neither the enterprise collectives nor the guiding organs have initiated the creation of new, independent units. But it must be noted that within the framework of high level resolutions designating the directions for the development of the foreign trade organization and the realization of the conception worked out in the wake of these resolutions there has been a real organizational modernization in recent years. Weighing the market conditions the enterprises are constantly establishing new branch offices and at present a number of joint enterprises, mixed enterprises operating with foreign participation, etc. are being founded.

Last year 11 enterprises formed enterprise councils. Taken together these enterprises represent considerable weight. In 1984 they conducted ten percent of all non-ruble accounting export and had a 26 percent share in ruble accounting export.

Few Worker Delegates

The enterprise council elections and the switch to the new guidance in general took place at the enterprises in accordance with legality and without any special problems. Everywhere the elections quickened the internal life of the enterprises.

The organizational and operational statutes, which will be of determining significance from the viewpoint of enterprise work following their adoption, were, for the most part, prepared with great care, taking into consideration the observations of the workers. But there were also examples where the preparation was not well organized and where the workers' delegates at the constituent session made so many observations that there simply was no way to discuss them.

The number of members in the enterprise councils varies between 13 and 43; in general a number around 20 is characteristic. In the majority of the enterprise councils the ratio of worker delegates to those delegated by the leadership is even; at a few enterprises the number of worker delegates exceeds by one the number of those delegated by the leadership. Thus the enterprises did not avail themselves, or did so to only a very slight degree, of the possibility that the ratio of worker delegates could exceed 50 percent.

Of the enterprise council members an average of 20 percent consists of delegates who do not have a leadership function. In agreement with the national experience the collectives at the foreign trade enterprises also are inclined, for the time being, to consider the leaders to be best suited for presenting the opinion of a section and representing its interests appropriately in the council. Obviously this judgment could change if there is an increase in the number of workers well informed and well acquainted with the affairs of the enterprise and if enterprise democracy develops as well.

For the most part the chairmen of the enterprise councils have come from among the middle leaders. It would be appropriate to elect the chairman or his deputy from among the delegates of the workers. Basic persuasive work was needed at some enterprises to do this, however, because the workers wanted to nominate the higher leaders even for these posts. But these--as leader delegates--could be recalled from the council by the director at any time, so the conditions for work would not be appropriate.

The Task Plan

At the great majority of enterprises the person who had been director thus far was confirmed in his function--in general by a large majority--and the ministry had agreed to this in advance. In general the term of office is 5 years. A competition to win the title of director general has been put forward at two enterprises thus far. There were two candidates each at Tannimpex and NIkex, but only at Tannimpex did the enterprise council succeed in electing the director. In the case of Nikex repeated voting did not bring a result, so they decided to have a new competition.

In a manner similar to other branches, the enterprise councils generally raised the pay of the elected directors at the first session. This indicates that the enterprise council members have not yet felt adequately the importance of thinking in the longer term and of creating long-range interest.

At all places the enterprise councils compiled for the directors detailed task plans embracing every area of enterprise work. In these they also took into consideration the recommendations of the ministry, which stressed the necessity of achieving a few strategic goals which are important from the national economic viewpoint. For example, every task plan includes increasing export, creating the enterprise conditions necessary for this, developing more efficient forms for domestic partner contacts, and creating a flexible enterprise organization which can hold its own amidst the conditions of sharp world market competition and strengthening domestic competition.

Carrying out the tasks will require a new way of thinking not only from the directors but also from the members of the enterprise councils and it will require the adoption of new forms in ministerial guidance and in the maintaining of contacts.

The guiding work of the enterprise councils must be embodied--in accordance with the fundamental purpose of their creation--in determining the strategic goals and in working out the methods needed to achieve these goals. Every enterprise has the urgent task of working out a comprehensive market strategy adapted to the new circumstances and determining in what areas its activity should be strengthened, what new areas it wants to move into and from what areas it would be proper to withdraw.

Thinking in longer range terms and weighing the advantages which can be attained in the short and longer term must necessarily determine the way of thinking of the enterprise councils. Going beyond the working out of business conceptions and the highly significant actions determining the effectiveness of enterprise management this must also be manifested in such areas as income policy within the enterprise and providing material interest for workers and leaders.

Exercising the ownership rights is a fundamental function of the enterprise councils. At foreign trade enterprises also this requires that increasing enterprise property and generating and accumulating commercial capital should receive a substantially greater role than before in enterprise activity and that the ownership attitude should strengthen.

The present period is still characterized by preparation and a search for paths. But this should not persist too long, because the world market has no respect for the internal problems and uncertainties of the country.

A Grading and Requirements System

(A requirements system prescribed for the director general which was approved by the enterprise council of a foreign trade enterprise at its constituent session.)

1. Further dynamic growth of capitalist export bringing profit to the enterprise, partly by better exploitation of existing profiles and partly by developing new profiles.

2. Strengthening the activity aimed at acquiring new capitalist markets, building up a foreign market organization for this purpose as soon as possible. Working out a market development strategy for the enterprise taking these goals as a base.

3. Developing and strengthening contacts maintained with domestic partners--in harmony with what is contained in point 1--and developing strong and modern cooperation contacts with the domestic partners.

4. Constant dynamic filling of the working fund in the interest of increasing trade on the enterprise's own account.

5. Integrating representational activity into enterprise management. In the case of representational activity the harmony of national economic and enterprise interests must be continual.

6. Achieving a profit volume which will make possible the continual development of the enterprise and an increase in earnings for workers as prescribed in the national economic plan.

7. Realizing deliberate and purposeful manpower management keeping in mind that the employment of highly trained experts should become possible, especially for middle leadership and important business positions. Preparing a cadre development and replacement plan for this purpose and proposing competitions for positions.

8. Creating a record-keeping and administrative system, by introducing and using modern computer technology.

9. Improving work discipline and the internal order of the enterprise, ensuring the cooperation and effective joint action of the several internal organizational units vis-a-vis our domestic and foreign partners.

10. Strengthening collective leadership, creating the conditions for factory democracy and seeing that the forums of factory democracy function.

11. Further development of the internal interest and incentive system.

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MILITARY HUNGARY

COMMUNIST INDOCTRINATION OF ARMY OFFICERS DESCRIBED

Budapest NEPHADSEREG in Hungarian 1 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Gyula Toth: "Educating Them To Be Party Members and Communists"]

[Text] In the party life of the Mate Zalka Technical Military College, the tasks of party building have been at the center of attention for years. Educating the officers of the future to be Communists and party members is considered one of the most important tasks and goals of the college's branch party organization. This was the topic in our talk with Colonel Bruno Palosfalvi, secretary of the college's party committee.

[Question] How and to what extent do the Communists at the college take part in educating the students to become party members? What are the most important aspects of this work?

[Answer] Education for party membership is an important part of the entire political activity at our college, including party work. In our judgment, our local party organizations and our Communists have a good understanding of the ideological-political aspects of student admission, and they implement these ever more consciously in the course of educating the students to be party members. Consequently, the leaderships of the local organizations and the party groups are doing their educational, organizational and administrative work with appropriate political responsibility and expectations. They have come to understand that the soldiers need Communist officers who are qualified to defend our socialist fatherland and to educate young recruits, on the basis of their political commitment and resolution, their high-level professional training and their sense of vocation.

The time spent at the college is enough for the best students to reach the ranks of the party and to lead their unity as officers well-versed in party policies. The college's educational work, the programmed instruction in Marxist-Leninist ideology and its practical implementation through party policies, and the concrete and direct educational work of the instructors and commanders create the fundamental prerequisites for this goal.

Concepts of party work, developed by party leaders, serve to establish continuity and purposefulness. These are generally developed at the beginning of the training year, specifying the activities for each day, and are continuously refined. They are generally well implemented. To a certain extent we were able to further confine the formal practice emerging in the course of admissions, and positive efforts have been made in improving the methods of preparation as well. We are making efforts in the improvement of individual preparation, in fostering comradely discussions, in strengthening personal relationships, in offering help to study and to expand the working relations between instructors and students. The sucessfulness of our activities is shown by the fact that 55 to 60 percent of our graduates leave the college as party members. We think that this proportion is realistic and well-founded. By the way, our party work is directed not only at our students but also at our civilian instructors, at professional soldiers, and at conscripts.

[Question] How is this educational work succeeding with the freshmen?

[Answer] We still have some problems in this area. In our experience, our work in recruiting party members is more difficult among both freshmen and sophomores than among more advanced students. The reason for this is that there is relatively little time for getting acquainted with the students. They have to work hard, they do not know each other very well, and the local KISZ organizations lack practical experience. However, after the initial problems and hesitation, our work has more proper direction and appropriate methods. Getting to know the students and consciously educating them is a high priority. The number of freshmen applying for party membership has been stabilized around 30 to 40 and we think this is a realistic figure. We think it is good practice that freshman party members are "recommended" by the party leadership to the party secretaries of the special departments. This is the time to consider those freshmen, who have not yet been admitted but whose application has been considered by the leadership. If the leadership finds them suitable for party membership, then it will recommend them to the special departments for inclusion in party work.

[Question] How is admission to membership prepared by the local organizations? Who are the ones who generally make recommendations?

[Answer] The consultants appointed by the leadership are doing their work with great care. Students trust them. Preparation generally takes place on an individual basis but sometimes it is also done in groups, especially when there are many applicants. In the meantime, the consultants find out about the students' attitude, their opinion about various political questions, their characteristics, their interest in community affairs, their interest in personal advancement, their private life and so forth. The consultation system has proven useful. It makes the young applicant aware of what is expected of him.

The persons making recommendations play an important part in the education of a party member. They are doing their work with great responsibility and know-how. They mainly include principal instructors in political education, home room instructors, and commanders of sub-units. We would like to expand this circle so that we could make use of other important resources. For numerous Communist instructors, higher-ranking commanders and Communist students who have been working with young men for years are excluded from among those who make recommendations. This is not good practice. It does not encourage the broader party membership to take an active part in the education of future party members.

[Question] What role do the college's KISZ organizations play in raising the party's new generation?

[Answer] We think that it is a good and useful practice that, in the case of young people KISZ-age, the KISZ organization should also make a recommendation, with few exceptions. I think I can even say that the KISZ communities have a decisive role, being the party's basic educational schools. It is here that young people are assigned community tasks for the first time. This is the basis of evaluating their work, social activity, the development of their attitude and political outlook, and their willingness to make sacrifices. The KISZ's local organization is the first forum where the applicant is evaluated. These discussions take place in a critical atmosphere in which the applicant's qualifications are thoroughly examined. The college's KISZ organizations are also very serious about their responsibility as one of the parties who make recommendations on behalf of the applicant.

[Question] What happens after the admittance to party membership? How is the work and development of the young Communists supervised and helped? What kinds of party tasks are they given?

[Answer] With the admittance to party membership education of party members and Communists is not finished. The entire party membership is responsible for their integration as new members. In local organizations in which there is meaningful party life, the young party member will find his place rapidly. We think it is important to make him aware of the new tasks in the new community. For this reason, the party leadership assigns them concrete party tasks that are appropriate to their abilities. For example, they are included in the work of the party leadership as party group stewards, as members of the KISZ leadership and as organizers of various programs. They hold remembrances and political orientations, help the weaker students, organize cultural and sports events, take part in the maintenance of regional relations and in the supervision of defense education and career guidance. Of course, in the course of carrying out these tasks, they are continuously helped and their work is continuously evaluated by party groups.

It has become an established practice to oversee the work and development of the young Communist officers who graduated from the college. For the fruit of our work ripens at the unit level. To what extent they can apply in practice what they learned at the college is determined there. According to our experiences and surveys as well as according to the feedback we receive, the young Communist officers are doing exemplary work and are coping splendidly in every area.

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TOP GDR SCHOLAR DISCUSSES PEACE INITIATIVE, SDI

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 19 No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 3 Mar 86) pp 8-9

[Article by Prof Dr Max Schmidt, director of the GDR Institute for International Politics and Economics, vice-president of the GDR Peace Council: "New Challenges to Human Thought and Action"]

[Text] There is no doubt that at the end of the 20th century mankind is confronted with an array of new strategic, political, economic, social and technological challenges. These result from the basic problems confronting all of mankind, all nations and peoples in the East, West, South and North, with regard to securing the social and natural conditions for the existence of human civilization.

Briefly described, these problems of survival are the following:

-the establishment of world peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe by a halt in the arms race and the transition to substantial arms limitations and disarmament;

-the elimination of the growing economic, technological and social gap between industrial nations and developing countries, as well as the growing impoverishment of a large portion of the world's population in the majority of the countries of the "Third World;"

-solving the other global problems of mankind, such as preservation of the environment, the elimination of disease, and others.

Among these efforts, securing the peace has a priority position, since a nuclear war would most directly threaten the survival of the human race, but also because the solution of the other problems, which in the long run are no less important, depends to a great extent on the preservation of peace. Armament and weapons--whether nuclear, conventional or even space-based weapons--are not an appropriate means of meeting these new challenges. Rather, they play the role of a negative catalyst which today complicates and blocks the solution of problems that underlie these new challenges, and which tomorrow could under certain circumstances make a solution unattainable.

Survival or Demise of Mankind?

In a third world war, the existence of nuclear weapons in the quantities that have been accumulated would not allow for any possibility of the survival of mankind as a highly organized social form, not even in a purely physical sense as a race. This is a fundamentally new situation without historical precedent. This establishes a completely different framework for human life and its preservation, for relationships and rivalries between nations as well as for the way in which these are expressed. To continue to act in accordance with the standards and behavior patterns of the pre-nuclear age could be literally suicidal. Herein lies the actual fundamental challenge to our epoch, a challenge to political action and to its precursor, human thought.

Albert Einstein's observation that the atomic bomb has changed everything except the way in which we think has by no means lost its warning justification in this regard, because the elementary logic of the nuclear age is far from becoming a parameter for the policy-making of all nations. According to this logic, international relations can no longer be concerned solely with the opposition of interests and states, nor solely with the confrontation between two social systems; now there is an issue that goes beyond the existing basic conflicts--the question of the survival or the demise of mankind. And while the apocalyptic side of this alternative could be transformed from possibility to reality by just one state, even by very few people, the positive side requires the effective cooperation of a broad majority of states and peoples, including all of the nuclear powers, above and beyond all political, social and other differences which separate the nations and peoples of Earth and in part cause enmity among them.

Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, emphasized in a press conference following the Geneva summit meeting that in keeping with this new way of thinking the time has now come "to master the great art of living with each other under the present conditions of the atomic death-threat." What better solution than to follow the suggestion of the USSR, and "to enter into the third millennium without nuclear weapons on the basis of mutually acceptable and rigorously controllable agreements"?

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From antiquity, states have based their foreign policy on the classical Roman maxim: Si vis pacem para bellum--If you want peace, be prepared for war! Today, when the presently existing nuclear potential would suffice to destroy mankind many times over, every further increase in weapons increases the probability of one's own annihilation in war. Peace can no longer be achieved by force of arms. More weapons do not mean more security. This is nowhere clearer than here in Europe, where the member nations of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact confront each other armed to such an extent that in the event of a conflict this would mean the complete loss of their security. In the final analysis, this necessarily leads to the conclusion that arms limitation and disarmament have become an objectively necessary prerequisite for establishing a lasting peace.

As Mikhail Gorbachev once again underscored at the 27th Party Congress of the CPSU, socialism unconditionally rejects war as a means of solving political and economic contradictions and ideological disputes between nations: "Our ideal is a world with without weapons and force, a world in which each people can freely decide on its own course of development and way of life. For this reason, the struggle against nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and consolidation of world peace remains the primary direction of the international activity of the party. There is no alternative to this policy. Today's world is much too small and fragile for warfare and the politics of might. It cannot be saved and preserved if the pattern of thought and behavior which for centuries were based on the justification and legality of wars and armed conflict are not decisively rejected once and for all."

The understanding of the relationship between war and politics must be radically changed. This concerns above all Clausewitz' notion of war as an "instrument of politics." The use of nuclear weapons cannot be a means of rational politics; it would be an irresponsible and irrational endangering of the existence of the human race. We have arrived at a point that Clausewitz himself ingeniously anticipated when he spoke of the possibility that "the means could lose any relationship to the end." Because of this, a number of traditional military categories have also lost all meaning--such as the concept of victory, which had always been the primary objective of warring parties. As Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan pointed out in their joint declaration of November 21, 1985 in Geneva, there "can be no victors" in a thermo-nuclear war.

There is no military-technological solution to the question of peace between East and West. The development of the nuclear arms race--from nuclear fission to nuclear fusion weapons, intercontinental rocket systems, MIRV technology to the present trend to first-strike nuclear weapons on the part of the Americans--has made this clear. Every qualitative leap in nuclear weapons technology has narrowed the range of political responses to crisis or even to war; the number of options has steadily decreased. Today, we have reached a threshold beyond which, in view of the warning times which are less than 10 minutes, political decisions could be replaced by "automatic" technological procedures and man would thereby no longer master his own fate, but would be dependent on his computers. And all of this without the slightest increase in the cause of securing peace--the probability of the destruction of human society by a nuclear war has never been greater than it is today--, as the result of a development in which military technology has often enough been preferred to political action and has even replaced political action!

The reality of the mutual position of vulnerability to nuclear attack of East and West when positively viewed also implies a mutual dependence in terms of security. Guaranteeing national security can only be realized jointly, i.e. internationally, no longer by the opposition, but only the active, cooperative partnership of the opposing partners. Erich Honecker, chairman of the council of state of the GDR and general secretary of the central committee of the SED, recapitulated that "East and West are allied with each other today in a partnership of security, whether they like it or not."

All this leads to a point which could be described as the gravitational center of the logic of the nuclear age. It leads to the recognition that world peace can no longer be regarded as a commodity which can be selected, as it were, from among other goods, but rather that the securing of world peace has become a condition sine qua non for a continued existence of human civilization. Peace is certainly not everything, but it is just as certain that without peace, nothing else matters! There is no longer any reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders; for we shall either survive together or perish together.

Peaceful Coexistence--More than Non-War

In this connection, the notions of peace and peaceful coexistence must contain much more than absence of a state of war. They must equally include:

- an international process of the successive reduction of the material danger of war by means of arms limitation and disarmament;

- the recognition of realities and of the legitimate security interests of other states by all participants in international relations, and

- a development of cooperation between governments within and between differing systems on all levels and with the greatest possible breath and depth, i.e. in political, military, and economic spheres as well as in the cultural and interpersonal levels.

Nuclear weapons and possible future space weapons as well as the political and military concepts and strategies linked to them must be judged according to the contributions they make to the solution of the problems related to the survival of mankind which were outlined at the beginning of this article; they must also be evaluated based on the way in which they correspond to the logic of the nuclear age.

The number-one survival problem--the necessity of preventing a nuclear holocaust--first came about through the nuclear arms race. The paradoxical aspect of nuclear weapons rests on the fact that the logic of the nuclear age is rooted in the existence of these weapons, but that the weapons themselves contradict this logic, since they are the material cause of the present danger of nuclear destruction.

In this regard, the following should also be pointed out. It is both a fundamental as well as an ominous mistake to assume the truth of the maxim that is widely accepted in the West, that 40 years of peace in Europe is a result solely of nuclear deterrents. If this corresponded to the facts, we would be condemned to endure a nuclear fatalism, to "eternally" accept the inevitability of the nuclear sword of Damocles. However, even the authors of this thesis must admit that it is not possible to point to a positive proof for this assumption.

The long period of peace in Europe is not the result of any blindly effective deterrents, nor is it an enforced passivity resulting from the threat of punishment; rather, it is the result of conscious political action above all by the states of the socialist community, based on the establishment of a military equilibrium. It is the result of realistic action also by the other European states and by the other powers which are involved in European affairs. I would describe this as a result of European post-war developments, as the leitmotif of these developments, which was not always clearly recognizable, which even threatened to disappear during several crises, but which, in the final analysis, proved to be maintainable.

The underlying political behavior of the states in East and West naturally had and has to do with the knowledge of nuclear weapons and the consequences of their use, to be sure, but it also involves the experiences of two world wars, political responsibility, morality and ethics, and the positive traditions of European civilization and culture. It would be utterly irresponsible to underestimate this aspect, rather than to intentionally strengthen and utilize it.

As far as possible offensive space weapons are concerned, i.e. the US SDI program, the question of whether they can contribute to the survival of mankind and are in keeping with the logic of the nuclear age can be answered with great clarity: absolutely not.

SDI No Substitute for Offensive Weapons

This is not the place to examine in detail the arguments of the proponents of the SDI program, but as many experts in socialist countries and many specialists also in the West have ascertained, these arguments, to put it clearly, miss the heart of the matter. Space-based weapons are neither defense systems in the sense of an antipode, nor are they a substitute for present-day offensive strategic weapons; they do not lead to the elimination or even to the reduction of the present nuclear arsenal, nor do they bring about any kind of increase in stability with reference to the question of peace. Their consequences would rather be of a completely contrary nature, since an objective reciprocal relation exists between offensive and defensive strategic systems that could be removed neither by means of logic nor by means of politics and certainly not by means of politics or semantics.

The ABM treaty and the SALT II agreements between the USSR and the USA are based on this reciprocal relationship, and this reciprocal relationship is recognized even by analysts of the US military, e.g. of the Strategic Studies Institute/US Army War College, who formulated it as follows: "...all planners must regard a space-based missile defense system of the enemy as support for his offensive forces."

For military, scientific and other reasons, it is in principle impossible to achieve a perfect missile defense, an impenetrable shield. There is general agreement on this on the part of experts in East and West, including the guiding spirit of SDI, Edward Teller, and the director of the "Star Wars" program, General James Abrahamson. For this reason space-based weapons could only be effective as an integral, supplementary component of a unified offensive potential--not to ward off a nuclear attack, but rather to minimize or to paralyze a second strike that has been reduced by a nuclear first strike, a "residual" response of the enemy.

In the final analysis, space-based weapons could only be of benefit to an aggressor! They could lead to the emergence of the dangerous illusion that a nuclear war could after all be "conductible" and "winnable" under certain conditions. All this would erode the strategic stability between East and West with its fundamental element--the approximate military and strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the USA--, would lead to a strategic chaos in comparison with the present situation, which in itself is certainly not uncomplicated nor easy to fully comprehend, a chaos the characteristics of which would result in uncertainty, instability, incalculability, and other negative effects. While the opponents in the present nuclear duel scenario confront each other with edged weapons, they would in that case with great probability permanently have their finger on the trigger. What this would mean needs no further explanation.

This is the strategic background needed for the evaluation of space-based weapons. This leads to the conclusion that such weapons not only make nuclear weapons "obsolete," but rather that they would advance the nuclear arms race to a level of previously unknown intensity. The first response of the side threatened by space-based weapons in their retaliation capacity would of course be to perfect and stockpile its own nuclear weapons, above all strategic offensive weapons, in order to guarantee that they can reach their targets in the future as well. In my view, the only possible conclusion is that space-based weapons would bring about a feverish arms race in all directions--in the cosmos as well as on Earth--and arms race which could well be irreversible under certain circumstance and which could easily dispense with the limits of political control of a military potential. The restrictions which exist today for an unlimited expansion of a nuclear arms race--the ABM treaty and the SALT II agreements--would be the first victims of such a development. The trend towards the objective replacement of political decision-making by technological processes could make a qualitative leap in the direction of irreversibility solely as the result of the unavoidable automation of strategic activities due to the introduction of space-based weapons!

The most far-reaching challenge that confronts us in the guise of this possible development perspective consists solely of not allowing this to happen. The primacy of policy-making over military and technology must be preserved. This requires to putting an end to the unfolding of military-technological autonomy, and this can happen only politically, just as the SDI program itself is not the "fateful" result of some kind of technological development but rather of conscious political decision-making. Preventing the comprehensive militarization of space has become a key security question in East-West relations, an indispensible precondition especially for the reduction of the nuclear weapons arsenals, as Mikhail Gorbachev also emphasized in January 1986. In response to this challenge, the USSR gave an answer--a concrete, comprehensive program with a precisely outlined time schedule for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the entire world. This political answer sheds light on the direction in which alone it will be possible to reduce the danger of nuclear war, i.e. real progress in security for all sides. Preventing an arms race in space and eliminating nuclear weapon from earth are inseparably linked to each other--this is also shown with great clarity in the confirmation of the mandate for the Geneva negotiations of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and at their summit meeting in November 1985. Meeting this challenge therefore means utilizing the present opportunity to radically reduce the number of nuclear weapons, certainly by closing the door to the armament of space.

The necessity to prevent the militarization of space is directly connected not only with the question of peace, i.e. with the number-one survival problem of mankind; it is related to the other survival problems discussed at the beginning as well. If, following the development, creation and introduction of space-based weapons, an unavoidable, complex and long-term arms race were stepped up, then mankind would also be digging its own grave, because the overcoming of the underdevelopment of the "Third World" and of ecological problems would be postponed indefinitely.

Neither the material nor the financial means nor the intellectual-creative potential would be available to the necessary extent, and it would be impossible that under the conditions of an increasing danger of nuclear war, which would further stimulate distrust between nations, the kind of international cooperation be developed in the breadth and depth necessary to deal with these problems.

The seriousness, the significance and the urgency of the issues which have been briefly sketched here are intensified by the fact that mankind urgently needs both space as well as a most diverse and rapid technological development for its continued economic, social and cultural progress and for the solutions of problems of survival. We need space and high technology in their civilian and peaceful aspects, in order to open up new sources from which we can satisfy in a more comprehensive way our material and intellectual needs.

In this direction, too, the Soviet Union has carried out pioneering work with its suggestion for a peaceful international exploration and exploitation of the cosmos and for the creation of a corresponding space organization. This speaks to the interests of all nations. And this is also true of the GDR, which--although it has considerable economic potential--belongs to the majority of those small and mid-sized countries which are not able to explore space by their own means alone. And especially from the point of view of the GDR, it can be said that we already enjoy the mutual benefits of many years of fruitful cooperation in space with the USSR on the basis of equal partnership.

It will only be possible to mobilize and to utilize in a comprehensive way the productive potential of the cosmos as well as of new key technologies if these are not placed under a military tutelage. The challenge, to use this concept one last time, consists in the final analysis of putting an end to the perverting of space exploration and of scientific-technological progress for destructive military purposes, thereby opening up for humanity lasting real chances for survival and sources for prosperity, the scope of which cannot even be fully grasped in today's world.

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POLITICS BULGARIA

SOFIA PARTY ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Report by Radoslav Radev, Elena Racheva and Lulivera Krusteva: "Always in a Fairway of the New!" Atanasov's speech at conference was published in the EE Daily Report 20 Mar 86]

[Text] A strong, united and active party organization is acting, creating and directing the energy of the working people toward constructive projects in our capital--the heart of socialist Bulgaria. With full justification, Comrade Todor Zhivkov characterized it as a militant, dedicated and powerful leading rank of our party.... The life and struggle of our entire party are focused and reflected in it as though passing through a lens!

The day 12 March was exciting and important to the party organization in the capital. It was holding its 25th accountability and election conference at which it was to draw lessons from the past and from its accomplishments and formulate objectives worthy of the challenges of the time and the scientific and technical revolution, and establish the decisive role of the human factor in the forthcoming fatal transformation.

On their feet, warmly, sincerely and with tempestuous and prolonged applause, delegates and guests welcomed the presence of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. His concern, constant attention and creative encouragement in the formulation of long-range ideas and the development and implementation of major programs for the progress of the capital, have always given an impulse to the party members and the working people to work with inspiration.

The other members of the presidium included Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev and Emil Khristov. Also attending were other party, state and economic managers, public figures, workers in the scientific front, labor heroes and veterans of revolutionary struggles.

Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, opened the conference, which was held at the L. Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture.

The materials, which had been distributed to the delegates in advance, the speech by Mincho Chuntov, Sofia City party committee secretary, the debates at the general meeting and the discussions in the individual sections, which followed, provided a businesslike and critical analysis of the period under accountability. It was natural and logical for the analysis of work done over the past two years to be supplemented by assessments and conclusions relative to the past 5-year period and related to the invaluable historical worth and dimensions of the April plenum.

Which of the accomplishments were main, most essential and most significant? Perhaps the fact that under the leadership of the party organization Sofia has been established as the largest territorial-production complex in the country. Today within a single year it generates as much output as the entire country during the year the April plenum was held. The production-economic potential has reached a high degree of maturity and today can resolve qualitatively new problems. The people as well have grown up. The leading role of the city party organization is increasing.

The main task and objective of the city party committee and party organization was for the economy of the capital to switch to an intensive track and to achieve breakthroughs in the strategic areas and in technological specialization, such as electronics, biotechnology and laser technology and instruments. The production of new series of mini- and macroelectronic computers, systems for digital programming control, and matrix processors for powerful information complex was successfully accomplished. Computerized technologies for the automation of engineering work, production management and, particularly, continuing and discrete processes, are being developed. The Optika Scientific Production Combine is already developing laser sources and technological equipment, the production of which will triple during the 9th 5-Year Plan.

The scientific and technical revolution demands a new type of thinking and mood, a new approach and work style. It faces cadres, collectives and working people with clashes and conflicts and risk situations. It is absolutely clear that in order to resolve the difficult and responsible problems today we need not only faith and enthusiasm but also knowledge, high skills and a new level of participation of everyone in management. Unfortunately, it had to be acknowledged that behind the seeming agreement and statements by some managers and specialists that they are retuning themselves to the waves of scientific and technical progress, there were no realistic practical accomplishments and results and work and actions followed the old methods. We have become sated with organizing endless headquarters and holding meetings where we listen to verbiage and make appeals, although the question is not what we intend to do and are persuading others, but to act, Todor Dotsev, first secretary of the Kolarov Rayon BCP Committee stressed in his statement. We must admit that the breakthrough in the scientific and technical revolution remains small. We have not clarified our approach. We have become accustomed to poor traditions and we show no concern. It makes the heart ache to visit a plant and to see how much expensive equipment is idling. In the rayon 25 percent of basic machine-building equipment is not used to capacity. Other delegates spoke in the same spirit.

The scientific revolution means order, strict discipline and responsibility everywhere and in everything. Yet how many irresponsible and failed decisions have been made by various authorities, departments and institutes. Some senior managers pursue not a state but a personal policy, doing everything possible to prevent production facilities from being tranferred outside the capital. Rumen Neshev, first secretary of the Lenin Rayon BCP Committee, said that there is a fear to open a dialogue with superior authorities and that important problems remain unresolved years on end because of incompetence. The sluggish implementation of assumed obligations, the inclination to extend deadlines and shift responsibilities and endless bureaucratic departmental bickering affect not only the economy but also the working and living environment of the districts, for scientific and technical progress should seek and find its place also in resolving the city's ecological problems, which are numerous. The pollution of a number of districts triggers justifiable concern, as does the fact that no more than one-third of the city's enterprises meet health requirements and about 15 percent of all workers are working under conditions of permanent professional risk. A real change in this respect cannot take place without the urgent reconstruction of the plants in the capital, something which is "strangling" the city,and without resolving the problem of parking and motor vehicle "invasion."

Speakers at the general and section meetings and discussions stressed that the fatal turn toward the scientific and technical revolution and the implementation of the historical resolutions of the February 1985 and January 1986 BCP Central Committee Plenums require, first of all, a radical reorganization of the current production structure. The current share of machine building in overall industrial output is no more than 33 percent and, furthermore, it requires a technological retooling and the retooling of the other sectors. The situation in the chemical industry, which is another bearer of scientific and technical progress, is no better. This industry is developing essentially the production of rubber goods and reagents which pollute the environments. Other "bottlenecks" in scientific and technical policy were discussed as well. We cannot try to compare ourselves against ourselves without taking into consideration global achievements and prototypes and we cannot be satisfied with half-way successful accomplishments.

The delegates did not avoid the question of the existence of morally obsolete technological principles to which people remain slaves. However advanced the installed equipment may be, unless awareness, responsibility and approach are not changed, funds will wasted and defective goods will produced. Last year alone the overall amount of damages from accepted and awarded claims totaled 1,382,000 leva. Full-day idling and truancy in industry totaled 134,000 man/days, or failure to produce industrial commodities worth about 40 million leva. Blagorodna Pavlova, a robot-car system operator at the Sredets ZEM [Electrical Machinery Plant] spoke with concern about weaknesses in the contractual system and equipment management, and rushing in the implementation of the plans, which affects the quality of output and creates justifiable concern in the brigades.

Indeed, science and technology face the "hundred-head dragon," which absorbs initiatives, ideas, new developments and creative plans. There is extremely little time for coming out of the magic circle of tales and statements and bureaucratic accommodations and achieve truly revolutionary changes so that the capital city may set the example for the rest of the country. The scientific and technical revolution must become the meaning, destiny and responsibility of every party member, each primary party organization and all labor collectives in the capital.

Some of the city's grave social problems were considered openly and sharply in the conference documents and delegate statements.

It was pointed out that despite the efforts and the seemingly satisfactory pace of construction, problems of housing shortages and the urbanization and cleanliness of the city and the deeply rooted shortcomings in transportation, trade and services remain. Unfortunately, the responsible cadres in these areas continue to stress objective difficulties and take palliative and partial steps, remaining deaf to the complaints and critical remarks of the people in the capital.

Where did the conference look for a solution to this difficult situation? Above all in the acceleration of housing construction. The pace of development of the Sofstroy DSO, which is the largest construction organization in the capital, is unsatisfactory. Basic facilities are being reorganized at a sluggish pace and for many years the number of completed housing units has remained unchanged. No single area in the city is being built on a comprehensive basis. Even in the most recently completed districts, such as Druzhba-2, Obelya-2 and others, housing blocks are completed and delivered without basic service facilities, or heat, telephone and pedestrian and recreation landscaped areas. The delegates exposed the truth that disproportions in the development of the capital, which have taken years to accumulate, are triggering negative manifestations and are reflected in the political moods of the citizens. In itself, more construction alone is not enough. Priority must be given to problems of construction quality and the proper allocation and maintenance of apartments.

Confidence was expressed by the party members at the conference that the formulated programs for the solution of such vitally importance social problems will be implemented. The task is to accomplish an upsurge in the comprehensive development of residential areas and in trade and consumer services, particularly in transportation and communications.

As the delegates clearly realized, it is no secret that real and profound change cannot take place unless the work style and methods of the city party organization are improved. The organization is the political headquarters, the engine which will give priority to scientific and technical progress on all levels and in all areas and units. Today a number of party committees and party organizations are essentially "in favor." However, they tend to let someone else apply novelties; their philosophy is that this is the concern of their superiors. That is why no action is taken beyond the formulation of a large number of good programs. This is followed by failures and reports.... Dynamism and reaction speed are necessary in order not to fall hopelessly behind. It was admitted at the conference that as a result of subjective weaknesses the tremendous opportunities for the development of live creativity and initiative by the working people are not adequately used.

Another most serious problem is that of improving work at home and the struggle against negative phenomena and for shaping a proper public opinion, as well as of ties and continuity between different generations. In a self-critical spirit, Georgi Burdarov, deputy director of the Center for Party Construction at the AONSU, noted the existence of "blank spots" in the science of party construction. He discussed the work of the primary organizations under the conditions of scientific and technical progress and of exercising systematic party control over administrative activities.

An important problem which was discussed with a feeling of responsibility was the work of leading cadres. The city committee has adopted an exigent attitude toward the actions and behavior of managers regardless of their position and merits. Thirty-two managers were expelled from the party, 138 were given party punishment and motions to relieve 82 from their position for violations of laws and communist morality standards have been filed. Nevertheless, failures in the selection of some party cadres, who lack the political maturity, knowledge and skill to manage under the new circumstances were also acknowledged. Democracy in cadre work must be developed and the competitive-elective principle promoted, opening the way to people who represent progressive trends and dimensions of scientific and technical progress and who can accept and apply new developments in practical work.

It must be said clearly and firmly, for the sake of truth, that the city party committee and the Sofia City People's Council bear major responsibility for adverse developments which have taken years to accumulate in various areas of life in the capital and for the development of a number of negative processes and phenomena and failures in the work. They were unable to surmount their bureaucratic moods, penetrate deep within the existing major problems and display sufficient firmness and daring and undertake the full solution of the problems. No atmosphere of dynamic and creative work and of intolerance of inertia and partial and ostentatious measures was established.

Georgi Atanasov, Politburo candidate member and BCP Central Committee secretary, spoke at the conference (speech published elsewhere). The Sofia city party conference has ended. It reported major accomplishments but also indicated the existence of tremendous and as yet untouched reserves. The entire party expects of the Sofia party organization new and even more outstanding accomplishments, a greater creative manifestation and the assumption of a strong leading position and role in the economic, social and spiritual advancement of the country. The comprehensive increase of exigency, the development of initiative, practicality and concreteness, uninterrupted supervision and intolerance of anything that is conservative and support of what is new, daring and progressive and full unity of words with actions are no more than a few of the conditions needed for taking successful steps into the future and for worthily welcoming the 13th Congress.

order to be successful," she pointed out, "I must always be in the fairway of the new."

To be in the fairway of the new: no more accurate and clear description of the appearance of the party member today and the example which the party member must set under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution exist.

To be always in the fairway of the new is the first, the main obligation of the Sofia city party organization.

A new city party committee, a control-auditing commission and delegates to the 13th BCP Congress were elected at the conference. The announcement that Comrade Todor Zhivkov was unamimously elected delegate to the congress was welcomed with sustained applause.

At its first session, the plenum reelected Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee. The following secretaries were reelected: Mincho Chuntov, Vasil Tsurvenkov, Delcho Lulchev, Lazar Lazarov, Stanka Shopova and Lilyana Vasileva. Aleksandur Bogdanov was reelected chairman of the city control-audition commission.

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TASS CITES CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT

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[Text] Prague, 24 Mar (TASS)--Socialist Czechoslovakia, implementing the long-term general line of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), has reached great heights in all spheres of social, economic and cultural life, stated Gustav Husak, general secretary of the KSC Central Committee. He delivered the KSC Central Committee's political report to the party's 17th Congress.

"Over the past 15 years," the speaker said, "national income has grown by 81 percent, industrial output by 97 percent, and agricultural production by one-third. Czechoslovakia's economic, scientific and technical cooperation with CMEA member-states, with the Soviet Union, in the first place, has substantially deepened. One of the main sources of our successful work is that we have relied and continue to rely on the support of the socialist community, on the firm friendship, alliance and unselfish cooperation with the Soviet Union and its Leninist Communist Party," Gustav Husak emphasized.

"The key matter of our time to us is to accelerate the socio-economic development of society, and substantially to raise the effectiveness of the national economy," the speaker went on to say. "We see the principal meaning of our efforts first of all in further raising the living standard of the people, in strengthening social guarantees for that, and in creating conditions for the harmonious development of the individual and for the deepening of the socialist way of life."

"In the coming 15 years," the report says, "the national income of Czechoslovakia is to grow by more than two-thirds with a considerable cut in materials- and power-intensiveness of production. The social productivity of labor is to go up by almost two-thirds. All-round intensification of the economy is paced by a considerable acceleration of scientific and technological progress." In this connection Gustav Husak emphasized the extreme importance of Czechoslovakia's participation in implementing the comprehensive programme for scientific and technological progress of CMEA member-states for the period ending in the year 2000, referring to it as a qualitatively new step in socialist economic integration.

Already in the current five-year period (1986-1990) Czechoslovakia is to make a decisive step in the implementation of the strategic line of economic and social development. The principal goal is to achieve a 18-19 percent increment in national income resultant mainly of a rise in social productivity of labour.

Speaking of the party's social policy, Gustav Husak pointed out that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period the citizens' incomes would grow by 14 percent and the average pay by 6.5 percent. Large appropriations are being channelled into the development of health services, education, culture, and housing construction.

"The preparation and the course of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) have made a fruitful effect on the entire pre-congress period of the KSC," Gustav Husak emphasized. "It has become an outstanding historic event and will undoubtedly figure prominently in the people's struggle for peace and social progress. That was the congress of great and bold goals, the congress of creation and peace, of high moral [word indistinct] and humanism, exactingness, Leninist firmness of principle, criticism, and self-criticism. That was the congress of creative Leninism and historical optimism. We fully support the results of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and its spirit of adherence to principle."

"The main goal of Czechoslovak foreign policy," Gustav Husak went on to say, "is to create favourable conditions for the building of a developed socialist society. The international prestige and influence of Czechoslovakia are determined by all-round successful development of our society and by the strong positions of our state in the socialist community. The growth of the economic and spiritual potential increases our country's contribution to the struggle for peace, and to the solution of the main problems of our times: to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to achieve international security and disarmament."

"The consistent peaceful policy of socialist countries," the report says, "is aimed at stabilizing international relations, at continuing the policy of detente, at ending the arms race and at achieving disarmament." "The peace programme adopted at the 27th Congress of the CPSU," the report points out, "opens up a unique opportunity before mankind. This is a concrete and effective programme the goal of which is to rid the world of nuclear, chemical, and other types of weapons of mass destruction, to establish lasting peaceful cooperation between peoples and states with different social systems and to lay the foundation for a comprehensive system of international security. The KSC and all Czechoslovak people fully support the programme. We use all means and resources at our disposal in order to most effectively promote the realisation of this great peaceful prospect."

"We shall continue to build relations with capitalist countries on the basis of equality, mutually beneficial cooperation and non-interference in internal affairs," the report says.

"Czechoslovakia is for a frank, honest and fruitful dialogue which would contribute to establishing mutual trust and to strengthening international security and the process of detente in the spirit of the final act of the

European conference in Helsinki. Any manifestations of pressure, discrimination, sanctions and embargoes are incompatible with that. Czechoslovakia also condemns the revanchist demands for a revision of borders and of the post-war set-up in Europe. Stronger security in our continent would undoubtedly promote the realization of Czechoslovakia's and the GDR's joint initiative aimed at creating in central Europe a zone free from chemical weapons."

"The international communist and working-class movements are an important political force in the struggle for peace, against the policy of imperialism, for social re-making of the world. Our duty is to support every initiative aimed at strengthening cooperation in the struggle for common goals, for peace and socialism with respect for the difference of tasks and activities of individual parties.

"In our foreign-policy activities we shall always take into consideration the interests of the Czechoslovak people and of the socialist community, of social progress and peace throughout the world. This course arises from the very essence of the socialist system. Socialism, social progress and peace are indivisible," Gustav Husak emphasized.

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POLITICS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CHURCH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH STATE

East Berlin STANDPUNKT in German Vol 14 No 2, Feb 86 (signed to press 28 Jan 86) pp 39-45

[Interview with Manfred Stolpe, president of the East Berlin consistory of the Evangelical Church, by Prof Dr Guenter Wirth, editor of STANDPUNKT; date and place not given: "Church '1985' and 2000--Gathering, Opening, Mission"]

[Text] [Question] In my questions addressed to you--in your capacity in the league [League of Protestant Churches] as well as in a big Land church--I would like to start with a question which may be obvious in 1985, namely, how you view the predictions made by Guenter Jacob in his essay about "The Future of the Church in the World of the Year 1985" published in the ZDZ of December 1967. Let me first put this question to you in general terms and then be more specific. Of course, one has to keep in mind for a start how courageous Guenter Jacob was at the time to make any predictions and thus to invite demands which would be made of him--knowing that many readers of his "1985" essay, which was debated fiercely at the time, would be in a position to draw a balance sheet.

What does this balance sheet look like? The first question that might occur about this is the question as to what possibilities in fact exist of planning church processes for a long period, for this question touches not only religious-theological sets of problems but general historical ones--ranging to the assumption of historical laws...

[Answer] It would be irresponsible for the church leadership to forgo planning and prognoses. To be sure, every day has its own worries, and, thank God, we can in the last analysis trust in the leadership of our Lord. He will lead His church on ways it does not know and guide it whenever worries crop up. But God put His church into the world in order that may keep ready His eternal truth for all people. The church lives among people, it is an organization of people, and it bears responsibility for people. Today already, the church leadership must make decisions and initiate measures whose effect will reach into the next millennium--for instance, in appointing for life staff barely 30 years old. Including the care for relatives, the churches today are assuming responsibility for people to the middle of the 21st century. For the church is obliged to pass on Jesus' glad tidings with its staff, buildings, and branches of work today, tomorrow, and in the future.

Not until God himself relieves us of all service, not until He takes His cause into His own hands and leads our hope to the eternal aim, does our mission come to an end. This includes our mission for planning church processes. The church needs a prognosis which assesses the present as a prelude to the future, which perceives the church on its way and therefore is already pondering the possibilities of its mission of tomorrow. Faith does not give the church an alibi for an ostrich policy but demands that it do everything in its power to plan the prerequisites and conditions of its service.

This is much easier said than done. Particularly also in the case of a church which did not begin to comprehend until 50 years ago, the time of the Barmen Theological Declaration, that it must itself bear direct responsibility to its Lord for its testimony, service, and order. No king, and no state secretary of state for church affairs either, must relieve the synods and church leaderships of their worries about the future of their work. The churches must do so themselves, and they must continue to learn to do so. For since the time when our Protestant churches understood that they had to walk without crutches of others, they have also been kept busy with a series of difficult demands. They have constantly faced everyday problems, they have predominantly reacted, and often also stared helplessly at the radical ecclesiastical process of change which, accompanied by salient social changes, exceeds in its dimensions the effect of the Reformation and has yielded an utterly new experience for the Christian church here. What was more humanly plausible than to hold still, to shut one's eyes, and to think backwards?

Guenter Jacob was one of the first, perhaps the first altogether, to comprehend this total upheaval in its worldwide economic, technological, political, and ideological contexts. Guenter Jacob recognized the radical upheaval into which the church was thrown and in which it faces new opportunities. His paper on the future of the church in the world of the year of 1985 ties in with previous deliberations. As early as 1936, in a lecture "Church or Sects," he digested the findings of Barmen, and in 1956 he recognized the end of the "age of Constantine." For me, Guenter Jacob is something like an Old Testament prophet. Driven by a profound sureness of faith, he recognizes the signs of the times and also the lethargy of the church. His analyses are like fanfares. They want to shake one awake, want to show the community what changes it is surrounded by, what new tasks it confronts. Guenter Jacob wants to summon Christians to their cause here and now. In doing so, he wants to objectivize things by way of tough clarification and make people think further. Jacob's prophecy points out horizons; the details are secondary. The value of Guenter Jacob's paper "The Future of the Church in the World of the Year of 1985" does not lie in finding fault with details but consists in pointing out a direction. And the direction is right. That is even clearer today than it was 18 years ago.

Being well read, Jacob was familiar with the futurology of the sixties and Orwell's "1984." He tied in with it and went beyond it. His prognosis must not be measured by this coincidental date.

Finally, one must not overlook the considerable ecumenical role played by Guenter Jacob. He sees the churches as sharing the responsibility for the pressing problems of mankind, i.e., the need for guarding against nuclear annihilation and ensuring world nutrition. As early as 20 years ago, Jacob foresaw that beyond all religions, ideologies, and social systems mankind finds itself in a boat in which it needs cooperation for joint salvation, not additional threats.

[Question] Further questions now ought to relate to sets of problems in the field of politics, church policy, theology, church law, and practical matters.

Let us first take the political questions. Probably one of the most important elements in Jacob's essay was the way he set his standards:

"In the GDR," he said, "we are incorporated in the socialist sphere as a highly qualified industrialized state. We should regard as out of bounds any speculation about any spectacular events as if our situation could change fundamentally as a result of dramatic political events."

Can one say that Guenter Jacob thus set the basic orientation toward the church in socialism as a task--as a long-term task? If so, where would you draw the distinction between him and Moritz Mitzenheim, who of course had followed this line earlier? Would you say that this basic task was assumed by the churches of our country in a continuous and consistent manner, particularly after the foundation of the league, and was solved with ever new steps of rapprochement?

[Answer] In the late fifties, Guenter Jacob sees in a crystal-clear way that the church in the socialist society of the German Democratic Republic cannot hibernate waiting for the return of past conditions. It has to assume its mission under the new conditions, with a view to the people in that society. Guenter Jacob seeks an open and critical relationship, unequivocal and ready for dialogue, with the state power of the GDR. It is not marked by anticommunism, widespread in the church at that time; wherever he can do so, he unself-consciously says yes, and wherever he knows he is bound by his faith, he unequivocally says no. When solutions were being sought through dialogue, Guenter Jacob was a reliable partner of the representatives of the state in his activity as a church leader in the politically difficult sixties. When the dialogue took place only as a unilateral communication of immutable determinations, he was inconvenient. His philosophical debate with Walter Ulbricht in 1965 was refreshing, his several tough but sincere talks with Hans Seigewasser in those years were progressive.

Guenter Jacob agreed with Moritz Mitzenheim as regards the fundamental concept that this church must orient the gospel at the specific location, the GDR, toward the specific people of this country and that, therefore, this church must consciously face the GDR society as the field of work assigned to it by God and affirmed by it. In this position both were pacemakers in the Conference of Protestant Church Leaderships, in which, before Guenter Jacob's participation from 1963 on, Moritz Mitzenheim occasionally faced the danger of isolation. In practical work, differences were frequently caused by the church and church policy conditions in Thuringia and in Berlin-Brandenburg, but also by Mitzenheim's and Jacob's different theological orientations, and last but not least by their different temperaments. In his work as a church leader, Moritz Mitzenheim was intent on what was possible and achievable and made an effort to achieve aims he considered necessary with great persistence and caution. Guenter Jacob also remained a prophet in his service as church leader. Fond of open argumentative debate, he considered insistence on definite clarity also in matters of detail to be more important than tangible successes. Though definitely encouraging his staff to engage in tactics and diplomacy, he himself did not practice them as far as I know.

On the basis of their understanding of the mission of the Protestant Church in a socialist society, Jacob and Mitzenheim concluded that the state had to be expected to provide the necessary scope for preaching the gospel, spiritual care, religious instruction, and charitable work. Their position finally was reflected in the declaration of the bishops conference of 15 February 1968 in Lehnin. At that time an official church document of all Protestant Land churches in the GDR described the attitude and expectations of Protestant churches concerning socialism in the GDR, as follows:

--As citizens of the German Democratic Republic and as Christians, we proceed from the fact that after a war started by Germans there are now two German states.

--As citizens of a socialist state, we confront the task of implementing socialism as a form of more just coexistence.

--We ask that Christians and fellow citizens not sharing the weitanschauung of the leading party be allowed to share in the responsibility for our body politic without violating their conscience.

--We ask that the Christian citizens in the socialist state, in whose construction they are participating, be unequivocally granted recognition of their ecclesiastical life. In doing so, we ask that it be taken into account that the Christian faith is expressed in the working life and in the community of the individual parish and the church.

The League of Churches founded in 1969 and primarily bearing the mark of Albrecht Schoenherr, who combines the farsightedness of Guenter Jacob and the persistence of Moritz Mitzenheim, confirmed this position at the synod conference in Eisenach in 1971 by stating: "We want to be a church not beside nor against but in socialism." The synod conference in Schwerin in 1973 defined a church in socialism as a church which helps the Christian citizen and the individual community to find a way in the socialist society in freedom and the obligation of faith and to make an effort to seek the optimum for the whole. This attitude was continued by the League of Protestant Churches in the GDR in a concrete, consistent, and constant manner. The synod conferences are the annual signals making this development apparent in the clearest fashion. Thus the national synod in Dresden in 1985 pointed out: Our churches have embarked on taking our society seriously as a society which considers itself socialist and to accept it as the area assigned by God for putting the Christian testimony to the test and as an opportunity awarded by God for the service of the gospel.

[Question] If so, one probably would have to ask in addition whether this formula has already been grasped in full and has become living reality--beyond 1985.

[Answer] The Protestant churches in the GDR, the great majority of its officers, staff, and community members today are practicing the position of a church in socialism. A "church in socialism" is the briefest description of what the Protestant Church considers to be its mission in this country. But formulas are also dangerous. They must not become empty liturgy. A church in socialism means the constant task, the process, of Christ's community vis-a-vis this society and this state, the GDR. This process affects everyone and has several aspects:

--The church must remain a church, and therefore its final tie and freedom lie in God. Because of the clear ideological fronts, this occasionally is easier in socialism than in Western society. There cannot be a socialist church.

--Christians may believe that the promise of God is also valid for a socialist society. It is not a blank spot of God's map. It is precisely here that its testimony and service are needed.

--The church and Christians seem themselves challenged concretely to share in the responsibility for problems of the world and their own society. The efforts for peace and justice constitute for Christians practiced obedience to their faith. Seek the best of the city--that is also true as far as Christians in this country are concerned.

--Churches and Christians expect of the socialist society unhindered religious practice as well as equal rights and equal respect regardless of one's weltanschauung.

The state and society understood this position. It was taken into account in the agreement of 6 March 1978 between the Council of State and the League of Churches, which was confirmed anew on 11 February 1985 by the chairman of the Council of State and the chairman of the Conference of Protestant Church Leaderships.

A church in socialism is a two-sided process which must be practiced at all levels and in all spheres. It requires an empathetic and open dialogue as well as a constructive and patient attitude on both sides. A church in socialism does not mean pursuing short-term tactics; it means that the church, society, and state take a joint road over the long term from which there is no straying--realizing that life is going to present ever new problems where the joint road will have to prove its worth.

[Question] In this connection, there arises the question concerning the predictions by Guenter Jacob about the possible situation in 1985 compared with the actual situation--in other words, regarding the community situation, prerequisites, catechistic instruction, participation and education of "lay people," the position of the parson, and so on. Your answer to this question probably would be of the greatest interest...

[Answer] Guenter Jacob's predictions are radical and are frightening for many people. The crucial point is the realization of a situation of upheaval unprecedented in history. He sees the end of the early era of the church comprising about 2,000 years and predicts the collapse of the previous external form of the church. Only an insight into the pending changes and a root-and-branch reformation can enable the church to fulfill its mission in a time of worldwide secularization. To the person having grown up without religion, increasingly in the majority among the population, the church itself bars the view toward the truth being kept ready by it. A loss in membership as a result of a creeping decrease and the consequent ruin of the financial base rule out the maintenance of the church as it has existed in the past. It will no longer be possible to maintain a parochial system covering the entire area, and parsons will have to exercise their profession on the side and will have to be complemented by lay personnel sui juris, because the people's church is coming to an end. The corpus christianum is being replaced by a church in a world diaspora: "It is therefore possible to predetermine the personnel and material collapse of the past parochial system taken over from the medieval world of the corpus christianum under the fiction of the identity of the civic community and the Christian community. The inevitable shrinking processes will not occur under the auspices of anti-Christian decisions and a conscious rejection of the Christian gospel but will take place under the auspices of natural exsanguination without any dramatic conflicts and, as it were, silently."

We would be deceiving ourselves if we got over this by opposing the 1985 ecclesiastical reality to Jacob's prediction. True, some things are better than they were in 1967 and not by any means as negative as Jacob's "1985" predictions:

Attendance of Christmas Eve services has increased.

The frequency of celebration of communion has risen.

Church tax income has increased, and the income from collections has doubled.

Services without sermons, with succinct readings and strong musical elements, are very popular.

Two to four candidates apply for every church training vacancy.

The attendance at days of preparation of juveniles and adults has doubled.

Charitable work of church institutions and installations is more productive than ever and has become an irreplaceable element of the public health and welfare of all of society.

The demand for Bibles is increasing.

The church situation thus obviously is even better, externally, than it was in 1967. But that would be an illusion, for Guenter Jacob's key statements are valid:

The loss in quantity continues. The natural decrease in membership deriving from the difference between funerals and baptisms continues without letup. The doubtlessly existing interest in a number of things offered by the church generally does not lead to membership. Official church actions are less in demand. In sparsely populated areas the numerical decrease is considerable. Communities take their services from the churches into living rooms. Precisely in such areas the vacancy straits [Vakanznot] are great. Through repair and stalling retreat, church leaderships try to maintain the past parochial system, thus promoting resignation. Jacob is really right: a root-and-branch reformation is due. Organization of the church and its method of spreading the gospel must be adapted to the salient changes in order to make it possible for the message of Jesus Christ to be offered effectively.

God's kindness has spared the church the quick collapse prophesied by Guenter Jacob. Several factors have lessened the trend pointed up by him or worked against it; the predicted secularization will not bring with it a time lacking in emotion. The demand for offers addressing not only the mind but the emotions is rising. In addition, particularly people who are very well educated also search ever more intensely for the meaning of life, for truth, and in doing so come across the offer of the church. I presume that there are no times without religion ahead of us. The separation of the church does not mean the end of religion. In a communist society too there will be many people who cannot find the center of their lives either in a scientific view of the world or in personal consumption. It will remain a task concerning all of society to make possible offers for practicing religion and to promote them as stabilizing factors.

The loss in quantity has the side effect of concentration. The church of Jesus Christ is not being abandoned by committed people. If one has come to know God's glad tidings, one can at most turn one's back to it temporarily. Only fellow travelers have left the church. The faithful, on the other hand, have become more strongly committed. Religious life has become more intensive (communion), and the material sacrifice of the individual Christian is increasing. What with the loss of the great numbers, the religious and material efforts of the community increase. At the same time the variety of the church offer has increased, with the result that many people who are not members of the church participate in church events. New topics, new people, and a new interest show how the biblical message itself makes room for itself. Guenter Jacob predicted that. Today we see that, though new impulses as a rule do not emerge from traditional church work, it is nevertheless the point of crystallization of many seekers of God and truth. Finally it cannot be overlooked either that the church, which has become smaller, enjoys an amazing environment of support. For whatever reasons, the church is receiving trust and aid from all strata of the people.

Guenter Jacob was right in that the people's church collapsed by 1985, but mercifully its fall was a soft one, and it is experiencing itself again as a church among the people today. May it be blessed with gaining a new spirituality from this upheaval!

[Question] It stands to reason, of course, that precisely at this point one poses the question concerning a new structuring of ecclesiastical life--in other words, concerning the Eisenach recommendations and their consequences. In saying so, I am not out to side with those who adopt a Thersites-like attitude toward the failure of the recommendations. Rather, I am interested in not separating the problems of organization, of church law--in other words, of what is pragmatic--from the theological problems. Could it be that it just is not possible to initiate the emergence of such a church through an act of law and after the first failure to adopt what might be called a "sit through" attitude until a result is attained (see VELK [United Evangelical-Lutheran Church] in the GDR) but that--in whatever manner--this can be accomplished only theologically, religiously, spiritually?

[Answer] From Jacob's point of view, the Eisenach recommendations could only be the tip of an iceberg. They were out to gradually reduce the irresponsible structural expense of the entire church. As is known, this came to naught in the March of Brandenburg. Perforce the way to greater togetherness will continue, however. Nor does it require any longer any complicated texts of resolutions which frighten off even well meaning people. The growing together has already been taking place since 1969 through cooperation in the league. There is no rush to draw structural conclusions from that. Guenter Jacob incidentally warned against efforts concerning structural reform as an unnecessary diversion from urgently necessary theological work.

It is almost more pressing to examine the overall structure of the Protestant Church, from the parish to the church as a whole, to see if it is suited as an instrument for spreading the gospel. As yet the organization of a church comprising the entire population is being maintained at all levels. It will not be possible to change it through a comprehensive structural reform either, but has to be adapted gradually to the requirements of the service. This, however, presupposes a theological, religious, spiritual change toward a new church. It began with the assumption of the task at this place. It is to be continued by recognizing and perceiving the opportunities of a small group, from which priority decisions must derive. Leadership decisions will then have to keep the road clear for new overtures and to push back indispensable activities. Church law can be an important aid here if it makes possible sufficient flexibility to permit, for instance, without qualification new personnel-oriented community reforms in addition to the parochial community, and church representatives who work as such on the side, in addition to full-time staff.

[Question] Allow me to address a question which has been virtually taboo and which again is a question deriving from Guenter Jacob's article. When Jacob in No 12/1968 of the ZDZ reviewed the debate about his essay, he wrote among other things: "In the EVANGELISCHES PFARRERBLATT I gratefully noted the agreeably objective contributions, proceeding further in many individual questions insufficiently clarified by me, by Karl Kleinschmidt (who, however, now wanted to pin me down to the theology of convergence!), Herbert Trebs, Gert Wendelborn, Erich Evers, Walter Feurich, Manfred Haustein, and Goetz Bickelhaupt (whose contributions shows particular understanding!)." In other words, it was the "leftists" who had discovered the progressive trend in

Jacob's essay and were trying to enter with him and via him into a dialogue leading further with their church. In the end it did not come about, and, as before, the "leftists" (who, of course, are not at all united internally) see themselves as "outsiders" whenever they are in a mood of resignation, or as "pioneers" whenever they are optimists, but at a minimum as people who 30 or 20 years ago tried to do as individuals what the church is now trying to do as a whole. Now these "leftists" do not want any copyright, but they would like to be identified as what they were and generally still are, i.e., pioneers--with all their faults, of course.

How can the church develop further in socialism, religiously-theologically and in society, if one leaves these "leftists" out in the cold--out in the cold, marginalized, ignored, with only an excommunication a la Dibelius presumably not occurring any more?

[Answer] To be sure, the church failed vis-a-vis the community members who first only as individuals in their secular jobs, as theological teachers, or also as church staff and parsons pleaded in favor of accepting the GDR situation. They were often isolated, ignored, and even under suspicion. Also when the church as a whole began to recognize and accept the GDR as the place assigned to it, the fact was overlooked that as long as almost 20 years before similar positions had existed among the so-called "leftists." This failure to note is a consequence, albeit unintentional, of previous anticommunism. Unself-conscious people such as Guenter Jacob, however, did not judge by a procommunist attitude but by relevance to the community. The community-allied pioneers of the Gossner mission, for example, could be certain of Guenter Jacob's advocacy and promotion in the church despite the fact that they were pronounced "leftists." Today one can cite many examples of members of the community who for instance are known as a result of working in the CDU or in the National Front doing some very helpful work in community church councils, kreis church councils, synods, church leaderships, and posts. To be sure, the church still has to make up for a lot of things to its misjudged pioneers. But perhaps a number of people from among these persons who at one time were hindered and excluded by the church have also got into an outsider's mentality for which there is no reason any longer. The taboo should indeed be abolished by both sides.

[Question] This brings me, on a different plain, back to the starting point. What kind of standards and criteria would you apply if you were asked today (and I am asking you) what the church will look like around the year 2000, or what planning processes would have to be formed to enable the church around the year 2000 to perform its service and give its testimony? Would it suffice simply to continue with Jacob's standard and criteria, or would it not be necessary after all to adduce some qualitatively new factors for an analysis?

[Answer] Guenter Jacob's key statement is that the biblical message makes room for itself and will also get hold of people in the future.

That has been our most important experience and our strongest encouragement in the past few years. In a secularized world, too, with a constantly increasing proportion of highly educated scientifically thinking people, many who seriously ponder about a responsible life and the need for a conscious coexistence of mankind hit on the offer of Christianity. Whatever may yet be achieved economically, scientifically, technologically, or culturally, mankind will not be able to get beyond the sublimeness and ethical culture of Christianity as illumined in the gospels. At present, when human existence is under the extreme threat of superarmament and social injustice, this is more evident than ever. Jesus' teaching offers man a chance of a responsible life and shows mankind a way to trusting togetherness. The Bible is the book of life of people of today and tomorrow. This basic fact is having its effect into the third milennium with or without us.

It is the task of the church to orient its structure, its order, its way of work toward the basic fact that all people today, every day, and until the end of the world will need Christ's glad tidings. That is the unequivocal mission. It does not mean in any way, though, that the institution of the church, this shabby baggage cart of God's eternal truth with its inadequate drivers and brakers, has any claim to stable membership figures, let alone to the restoration of people's-church conditions. No, one has to assume first of all that, notwithstanding all the loyalty of its communities and despite a large number of wonderful parsons and staff, the institution of the church stands in the way of its cause. What I mean by this is not external inadequacies or human failings but the insufficient external effect. The center of the church, the church service, is not a transmission into the world but a separation from the world. It is an immensely important remembering and making sure on the part of church members, those who know the gospel and who on the basis of language and form employed in the church service can remember things they know. In the year 2000, however, 90 percent of the population will not be able to remember because they will have no connection with this language and form. The community of Jesus Christ, as the means of transport of the glad tidings, will have to learn by the year 2000 how to transfer its concern into the world of imagination of modern man who is not familiar with the naked man on the cross and at best considers Father Christmas to be a caricature of the dear Lord. A really public church service which is to have an effect beyond those who have already been instructed has to become comprehensible to those unfamiliar with the church whose number, for biological reasons alone, is growing constantly. At stake here, too, are promotion-effective modern external features designed to attract. That is legitimate, because bells alone do not suffice. But what is at stake above all is the imparting of the gospel. Already it is possible to identify factors which the church needs to fulfill its mission for all, all, all [as published] in the year 2000:

A close-to-people sermon which picks up the listener's real problems and enables him to live with them in the light of the Bible.

A mediative reading of old and modern texts of faith which stimulate thought and invite to prayer.

Music and graphic arts which help the listener or viewer to concentrate and can be an aid for conscious life.

Selfless service to severely handicapped, helpless old people, or social failures which is not compensated by money or honor but which reveals Christian motivation.

An offer of community experience in the various forms of Christian groups or circles and small or big special events which can give the individual encouragement for living through the experience of God's happy family.

It is not only a question of forms, however; it is above all else a question of the contents of the gospel, that is of the question as to whether we have really reached the core of the gospel with our interpretation and practical application of the Bible. Despite innumerable theological-philosophical-linguistic and oratorical top achievements of the Protestant churches' gospel service, one still cannot feel enough of the offer of salvation, of Jesus' decisive life's aid for every individual and the world. There is more that the church can say. Guenter Jacob said that the crucial question of Christian faith and the church is whether it translates the testimony of the New Testament into the horizon of reality of the modern world.

With the help of ecumenism, particularly as a result of the pressure of our sisters and brothers from Africa, Latin America, and Asia, our church begins with a concrete testimony to the world. The basis of our church, particularly groups of youth and young adults, have contributed to the rediscovery of the all-biblical shalom as a message to the world. The world conference of churches of Uppsala in 1968 called it the cry for peace and the call by the hungry and exploited for justice. The plenary session of the World Council of Churches in Vancouver in 1984 urgently called on churches and Christians to make every effort out of obedience to their faith for the realization of peace, the maintenance of the whole of creation, and justice. The League of Protestant Churches in the GDR and its member churches support this interpretation of the concrete mission of the church for the world. Therefore the churches oppose continuation of armament--particularly mass annihilation weapons and star war plans--and advocate dialogue, detente, and a relationship of trust between states of different social systems, while demanding that the resources freed by a stop of armament be used in behalf of the developing countries. This task will remain until the year 2000, for hopeful overtures such as the Geneva summit of November 1985 also show that a great deal remains to be done here. The churches, and particularly also the churches in the two German states, will have a growing task and obligation to look for ways of conciliation between the military alliances. No war must start on German soil; German soil must be a basis for peace. [That] is a lasting task. It is a hopeful thing to see how the concrete message of the Bible for peace and justice in the world gets hold of our communities; the year of 1985 saw a record participation of individual communities in the Decade for Peace and Justice and a record result of the Collection of Bread for the World.

There is a minus as far as the imparting of the gospel to the individual here and now is concerned. On the whole the practical application of the biblical message to the life of the individual has too little relevance for the concrete problems facing people. I hope that the spreading of the gospel by the

Lutheran Church will learn to talk more unequivocally. That becomes the more difficult part of the message, but it is just as important as addressing the whole world. For the effect of the advocacy of peace and justice in the world depends on the effort to change people facing the pulpit and the church. The target areas of the concrete spreading of the gospel to people in this country in the year 2000 are clearly apparent:

The living together of woman and man, sexuality, the family in light of increasing divorce rates and new forms of living together also of people of the same sex.

Life style and attitude of consumption in light of 1) constantly growing needs and 2) recognizable limits of raw materials, energy, water, and air.

The natural tension of coresponsibility for the productive achievements of society and participation in social decisionmaking processes in light of existing concerns about insufficient participation and not being taken seriously enough.

The testimony of the Bible can unequivocally be translated into the concrete problems here and now. The mentioned target areas include the possibility of unequivocal statements defining a framework of action. The problem of a church oriented toward preservation and the ensuring of substance will be the fear of uncomfortable words which might anger individuals or the state. The church becomes more credible when it steps across this inhibiting threshold. The ecclesiastical imparting of the biblical message concerning the concrete questions of life at the same time as a pastoral task which must become empathetic rather than loveless and must be undertaken in a manner creating confidence rather than showing off.

Guenter Jacob in 1967 in six theses pointed out to his church how it has to adjust to the upheaval in its environment as far as its structure and its mission are concerned. These tasks are basically valid for the year 2000 and in 1985 may be actualized in about the following way:

1. The work with the Bible is to be increased in order to make the spreading of the gospel and instruction concrete.

2. Young Christians should be called on to participate actively and critically already from age 15 or 16. Youth representatives should participate responsibly in every church council and every synod.

3. The practice of filling parsons' posts must distribute burdens more justly. Forgoing the filling of posts and vacancy administration [Vakanzverwaltung] (blank spots) would be a last solution to avoid overtaxing. Before this, however, there is still the possibility of smoothing out unevenness between cities and remote areas, to offer retirees the opportunity to continue working not as a favor but as by request by the church, and to open up reserves for the service of spreading the gospel from among the large field of staff in charitable service and administration.

4. The greatest reserve of the church, however, is the church elders and other willing members of communities. The possibilities of their instruction and training must be increased to enable them to interpret world reality in the light of the biblical message. Helpful overtures are the letter-of-instruction program of the Thuringian Church and the dialogue circles of veteran Bishop Schoenherr. Here the church must do more in a planned manner.

5. Community members should receive greater support when they identify themselves in their participation in production, in academic life, in cultural life, and in politics and consciously seek the best on the basis of the biblical message on constructive solidarity of town and world. Efforts of the Gossner mission are a beginning of encouragement here also through the exchange of experience.

6. The dialogue between Christians and Marxists as objective mutual information about motives and basic concepts has also begun in our country. The 1983 Luther jubilee provided cause and opportunity for this which cautiously are to be utilized further. Objectivization and understanding are the most important objectives which should be promoted at all levels and from which mutual respect and unself-conscious openness should accrue to the benefit of all citizens. Christians and Marxists are inescapably dependent on one another in this country for an unforeseeable length of time. The necessary pragmatic cooperation must be complemented by the dialogue about life, faith, and weltanschauung.

To the actualization of Jacob's theses I would like to add another couple of key terms which have to be paid attention to as regards the way of the Protestant Church into the next milennium: gathering and opening.

Gathering is necessary for people who are already Christians. They must also be reassured through traditional offers in tested forms; they must also be visited and to be asked to commit themselves up to a point of financial sacrifice.

Opening is necessary for people who are not yet Christians. They have to be able to understand what churches actually are. They need understanding, room, and patience. The church must develop forms of transition to baptism and to membership. The church must also listen carefully to determine whether it is not being pushed to new elements of the spreading of the gospel precisely from outside. The church must be open for all the troubled, burdened, frustrated, and embittered. Notwithstanding all necessary and controversial discussions with newcomers, it must however remain clear that in the final analysis what counts in the church is the message of Jesus Christ.

[Question] In your last remarks you have directed your view to the church and to the world in the year 2000. How do you assess in this context the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January 1986--with the prospect of opening the third milennium in a world without nuclear weapons?

[Answer] The proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev constitute encouragement for all those for whom the "race to the year 2000" is not an armament but a disarmament race. The vision of freeing the world of all nuclear weapons by the turn of the milennium and keeping the universe freed is realistic if at long last, as Gorbachev said, the "logic" of the armament race is overcome "decisively." Whoever, like us in the League of Protestant Churches, has constantly warned against the spirit and logic of deterrence and whoever, like us with the World Conference of Religious Representatives, has advocated that the 2,000th anniversary of our Lord be commemorated in a world of peace can only heartily welcome Gorbachev's proposals and call on all concerned to go in for them constructively with a new point of view.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HUNGARY

MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, TABLE OF CONTENTS, NO 6, 1985

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 pp 2-3

[Text] NOTES: Bela Laczko: Does Electronics Need an Administrator?........ p 1

INTERVIEWS: A Provincial Enterprise Which Leads in the Use of Electronics; An Interview With Lajos Kovacs, Chief of Manufacturing Development Department at the MEZOGEP Enterprise in Kecskemet........................ p 4

FOCUS:

A Solar Element Design Which Is Cheap to Produce.......................... p 6
Element Density of Newest CMOS Circuits Approaches Theoretical Limit...... p 6
High Speed TTL Compatible CMOS Circuits Made With New Technology.......... p 7
Survey of Robots In Operation Worldwide................................... p 8
Make Integrated Circuits Yourself... p 8
Thermal Ionization Integrated Circuits.................................... p 9
Swedish Microelectronics.. p 9
Copper Connection Can Surpass Gold....................................... p 10
Extensive French Telephone Book Experimental System...................... p 11
Digitized Video Recorder... p 11

CONTROL TECHNOLOGY:

Gyula Biro: Industrial Robot Manufacture in Hungary...................... p 14
Tibor Balogh: ELTE [Lorand Eotvos Science University], Module Interface.. p 18

SOFTWARE: Janos Demetrovics, Pal Kerekfy and Mihaly Ruda: The Micro-SHIVA Form Management System... p 22

PARTS: Miklos Palfy: Development of and Prospects for Solar Elements..... p 32

METROLOGY: Andras Fekete: Automatic Tester For Assembled Printed Circuit Cards (In-Circuit Tester)... p 38

PANORAMA: Peter Horvath: Robot Generations............................... p 45

HOBBYTRONICS:

A Null Junction Timing Switch For Welding and Soldering Devices.......... p 50
Cassette Interface for the VC-20 and the C-64........................... p 50

CIRCUITS:

12 Bit Resolution Impulse Width Modulator............................... p 52
High Frequency Switch Power Unit.. p 52
Automatic Measurement Limit Switching for the C 520 D................... p 53
Control Circuits for Dynamic Storage Elements........................... p 56

FURTHER TRAINING:

Piroska Szentpeteri and Istvan Borsos: The CMOS ULA Designing Course of the KFKI [Central Physics Research Institute]......................... p 58
Janos Mizsei: Transistors--A Comparative Analysis of Their Operation..... p 61

REVIEW:

A Selection From New Foreign Books...................................... p 65
New Books from the Technical Book Publishers............................ p 66
From the Shop of the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee]..... p 66
Ervin Szucs: General Culture and Microelectronics....................... p 67

INTERFACES:

We Have Only One Question... for Dr Mrs Pal Kolonits, Chief of a Section of the MEV [Microelectronics Enterprise] Dealing With Hybrid Circuits and Sensors.. p 70
Research-Development-Manufacture, The PRIMO Story........................ p 70
Orion-Panasonic Video Recorder.. p 71
BME [Budapest Technical University]: Nuclear Power Plant Simulator....... p 71
Laser and Display... p 72
The "Gradient" Material Testing Laboratory.............................. p 72
From Soldering Iron to Fire Tinning..................................... p 73
Mechatronics--IMI [Industrial Instrument Factory]....................... p 73
Professional Information in an Illustrated Journal...................... p 74
Debate at BME on Development of Education................................ p 74
Status of Standardization of Electronic Parts........................... p 75
New Patent Reports.. p 77
Conference: Bushes and Poplars.. p 78

AFTER HOURS.. p 84

On Our Cover

On our cover is a graphic artist's conception of a factory working with robots. We do not yet have robotized factories today, there is no unsupervised manufacture yet, and robots are not serving the computerized machines. We can only report concerning any considerable industrial robot manufacture that it will begin in the future. We hope that our cover will call the attention of the readers to the fact that we intend to deal in this issue with this very important area of electronics use.

Interview

The representative of our editors in Kecskemet, Bela Lovas, has prepared an interview with Lajos Kovacs, chief of the development department for MEZOGEP [Agricultural Machine Factory]. MEZOGEP has reached the point in the development of manufacturing technology where it is putting robots to work beside its NC and CNC machines and laser cutters. The use of electronics in technology is not only bringing the enterprise receipts and profits, it is also creating a possibility to get its products on the capitalist market in a lasting way. For years it has been manufacturing combine driver cabs for an FRG firm. The leaders of the enterprise say that it is possible to compete with the growing requirements at suitable prices only in possession of developed technology. When we visited the factory unit in Kiskunmajsa we were happy to see that this is not only an image projected for the papers. Here in the middle of the Great Plain they take technological development quite seriously. This is how the one-time machine stations became a medim size enterprise producing more than 2 billion's worth today.

Control Technology

Control technology rates a special section in this issue. It contains two articles, one by Gyula Biro and one by Tibor Balogh. Gyula Biro describes the status of industrial robot manufacture or rather the robot being adopted at Csepel. (It would be good if we could have gotten an overview of the Hungarian situation, although we know that this is not easy.) The developmental work being done at the ELTE serves primarily education, but it is not a matter of indifference from the viewpoint of the future that the students, or, for the time being at least, the technical teachers are already becoming acquainted with modern control and robot technology.

Parts

For lack of a better place we put Miklos Palfy's article about solar elements in this column. The author is a real spokesman for the utility of solar elements, and he convinces us that sunlight will be one of the most significant energy sources of the future, in supplying electric power too. The author puts applications in the center in addition to design, pointing out that the use of solar elements could be considerable in our country even today.

Metrology

Andras Fekete, of the EMG [Electronic Measuring Instruments Factory], gives a brief description of an automatic printed circuit tester shown at the Budapest International Fair. The "in-circuit" testers are new only in Hungary; most of the equipment manufacturers do not use them. These devices are significant factors in the development of technology. It makes a difference in which phase of manufacture one discovers a part or printed circuit fault. At the Communications Engineering Cooperative they even test "empty" printed circuits, since they have found that most of the faults are short circuits or breaks. It is certain that the domestic apparatus will aid the spread of this technique.

Panorama

Peter Horvath, editor-in-chief of our journal, has prepared a summary of robot generations. Those who read it may become informed about "robot matters" even if they knew little about them before. As we read the article we learn the basic concepts connected with robots and the most important characteristics of the several generations.

Interfaces

We rarely write about our Interfaces column in the substantive review. The reason for this is not forgetfulness but rather that even the editors treat these little articles and reports--appearing with the specialized articles--rather unkindly. But they contain important information. We are gratified when we hear from some acquaintance, "Say, I didn't know....," and that he had learned it from our Interfaces column. We would also be happy if the press propagandists of the enterprises would recognize that a well timed news item could only do the enterprise good--and, "God forbid", even the domestic experts would learn something about the activity of the enterprise. Is it possible that we will have to wait for this until the domestic market becomes interesting for our electronics enterprises?

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ELECTRONICS AT AGRICULTURAL MACHINE FACTORY

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 pp 4-5

[Interview with Lajos Kovacs, chief of the manufacturing development department of the MEZOGEP [Agricultural Machine Factory] enterprise in Kecskemet, by Bela Lovas: "A Provincial Enterprise Which Leads in Use of Electronics"]

[Text] [Question] It may be surprising to many, but the MEZOGEP enterprise in Kecskemet belongs in the "large" category.

[Answer] Our receipts are 2.2 billion forints, with a total staff of 3,000.

[Question] The way your sites are located is interesting....

[Answer] We have factory units in Kiskoros, Kiskunmajsa, Tiszakecske, Kerekegyhaza and Solt.

[Question] What are your principal products?

[Answer] Surface soil cultivation machines, storage units for grain and transport equipment for them, canning industry machines, combine driver cabs and autobus mountings.

[Question] What chief technologies and manufacturing processes do you use?

[Answer] One can find in our factory units the locksmith, welding, malleable forming (hot and cold), metal cutting, painting and assembly technologies characteristic of machine industry enterprises. The processing machines are almost all universal ones, but the mechanization of serving them is still incomplete. We began the modernization of technologies in 1981 in the parent factory by putting NC metal cutting machines into operation. Following this we moved ahead in processing fine sheet at the Kiskunmajsa factory unit by putting into operation one TRUMATAC-180K CNC sheet working center, one COLLY 90/P model NC controlled edge bending machine and one CO2 gas laser coordinate flame cutting machine.

The next step was the introduction of robot technology. With robot technology we will modernize welding, painting and hot plant stamping.

[Question] With what technology did you begin?

[Answer] Welding occupies a significant place in the machine manufacturing activity of our enterprise, we employ more than 250 at welding. But from the viewpoint of the welding operations our series size is small, so we cannot automate with special purpose machines. We think the correct direction for modernizing welding technology is flexible automation and the use of welding robots.

[Question] Could we hear about this in more detail?

[Answer] As the first step we established a robotized arc welding work station in our Kiskoros factory unit. In 1985, with the permission of the Ministry of Industry and at the expense of our own technical development fund, we acquired a Polish made MHS-150 turntable manufactured on the basis of an ASEA licence and a Polish made CO2 gas protected welding machine. With this equipment we developed a manufacturing cell identical with an ESAB A30A robotized arc welding work station at the Kiskoros factory unit in the third quarter of 1985. Operational tests have begun. The experience thus far has been good; the CO2 gas protected welding machine is the weak point of the work station, but this is only a fraction of the cost of the installation.

The robotized work station serves primarily the realization of enterprise manufacturing development goals, the acquiring of experience, and preparation for the acquisition of additional industrial robots, but it also carries out production tasks. As the next step we are now installing a point welding work station at our Kiskunmajsa factory unit, using an FRG KUKA IR 601/60 model industrial robot. We supplemented the point welding work station with workpiece grasping and turning equipment of domestic manufacture.

As a third step we are using robot technology to modernize painting technology, making use of state support. The painting line will do spray painting of driver cab panels for combines with conveyor movement. We plan to put the robotized painting line into operation by July 1986.

We put another robot into operation in the parent factory in the first quarter of 1986. Here we are trying out the first domestic arc welding robot, manufactured by the REKARD MEZOGEP enterprise in Gyor, on the basis of an Austrian IGM license.

[Question] You have also made significant progress in the area of automating metal cutting and sheet working machines.

[Answer] Within the framework of a planned developmental program we have placed the metal cutting and malleable forming technologies on new foundations during the past 3-4 years with a significant NC machine installation program. Within this framework a COLLY 906 B model NC edge bending machine was put into operation in 1981 in the Kiskunmajsa factory unit, a TRUMATIC-180 K model CNC sheet working center was put into operation in 1985, and as a further modernization of sheet processing technology we are installing this year a laser cutting machine, made by Messer Griesheim, working with a copying procedure. As a whole the experiences with operating the machines are favorable, and it can be said that the reliability of the imported sheet working machines is substantially better than that of the domestic CNC metal cutting machines installed at Kecskemet. The TRUMATIC and the laser flame cutting machine are very expensive, they are being exploited well; the TRUMATIC and the COLLY edge bending machine are working continuously in three shifts.

The laser process serving to modernize the sheet working technology is something new even nationally. It can be used for economical cutting of metallic and non-metallic materials. Its advantages include, among other things, the high cutting speed, the small heat zone and the good quality cutting surface. There is no warping of the material, it is simple to operate and is is highly reliable. An advantage compared to the TRUMATIC machine is that it does not need a forming (blanking) tool.

[Question] What sort of NC machines do you have?

[Answer] About 4 years ago we established a modern NC plant at the parent factory as part of a large canning industry investment. The fundamental factor in selecting the machines was the character of the parts to be manufactured later. At the time of ordering the machines the market possibilities of the NC machine manufacturers were still substantially better--the domestic market was less important to them--so it was not possible for us to buy a machine assortment of optimal composition.

The collective which would be serving them took care of planning the installation of the machines, ordering the tools and auxiliary equipment and starting up operation. In the first stage we installed six CNC metal cutting machines, then about a year later one CNC lathe, until the present status of the plant developed.

[Question] What sort of experience have you had during operation?

[Answer] Unfortunately it was not possible to get machines and controls of the same type, or at least different types from the same enterprise. This makes it difficult to learn machine operation and programming, but the biggest disadvantage is in organizing maintenance and in obtaining equipment connected with the technology (tool measurement devices, data recorders, tools).

It is the general experience--confirmed by the NC plants of other firms--that relatively few problems derive from programming; the programming experts master the programming knowledge well in a short time. It is not useful to make use of the programming services of an outside enterprise because of the high costs, and adapting them to local conditions is very clumsy.

There is a relatively high turnover among both physical workers and white collar employees. Finding the reasons would require an extraordinarily complex study. Among the first reasons we should mention are material incentives and the increasing attractiveness of small enterprises which have NC machines.

Partly because of personnel problems and partly for production organizational reasons, the machine use index has changed over the years. In the year following installation we succeeded in obtaining three shift operation, the present average shift number is two. Exploiting thc very valuable machines is one of the fundamental goals of the leadership of our enterprise.

In the beginning we had serious problems in connection with the reliability of the machines. We found that it was useful to employ highly qualified electric maintenance workers at the engineer level, which substantially reduced the down time of several days duration. We had very many problems with the HUNOR 713 controls of the EMG [Electronic Measuring Instruments Factory]; the UNIMERIC control of VILATI caused the fewest operational problems. The NC machines are wearing out relatively quickly. To a large extent, naturally, this is a function of operation, but improvement must be attained in a number of areas. For example, more attention should be paid to preventive maintenance, the culture of the operating personnel should be raised, better attention should be paid to the effects of certain cooling fluids which dissolve paint and caulking. Because of these things the reliability of the machines deteriorates after 4-5 years, and in more than one case they have to be completely renovated by the manufacturer. Another factor worsens the problem of the relatively fast aging of the NC machines. According to the most recent survey by the SPE (Machine Tool Programming Association) the rate of purchasing new machines has slowed compared to earlier years. So the average age of the machines is increasing.

Summing up the experiences of the period thus far we can establish that although the swift development of metal cutting technology at the MEZOGEP Enterprise was accompanied by very many difficulties it did, finally, achieve the following indisputable results:

a. The foundations for a new, modern metal cutting technology were laid, serving as an example not only within the enterprise but also for the county.

b. The processing of parts for canning industry machines which have the complexity of a machine tool (filling-capping machines) became possible economically with the prescribed precision.

c. Our experts got a lot of practice in maintenance, and the number of failures requiring the service of the manufacturing enterprise to repair decreased substantially.

d. Continuous production has become well established recently and the collective of the plant is successfully solving even the most difficult technical tasks, using computer technology methods too.

[Question] And your future plans?

[Answer] The first steps in automating manufacture have been taken at our enterprise. With the described NC-CNC machines and robots we have created the possibility of developing integrated manufacture, have created the basic elements for it, but unsupervised manufacture cannot be realized in the near future, taking the realities into consideration. Our priority task today is to learn to work and live with robots, and to prepare for larger scale, economical employment of robots.

[Question] Thank you for the interview. We wish you much success in realizing your plans.

8984
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INDUSTRIAL ROBOT PRODUCTION IN HUNGARY

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 pp 14-16

[Article by Gyula Biro: "Industrial Robot Manufacture in Hungary"]

[Text] In a previous issue we reported that the Csepel Custom Machine Factory had purchased the license for a heavy duty robot from the Japanese firm Daido Steel Company Ltd. The report gave a brief description of its controls. A prototype of the robot will be finished next year, but the experts of the BME [Budapest Technical University] and SZTAKI [Computer Technology and Automation Research Institute] have already begun further development.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of the MOD 304 robot control. The several units of the block diagram have been realized on 180 x 223 mm, very finely drawn printed circuit cards manufactured at a high level. The printed circuit cards are being made in the Eger factory of VILATI with the aid of the original Japanese films. At the Eger printed circuit factory, one of the best in the country, we needed all our expertise to realize the small soldering points and fine lines perfectly.

A microcomputer made up of 16 bit MOS-LSI elements forms the logic of the control. Its chief characteristics are:

--3.3 MHz cycle time;
--16 bit data width, 64 K bytes address domain;
--69 basic instructions (including division/multiplication);
--16 level, inhibitable interrupt logic;
--memory-memory transmission, 7 addressing modes;
--separated output and input buses, with bit addressing.

A standard serial line interface on the processor card provides connection with necessary data transmission or the control unit. The two memory cards made of the most modern elements are capable of satisfying the highest requirements. Their chief characteristics are:

--optionally selectable ROM/RAM ratio;
--64 K bit density EPROM or 16 K bit RAMs;
--a Ni-Cad battery soldered to the memory protection card;

--16 K bit electrically erasable PROM memories (EEPROMs) for sequential storage.

The memory bus of the microcomputer also has printed wiring and the three cards form a highly reliable, high performance logic unit.

The other circuit cards of the control are connected to the independent output and input bus of the processor card.

The performance checking card checks the operation of the power unit; in the event of power failure or error it protects the system by immediately shutting it down.

The measurement system checking unit constantly checks the measurement elements placed on the robot--in the present version these are precision measurement potentiometers--together with the cables leading to them and in the event of a short or break it protects the machine from greater failure by shutting down. The output and input checking and testing card can be connected as desired into the card case; it checks the entire output and input bus and serves the careful adjustment or checking of the "servocards", that is the position regulators.

Five (identical) servocards make up the nucleus of the output and input system. Each of them forms a delicately movable servo drive with the measurement potentiometer and hydraulic servo valve on the robot. The microcomputer communicates the desired position on the given axis with a 12 bit digital/analog transformer. The task of the servo drive is precise positioning without tugging--sometimes with a pay load of 1,000 kilograms in its "hands." The servo cards are very carefully designed and executed units, with special attention to undisturbed operation. For this reason special power supply and (optical) galvanic isolation are used to eliminate dangerous "disturbing effects."

The digital output and input cards (two each) are logically simple units but they also are made with great care. Here also the designers "threw in" everything to preclude the consequences of the general disturbing effects in heavy operational applications. Every channel of the 16 channel cards can be checked by the check card. With a careful selection of materials (optical coupling, and an optimal combination of CMOS and Darlington transistor transmission elements) the Japanese designers strove for the greatest possible reliability. A careful separation of the logic and "load bearing" elements determines the topology of the cards. The manual operating elements of the control were developed for simplicity and utility.

The card connecting the control panel and displays is also outstanding with maximal protection against disturbance and a more general design than customary, but it is rather demanding of material from the domestic viewpoint.

The tape memory interface card connects the magnetic tape storage unit, also of Japanese manufacture (TEAC-MT2), to the system. The TEAC-MT2 is a cassette recorder developed for digital data recording for professional purposes; it can record the sequential program of the robot on a commercial magnetic cassette for later fast loading or archiving. Recording and loading are very simply done, the time required is less than one minute, and if a suitable cassette is used it is absolutely reliable (which is carefully checked by the microcomputer anyway, excluding the possibility of reading in a data error). With the aid of the tape recorder the sequential program set of the robot (a maximum of five programs at a time) can be saved conveniently--before reprogramming--because the sequential program memory itself preserves the information despite being switched off. The speed, dimensions, performance and price of the magnetic tape memory are much more favorable than, for example, the similar parameters of punch tape stores generally used for CNC controls. The power unit of the control consists of modular commercial stabilizer units. Increased measures against network disturbances which involve using prelimininary (ferroresonance) stabilization and isolation transformers and multi-stage disturbance filters can be found here as well.

The control is built into a steel frame cabinet which is completely enclosed and welded of steel sheets and has a full size door on the front. A fold-down operator's (teaching) panel and the permanent operator's panel are located in the door. The design of the teaching panel is ingenious. It is on the inside of a door which can be folded down ([and consists of] about 60 illuminated pushbuttons). The magnetic tape unit is placed in a protected place in a space behind the door. A stepping box, the pushbuttons of which move the axes of the robot in the teaching mode, aids the teaching. The 15 meter cable of the stepping box makes it possible to approach the work space for the purpose of precise positioning.

Thanks to the built-in program system the operation of the control can be mastered simply and easily--despite the fact that the control is suitable for the most complicated loading tasks (for example, loading into a stack). Using the illuminating pushbuttons of the teaching panel it is possible to put in the "sentences" of the sequential control program by number, "empty" in the first step--that is, without movement information. In the second step one can move the robot to the desired positions with the stepping box--slowing it down appropriately, while the positions are recorded for every individual sentence.

After putting in all the movement information (positions) the entire sequential program can be executed step by step or continuously, slowed down for purposes of checking or "live". The MOD 304 control is capable of simultaneously storing and running five entirely different sequential programs. One can select among the five programs by manual command, or an external signal can be used to start execution of the needed program from among the five stored programs. Thus the most complicated loading or work tasks can be performed. Considering the extraordinary load capacity of the Daido robots and their robust design (depending on the model their load capacity extends from 200 kg to 1,000 kg) and the large work space of the robots it can be stated that the Daido robot with the MOD 304 control has opened a new chapter in the area of domestic robot manufacture and use. Tasks of such volume require close cooperation among enterprises with different profiles; the Csepel Custom Machine Factory, Danuvia and VILATI have undertaken this in the interest of domestic robot technology.

Autobiographical Note

I was born in 1939 in Debrecen where I finished general school and secondary school. I obtained my mechanical engineering degree in Miskolc in 1964 and began my career in the SZIM [Machine Tool Industry Works] developmental institute with 7 years of machine tool studies. In the meantime I graduated from an electrical engineering school and for nearly 10 years worked at the MTA SZTAKI on planning and building the first domestic integrated manufacturing system. I have been a developmental engineer at VILATI since 1980, at present working on domestic production of the Japanese Daido robot controls.

I have three teen-age children. My hobbies are the family and sports (sailing, nature walks, hunting) and, naturally, electronics.

8984
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MODULAR, STACKABLE INTERFACE SYSTEM

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 pp 18-21

[Article by Tibor Balogh: "ELTE: Modular Interface"]

[Text] The Threads Do Not Lead to the Computer...

Technical progress clearly proves that the ever broader use of computers points beyond the area of computation and logical operations. A computer is suitable for any task, if it has the proper sensing and intervention mechanisms. That is, by creating a link between the machine and its environment we make the machine capable of obtaining information about a process and then modifying the process on the basis of the information. Interface units make possible this link between the machine and the external world.

The school and educational use of personal computers has been introduced in our country as well. Thanks to the school computer program computers can already be found in most schools, and they are performing their tasks only if they are capable of doing everything which is foreshadowed in development trends. We might formulate this as a paradox: We no longer need computers--directly. The machine can retire behind the scenes, the function performed by it has become primary, the regulated physical system, the process. More and more the graphic environment, living speech and the "physical stimulus" will be characteristic in maintaining contact. For this reason it has become necessary to develop an assortment of interfaces which suits the needs, which can be used on the broadest scale with the least material or financial expenditure, and which is a many-faced teaching tool which can be used in teaching the various subjects of different levels and types of educational institutions (technology, natural science, mathematics and even the humanities).

The Interfaces...

At present interfaces are usually special devices designed for a given zituation like, for example, boiler electronics, a hatchery controlled by a computer or circuits of a demonstration model linked by a computer. So the principle realized in general is one function-one device, or one device-one function. If the interfaces are multifunctional they are often over-size in the interest of prospective use and are immutably fixed. Building them is expensive and frequently they cannot be used. Circuits built on modular replaceable cards are a more propitious solution. Often the development of such interfaces is possible only after the equipment has been taken apart and connecting them, the electric linkage, can cause problems. And the framework puts a limit to unlimited expansion.

The TechnoMIR...

The TechnoMIR is a Modular Interface System developed to meet their needs by the colleagues at the General Technical Faculty of the ELTE [Lorand Eotvos Science University]. According to the patent idea they created an element assortment providing optional variation possibilities stressing the most important functional elements from the types of interfaces which can be imagined. They developed a mechanical and circuit system as a carrier for the element assortment which makes it possible to select from among the elements of the system--the interface elements--those which should be linked together--physically and logically--to meet the given need. Systems technology, economic and didactic viewpoints played a role in determining the basic functions of the elements.

The interface element itself is a circuit capable of carrying out a function. They are placed on standardized printed circuit cards of a given size which can be put together in a box in any order. Each of the elements or modules can be used separately or connected to one another--in a theoretically unlimited number, even of the same type. Because of the nature of the system the family of modules is expanding day by day. The elements prepared thus far are the following:

Clock/Counter Module--The module can be used for time measurement or timing independent of the computer or to count events (for example, number of revolutions).

Analog/Digital Transformer--The input voltage gives values between 0 and 255 with measurement limits between 0-1, 0-10 and 0-100 volts. Changing the measurement limit is done with a program. The circuit is ground independent.

Digital/Analog Transformer--A voltage of 0 and 10 appears on two channels of the module as a result of values between 0 and 255. The third is symmetrical--from -5 V to +5 V and can be loaded, for example to control the direction or revolutions of a motor.

Interrupt Receiver--The unit requests an interrupt as a result of an input signal. It stores a signal arriving to any one of the eight inputs until the computer reads it.

Analog Multiplexer--All of the six inputs are linked to an output or to the A/D transformer via the main coupling. Two inputs can accept a voltage between 0 and 100 V.

Power Unit/Isolator--Produces a voltage of plus or minus 12 V to operate those units which meet not only with the TTL levels (A/D and D/A transformers). In addition the isolation-drive circuit takes care of protection of the computer.

Since only midget voltage can be present in the system an external transformer (e.g., PIKO) must be connected to operate the module.

Digital Input--A module capable of receiving one byte, that is eight two-state signals. The state existing at the time of the query goes into the computer.

Digital Output--A module capable of transmitting one byte, that is eight two-state signals. Of the eight, four are loadable TTL level signals and four are break-short circuit connections.

Joystick Interface--A module receiving signals from two standard joysticks.

Printer Interface--Connects a D100 type serial printer to a school computer.

Construction Board--Like the Proto Board it makes it possible to build up circuits quickly on it, which is clumsy especially when using "many-legged" integrated circuits. Since the signals of the computer or the modules can be accessed (e.g., A/D module) it is possible to test both analog and digital connections.

Empty Module--The module helps those who would like to further develop the system according to their own ideas. In addition to the connectors and the box the module contains a printed circuit sheet on which any circuit can be built.

Network Module--We have created a small computer network out of personal computers with this module.

Transmission Module--Together with the network module it links the machine to the telephone network for greater distance transmission.

Processor Module--A Z80 processor in the module operates as a "slave" processor of the computer, making possible "independent" operation of the modules.

Program Module--Its primary task is EPROM burning, but it can be used to store programs frequently used to operate the other modules, similar to a cassette.

Robot Control--A module to control robots.

The modules listed here can be put together into a system carrying out a number of functions. The modules are placed in injection molded plastic boxes. These can be stacked on top of each other in only one way. The tape cable coming from the computer is positioned also, so it cannot be connected wrongly.

The function of the interface system changes as a function of the elements used, or of the their logical interconnections. We use just a few types of interfaces even for the most varied measurements, but always in a different grouping. These are connected to one another in optional order and numbers--modularly--through the so-called main network. We can even do a number of different measurements at one time with one assortment with a suitable grouping. So the function arising is not simply the sum of the functions of the elements but rather all the connection combinations offered by the program are possible.

Perhaps a few examples will make it clearer what the general formulation means, what the system can do.

Any control task can be solved with the aid of the A/D and D/A modules, whether it be controlling the temperature of an area or, changing the sensor, constant light control as a function of outside light. If an out/in connected state is suitable instead of continuous control then the D/A transformer can be replaced with the digital output, for example when turning a heater on or off. If the sensing of two states is enough (for example in controlling the level of a fluid) then the A/D transformer can be replaced with the digital input.

With an A/D and D/A doublet one can observe digital signal transmission, sampling of the A/D from which the D/A feeds back the original signal with a band width of about 5 kHz. The A/D also makes possible speech recognition for several tens of words. With the aid of two channels of the D/A transformer we can draw any figure on the oscilloscope screen or on a wall with a laser deflection system. By using light gates with the interrupt receiver or digital input and clock module we can measure speed, acceleration or motor revolutions. Linking the D/A transformer to the motor creates a revolution control loop. With a light gate at a distance of a few meters we have an alarm system or counter device; using the clock module as well we can create a time measurement evaluator for physical education or sports events. If we link a photo diode made into a "tube sight" to the digital input module then we have a light pen. It is also possible to demonstrate an optical fiber link.

With the aid of an infra-LED connected to the digital output and a suitable program we can get remote control of TV sets and video recorders. Slide projectors and tape recorders can be controlled by the module, creating any sort of conversational audiovisual demonstration model. Institutions struggling with few resources can easily renew their supply of tools. With the analog multiplexer the simplest oscilloscope can be changed into a multibeam one, or a printer and floppy disk store can go into one cabinet, because with the aid of the network module any machine can access them.

Perhaps the most striking demonstration--in schools--of the capabilities of a computer is to control simple robots. Robots, as computer peripherals, are good examples to demonstrate controlled systems in technology. For this reason, on a commission from the Science Organization and Informatics Institute, the General Technical Faculty is working on development of a school robot. (The prototype is beyond the first tests and is in the design planning phase.) Further development of it is taking place with the support of the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee] and the Ministry of Industry. Describing this work in detail would go beyond the possibilities of this article so we will return to it on a later occasion. Here we simply call attention to the connection between the two systems, TechnoMIR and TechnoROB. Although the system is being developed according to educational needs--load, reliable switches, cheapness, average precision--it naturally could be used in other areas too. For example, the device could be used in modeling, to control sand maps, in computerized physics, chemistry and biology measurements or in agriculture to control a greenhouse (with magnetic valves and buried moisture sensors a computer could control sprinkling and temperature and heating for a long time in the absence of humans).

User Friendliness...

The assortment is characterized by user friendliness and primarily by circuit solutions concentrating on function. There are various sensors--heat, light, pressure, moisture, sound, light gate switches, etc.--and various intervention organs--model motor, stepping motor, electric bulbs, LED, loud speaker, power switch, magnetic valve, etc.--all of which can be connected to the modules directly without any electrical interface. The sensors are the simplest circuit elements--diodes, photo diodes, thermistor, microphone, pick-up. The user does not have to have any professional knowledge. The microphone connection must be plugged into the same hole on the input module as the light element or transistor connection if one wants to put a sound signal into the computer instead of a light or temperature signal.

Here everything can be connected to everything--and usually something happens--without destroying the system. This principle is reflected in the external appearance of the modules too, in addition to dimensions the electric connections also are uniform everywhere. In the interest of breaking up the uniformity and, of course, in the interest of better information the connection points are identified by a color code. The system can be connected to the personal computers widely used in Hungary--the HT-1080Z Primo, ZX Spectrum, ZX 81 and Commodore-64--by simply exchanging the tape cable connectors. Thus the system (as a universal interface set expressly developed for personal computers) may fill the gap which has arisen because of the missing background for the quickly proliferating personal computers.

Manufacturing the System...

The Elektroscan small cooperative has begun manufacturing the system with the first 12 types of modules. The National Pedagogic Institute has the prototypes and these will soon be in the schools for tests.

With the exception of two IC's (one is Soviet the other from the GDR) the parts now used are Hungarian products. It was always an important factor in planning that the price be as cheap as possible, thanks to which each module will probably cost about 2,500 forints.

Further development is extraordinarily simple, one only has to adhere to the standard dimensions and connection surfaces. In the event of larger circuits, if necessary, the height of the modules could be whole number multiples of the present height. These could be stacked on the other modules.

A description appearing in a clasp pamphlet contains what is needed to know to use the system. The software can be divided basically into three levels: the basic software needed to operate the modules, sample user programs, and general recommendations. The description will grow with the expansion of the system and by virtue of new ideas and experiences arising in the schools and these pages can always be added as supplements to the "clasp pamphlet."

In general we can say that the system provides a possibility for simple computer connection and control of any sort of measurement system or device, electric or nonelectric. By its nature it is suitable for carrying out complex, frequently changing tasks. It will be especially useful for instruction for computer control and regulation of school experiments, demonstrations, simulation models, processes and other equipment already existing. Its utility is increased by the fact that it can be used again and again in different roles.

Autobiographical Note

I graduated from the Electrical Engineering School of the Budapest Technical University in 1980, in communications engineering. I joined the SZKI [Computer Technology Coordination Institute] as a fresh graduate where I spent my time with programming. Since 1982 I have been an assistant instructor in the General Technical Faculty of the ELTE. I teach information technology or take my part in the research work of the faculty, which in my case embraces educational robots, CNC systems and computer interfaces.

In my free time I make holograms and hold exhibits of them.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 19. A system made up of modules.

2. p 20. The interface system and its environment.

3. p 21. Prototype of school robot and its control module.

8984
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MICRO-SHIVA: SYSTEM FOR PREPARING FORMS

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 pp 22-27

[Article by Janos Demetrovics, Pal Kerekfy and Mihaly Ruda: "The Micro-SHIVA Form Handling System"]

[Excerpts] Brief Description of the Micro-SHIVA

The Micro-SHIVA system handles on the screen of a computer forms similar to the questionnaires, data sheets and cards which are well known to everyone when printed on paper. Sitting before the screen with the aid of an editing program one can determine the format, text and columns of the form. Later the data also is written in on the screen. This almost completely coincides with filling out a printed form--in the same way one can page through the form, leave out some columns and fill in the data in any order. There are two essential differences: one can write only in the designated space and errors made while filling it out can be corrected simply. The filled in forms can be printed out and the data can be stored for later queries or computations.

The system was developed by the computer sciences main department of MTA SZTAKI [Computer Technology and Automation Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences] and already has numerous serious applications.

Our goal in creating the Micro-SHIVA form handling system was to provide an efficient tool which could be used conveniently by users and the programmers of user systems.

From the user's viewpoint we found it most essential that putting the system into operation in an institution should cause the least possible inconvenience and change when switching to a computer. We certainly had to consider that in most places one could find already developed, well operating administrative systems. For the most part these want from the data providers the filling out of forms and cards. Generally the data thus recorded is then transferred to punch cards or magnetic data carriers and processed by a computer. Screen form handling changes this only to the extent that the data appear first on the screen instead of on paper. Certain checking can be done when filling out the forms and the attention of the person doing this can be called to typos which thus can be corrected immediately without further effort. After the forms are filled out every known advantage of magnetic data recording can be exploited (fast and precise data service, use of networks, avoiding copying errors, etc.). Later in the examples we will see that the format of the printed out forms can be quite varied so that every existing printed form can be used without change (based on official or other prescriptions or custom). The person using Micro-SHIVA can do all this in a completely interactive way; the form being used, the check conditions and the print image can be simply modified at any time, even during data input.

The form editing program is the most important tool for those preparing the user systems. With this one creates those forms which the users will fill out. One can define the location of the several columns (data fields), their length and the factors connected with checking them. Similarly one can provide a method for displaying and printing them.

The applications area of the Micro-SHIVA form handling system is very broad. It is enough just to think in how many areas of life one fills out various types of printed forms, be they questionnaires, data sheet accounts, receipts, orders, bills of lading, requests, decisions and the like. Form handling can be used everywhere where data can be entered by filling out forms or cards or where one must store data in lists or tables or make calculations from them.

The automated office (e.g., a secretarial station) is a characteristic applications area. It can be used to enter, record or print data on people or things (letters, books, technical drawings, inventory items) and is suitable for processing cards or registers. Letters, reports and decisions in any form or with any content can be printed on the basis of the data entered.

In harmony with the needs and possibilities of the applications areas we have developed the Micro-SHIVA form handling system so that it provides an efficient tool for cheap desktop computers; this is where we want to spread it and the already operating systems were realized on such computers. The present system needs are: a Z-80 based microcomputer with magnetic disk, printer and CP/M compatible operating system. Depending on the size of the task it needs about 15-30 K bytes of memory; thus special computation software and user software performing other activities can be run on the machine along with it. The systems set up so far operate on the Varyter and Syster microcomputers developed by MTA SZTAKI and the MOD-81 and MOD-81-1 microcomputers manufactured by MEDICOR.

Industrial Applications

Administrative techniques have their peculiarities in every area. Thus, although the user systems which can be used in the several areas have a common base, they can differ greatly from one another. This is true of the medical and pension calculation systems described. In the area of industrial applications we have developed a pharmaceutical factory laboratory system and a machine industry program package. We will deal in more detail with the latter.

The program package based on Micro-SHIVA which was prepared for the Ganz-MAVAG Railway Vehicle Factory differs from the systems described thus far in that when using the Micro-SHIVA form handling technique data traffic takes place among databases which are substantially different from one another in regard to structure. The task of this program system is, on the one hand, to support the preparation of the so-called angle table (a listing of parts and subassemblies figuring in the blueprints) for the blueprints of parts and finished products and, on the other hand, and this is the interesting thing about this application, to prepare the so-called job booklets defining the production process, doing so without error and quickly compared to traditional solutions, going down the list of the drawings which make up a hierarchical system (product, subassemblies, parts). This job booklet contains a list of all the parts (subassemblies) needed to produce the several products or subassemblies, the quantity needed and their quality indexes. In this way this program system automates and speeds up a great deal of intellectual drudgery which is not only slow and expensive in the traditional form but also, due to the possibility of human error, can cause damage in production (poorly scheduled production, a shortage of parts or too many parts).

A working paper prepared by Ganz-MAVAG and MTA SZTAKI illustrates well with a number of examples the possibilities for using the Micro-SHIVA form handling technique. It also shows in a concrete example the operation of a user system based on Micro-SHIVA.

The Link Between Form Handling and the Databases

In addition to the form handling system the Micro-SHIVA system also contains a database management possibility. Form handling can also be built onto other database management systems. An example of this possibility is the special purpose correspondence (recordkeeping) system which uses Micro-SHIVA form handling as an input-output surface and uses a data management subsystem of a system originally intended for wholesale and retail enterprise inventory, shipping and billing tasks as the database.

As a final conclusion we can say that during the relatively short time of MIcro-SHIVA development thus far the user needs coming from a large number of most different areas prove the utility of the development. The many types and large volume of information processed shows the efficiency of microcomputer use. As an example we might mention one of our medical systems (studying the effect of medicines) in which 15-20 M bytes of data are being processed (using floppy disk background storage) or the social insurance task in which data on about 100,000 cases must be handled in an opeational way--distributed among several work stations.

Autobiographical Notes

Pak Kerekfy. I was born in Budapest in 1955. I completed my university studies in 1978 at the Lorand Eotvos Science University, in mathematics. Since then I have been working at MTA SZTAKI. At first I dealt with large computer tasks, with medical and agricultural applications. At present my theme is microcomputer form and data management.

Janos Demetrovics. I was born in Puspokladany in 1946. After graduating from the Ferenc Karancs Gymnazium in Puspokladany I earned my degree in 1970 at the mechanics and mathematics faculty of the Lomonosov University. I defended my candidate's thesis in 1973 and my doctor's thesis in 1981. I have been chief of a scientific main department at MTA SZTAKI since 1976. Since 1970 I have been dealing with various theoretical and practical questions of computer science with special regard to a relational data model.

Mihaly Ruda. I graduated from the ELTE TTK in mathematics and physics in 1969. Since they I have been working at MTA SZTAKI in various areas of mathematics or computer technology. At present one of my chief work areas is the development and practical application--e.g. in medicine--of microcomputer data management systems.

8984
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PARCELLA 86: WORKSHOP FOR CELLULAR, ARRAY FORMS

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 p 51

[Unsigned note: "Parcella '86"]

[Text] The Cybernetics and Information Processing Institute (ZKI) of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Automation Theory Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences held a workshop on cellular processing for the first time in September 1982, in Berlin.

The second workshop took place in September 1984 under similar conditions, in a slightly expanded form. The chairman of the 16 member program committee was Tamas Legendi and the co-chairman was G. Wolf (ZKI); members came from seven countries. During the 3 days 34 papers were read before 60-70 participants.

The third international workshop will take place in Berlin between 9 and 11 September 1986, under the name Parcella '86, as a central program of the GDR Academy of Sciences (ZKI).

The topics will be:

--Basic and general problems of cellular and array processing: structures-architecture, languages, algorithms, error recognition, error tolerance, test, self-correction and theoretical questions.

--Numeric applications of cellular and array structures.

--Non-numeric applications of cellular and array structures.

--Use of regular, homogeneous subsystems in various computation systems.

--Software for automatic design and simulation, verification and synthesis of cellular and array structures.

--Additional themes, such as unconventional realization of cellular and array structures, new applications areas, etc.

The time limit for submitting an abstract (200 words, one page) is 15 February 1986 (Tamas Legendi, MTA, 7 Somogyi Street, Szeged 6720). The time limit for submitting the entire paper is 15 March (Gottfried Wolf, ZKI, 33 Kurstrasse, Berlin 1086). On the application card one can request special paper and a guide for the articles. Answers by 30 May.

8984
CSO: 2500/219

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SIMULATOR

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 pp 71-72

[Article by Sandor Elo, BME Study Reactor: "BME (Budapest Technical University): Nuclear Power Plant Simulator"]

[Text] Part of the large investment at Paks was a control room which, as a perfect copy of the original, permitted the engineers to practice certain operations and to prepare for averting possible failures. Naturally the system which cost almost one billion forints could not be used for instructional purposes both for operational and economic reasons. So there was a need for a smaller, cheaper simulator. Such equipment is being developed at the study reactor of the Budapest Technical University with the support of the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee].

The development of technology today has created a number of industrial installations where expert training cannot take place during operation. A nuclear reactor, and especially a nuclear power plant, is a typical example of this.

The experts of the BME study reactor have been dealing with reactor simulation and use of simulation training from the beginning. For years there has been an analog simulator in the study reactor, but its time is past, its abilities and performance are obsolete. So it was necessary to develop the Primary Area Training Model (POM) working on a digital principle (the primary area is the innermost part of the reactor, where the thermal energy is generated).

The complexity of the nuclear power plant primary area and of the processes taking place in it made it necessary to be able to study the main pieces of equipment or the essential processes separately while it should also be possible to become acquainted with the system as a whole. This corresponds to the didactic viewpoints of instruction, operating with an analysis of the system and then with a synthesis of the results. In accordance with this the POM consists of a system of physical-mathematical models of the main pieces of equipment and fundamental processes, of algorithms suitable for digital simulation of these and of training programs. Naturally the advantages of the POM can be exploited only with a functional simulator, so they developed a technical plan and simulation programs for this.

With the aid of the simulation program system it is possible to study the reactor, the volume compensator and steam development and to study reactor kinetics, xenon poisoning and internal and external reactivity effects. It is also possible to practice starting up, stopping, normal operation and operational disturbances. The simulation can be frozen at any moment and the dynamic model parameters can be changed.

The simulator consists of three main parts: a PDP 11/23 small computer to compute the model, a microprocessor system made up of MMT [instrumentation and metrology faculty of the BME] units which manages and partly interprets the input/output processes and a Kontakta control panel. Instructor intervention takes place from the console of the PDP.

The small computer came to the institute with the support of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The MMT units purchased in the spring, including a MOD 81 microprocessor modular data collector, were obtained recently with the support of the OMFB SZKCPI [Central Program for Computer Technology]. We intend to use special purpose hardware of the MMT Association and the GRAF graphics program packages to display the process diagrams and functions. For I/O processes we would like to rely on the existing MLSP data collection and signal processing module library.

We plan to have the system, worth about 10 million forints, in operation in the school year beginning in 1987.

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INDUSTRIAL LASER DEVELOPMENT AT TUNGSRAM

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 p 72

[Article by Tamas Kolossa: "Laser and Screen"]

[Text] It is well known that a few years ago the Tungsram Company got into trouble. According to a decision of the State Plan Committee this could be overcome only by developing new products, the foundations for an undisturbed continuation of production had to be created by "standing on several legs." The first fruits of the decision are ripening now. In the recent past the enterprise caused a stir by advertising positions, seeking electronic experts at high pay.

Much work awaits those who come. There are things the enterprise does not want to talk about yet. But they will also meet with finished developments and the need to modernize them further will give them work to do.

The first devices from the laser development which began in the middle of the 1970's were finished in the recent past. The conditions of the large enterprise made it possible to develop carbon dioxide lasers so they chose medical and industrial applications as an area. The advantage of the carbon dioxide laser is that it loses its energy in water after 0.2-0.3 millimeters so it can be used outstandingly for surgical purposes in the human body, which has a large water content. Another essential advantage of the light beam is that it is sterile and that micro-vessels immediately seal after cutting so there is little bleeding and healing is fast. Four of the prototypes developed with the aid of the KFKI [Central Physics Research Institute] are already in operation in various hospitals and the factory unit in Kaposvar has begun manufacturing preparations. We intend to use microprocessor technology to develop further the 60 watt devices which unite vacuum technology, high voltage technology, precision engineering, optical technology and electronics; as a result of this further development the device, which is now the size of a man, will be substantially smaller. Physicians have already done several hundred operations with the laser knife.

A 400 watt laser for industrial purposes was developed for the Machine Tool Industry Works, working with several other enterprises. The equipment was demonstrated at the spring Budapest International Fair built into a CNC controlled metal sheet processing center. To the best of our knowledge this large device, an exclusively domestic development, is unique in Central Europe. It can cut carbon steels to a depth of 4-5 millimeters and alloyed steels to a depth of 2-3 millimeters, almost without burrs. Series manufacture will begin next year and the first laser devices, difficult to sell by themselves, will be fitted to machines of the SZIM [Machine Tool Industry Works]. The chief direction for further development will be system building, in the interest of better sales later.

As one of the world's largest manufacturers of lamps the Tungsram Company is naturally striving to supply the lamp manufacturing lines planned by it with the most modern technology. Computer controls are under development. Formerly the manufacture of picture tubes developed out of lamp manufacture and many in industry use the TRT monitors. Seeing that the market for the displays needed for computers had gaps in it they started display development. As a result of the work begun last year prototypes were prepared in three sizes (23, 27 and 31 cm diameter screens) and series manufacture began in the recent past. For the time being they are offering "naked" modules, but within a few months they will offer complete boxed devices with power units, according to reports at a price attainable by amateurs. The devices working in the 15 MHz range with 1 V input and video signal have horizontal dynamic focus (the edges do not wash out). Future plans include a color version, and if we note that information displays will be common devices in the work places and even households of the future then one can understand that there are many plans--one only has to rank order the possibilities.

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MECHATRONICS: AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN MACHINE INDUSTRY, ELECTRONICS

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 pp 73-74

[Article by Peter Bodolai, plant leader: "Mechatronics--IMI (Industrial Instrument Factory, Iklad)"]

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan in our country the technical and technological development of industry, and of the machine industry therein, progressed more slowly than planned. This fact was the consequence of numerous objective causes, but, let us admit it, of subjective causes as well. Following the achievements of the "second" (or third?) technical revolution places an ever heavier task on the technical-economic experts of our country.

It is becoming increasingly necessary to vigorously improve the level of the industrial-electronic or machine industry-electronic products, let us call them mechatronic products. It appears that this is simply a question of deciding to do so, but let us remember that carrying out dynamic technical development in the present economic situation is not at all simple. Like many of the machine industry enterprises of our economy so also the Industrial Instruments Factory came under the new economic conditions of the 1980's with its traditional manufacturing profile--90 percent of our products use electric motors.

Since these products belong among those of the industrial product registry not characterized by considerable price increases and represent a fair European level--12-15 percent of our products go to western export--their economical and even more economical production requires extraordinary efforts from the collective of our factory. We had to prepare to manufacture products and product groups which meet the technical requirements mentioned in the introduction but which also will bring suitable economic results.

It was not by chance that we joined the mechatronics program. In our well equipped tool factory unit we are capable of manufacturing quality machine industry products--mechanical products--in small and medium series. And in our experimental electronics plant established in 1984 we are striving to produce electronic units. There is now an outline plan to set up a mechatronics final assembly and testing plant as well.

We also have mutual development and applications contracts for modern products developed by the KFKI [Central Physics Research Institute] and the MFKI [Technical Physics Research Institute]. According to our plans we intend to move forward in the following directions, relying on the intellectual base of the two institutes:

--manufacture in small and medium series of computer technology peripherals not so far manufactured in our country; and

--manufacture of microwave products--many of them embargoed from the West--not yet commercially produced in our country.

In the line of computer technology peripherals we began first manufacture of the digital plotter developed by the KFKI. At present we are manufacturing the first 50 units.

The MFKI and the IMI have signed a cooperation contract to encourage civil and industrial use of microwave devices. Within the framework of this preparations to manufacture a microwave transmitter and receiver and doppler modules began in the middle of this year. Using semiconductor devices--Gunn and Schottky diodes--manufactured by the MFKI the Industrial Instrument Factory and the MFKI hope to bring to the market modern devices which are presently embargoed on the Western European market. These devices will come up to the present Western European level. Preparations for series manufacture of the NR 506H magnetic tape unit have begun also.

The goal of the mechatronics program of the Industrial Instrument Factory appears from the above--manufacture of mechanical-precision engineering products supplemented with high quality electronics. We believe that the near and distant future will require this.

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CONFERENCE, RESOLUTION ON PARTS

Budapest MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA in Hungarian No 6, 1985 pp 78-79

[Article by T. K.: "Bushes and Poplars; Parts Conference '85"]

[Text] Between 18 and 20 September this year, the Communications Engineering Association held a Parts Conference, primarily as an exchange of scientific experiences.

In the large hall of the SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions] hotel in Balatonfured Gyula Tofalvi, first secretary of the HTE [Communications Engineering Association] and scientific deputy director of the TAKI [Telecommunications Research Institute], greeted the participants and noted in his opening words that in recent years the manufacturers of electronic parts had had to struggle with extraordinary difficulties. What they have done is praiseworthy, but it is too little. While they have been dealing with new cultures they still have not created a background industry for the old production culture. Because of foreign exchange management difficulties, among other things, many suffered disappointment in realizing the Electronics Central Development Program. There were many failures along with a few nice achievements, many bushes surround the few "poplars."

Although electronics represents the newest culture and thus requires new investment, conditions are made difficult to a large degree by domestic investment policy. And as a consequence of the present situation equipment manufacture is not developing adequately either. Going beyond all this the parts manufacturers are developing on independent islands, scattering their forces, not only paralleling one another but often developing contrary to one another.

So in the future we must create, with substantially greater effort, a background industry proportional to equipment manufacture and parts manufacture. Much more intensive development, compared to present principles, must be carried out in the Seventh 5-Year Plan if we are to reduce our backwardness.

The first speaker after the introduction was Dr Jozsef Budinszky, a main department chief in the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee]. He dealt with the spread of biotechnology, with new structural materials, with the role of energy, with the increasing significance of R and D activity and finally with the developmental trends of electronic equipment and systems. Janos Goblos, technical director of Remix, talked about the problems of the enterprise and the tasks of the next 5-year plan. He illustrated the increasing technological level with the reduction in the age of products, adding that they knew the plan was modest but this is how it ran.

Age of Products	Percentages for	
	1980	1985
5 years	27	34
10 years	24	32
[over?] 10 years	49	34

Their chief goals in the next 5 years are: keeping the existing technology up to level with the necessary developments, starting up manufacture of hybrid circuits (the investment will be completed by the end of the year) and introducing the new surface mounting technologies. They intend to restore by the beginning of the plan period the potentiometer development which had been dropped.

Gyorgy Wollitzer, development director of the MEV [Microelectronics Enterprise], also spoke primarily about the tasks standing before us, about the production starts to be expected in the wake of the investments of the recent past and about the development of the HCMOS line so that they can reach a resolution of 3 microns, and later 2 microns. The MEV is planning a ceramic capsule development, it needs to reconstruct its factory in Gyongyos, and last but not least there must be a more intensive spread of equipment oriented circuit use.

Jeno Fock, a member of the MSZMP Central Committee and president of the MTESZ [Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations], closed the opening plenary session. Expressing appreciation for the invitation he emphasized that this conference is outstanding for its significance among the MTESZ congresses. In illustration he said that in 1985 the communications engineering industry developed six times more quickly than the industrial average. The MTESZ has received from the Council of Ministers a draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan law in order to offer an opinion thereon and in developing its position it will rely on the HTE as the administrator of domestic electronics within the federation.

Detailed professional talks followed the plenary session. Probably because there were few of them they also were given before the entire group. Most of the speakers in the very weak field dealt with the results of many years of development in a summary manner. Perhaps the most striking paper was given by people from the Attila Jozsef Science University about the cellular processor developed by them.

At the end of the seminar those present passed a very hard resolution which emphasized the development of parts manufacture as a vitally important government task.

Resolution of the 1985 Parts Seminar of the Communications Engineering Scientific Association

1. Approaching the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and of the first phase of the Electronics Central Development Program, the Seminar establishes with concern that despite the more than 10 years old social initiative of our association, the creation of the Electronics Central Development Program and a decade of agreement within Hungarian electronics professional public opinion there has not yet been the dynamic development of our electronic parts industry which the parts needs of our electronics equipment manufacturing industry, the other branches of the people's economy and certain areas of the social environment would require.

In the past 5 years, despite the prescriptions of the Electronics Central Development Program, the domestic supply of electronic parts has deteriorated further, a situation created jointly by the backwardness of our electronic parts industry, the economic and foreign exchange problems of the country, the present level of cooperation among socialist countries and the spread of the embargo.

In connection with this it must be established with sorrow that the goals put forward in the Electronics Central Development Program, the initial goals of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, were realized only in part.

Comparing the partial achievements of the current plan period and the dynamic development which has taken place in world electronics it can be established that despite the government program the relative backwardness of our parts industry increased further.

2. It also creates concern in the professional public opinion of the Seminar that the program version worked out for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period as the second phase of the Electronics Central Development Program, a version recommended for adoption after having been reworked many times, does not undertake a swift elimination of the backwardness of our electronic parts industry and again only contains a program which will not make possible our approach to the electronic development of the world.

More than a decade ago--in 1974, after the Parts Conference in Pecs--our Scientific Association worked out a position in principle which was submitted to the leading bodies of the country and the conception formulated therein is still timely. Starting from this we continue to feel it necessary to realize a dynamic electronic parts industry development program which is able to liquidate our backwardness within a short time. In addition we continue to feel it necessary to have a comprehensive, selective development of our entire electronics industry if we want our electronics industry to be able to play its economic, social and political role.

3. One can expect that substantive and qualitative improvements will take place in the cooperation among socialist countries within a few years. We feel

that these favorable changes in the area of electronics can be pursued primarily by those countries which have a background industry proportional in size and level with their electronic equipment manufacturing industry and the electronic parts needs of the country.

The lack of this will cause disadvantageous positions in any relationship, will make us dependent on others and will create obstacles to cooperation, which will endanger not only the further development of our entire electronics industry but also will endanger the development of the products of the other brances of the economy using the products of our electronics industry.

4. The experiences of the last three 5-year plan periods and especially of the Sixth 5-Year Plan now ending and also the experiences of the electronics development which has taken place in other countries of the world prove that a suitably dynamic development of the electronics industry can take place in any country only with definite state aid. This applies especially to the background industry. Without state intervention and aid of this nature and level the backwardness of our electronic parts industry cannot be eliminated.

5. The Seminar requests the president and first secretary of our association to represent our Scientific Association in the spirit of this resolution in every question dealing with the spread of electronics....

Balatonfured, 20 September 1985

Dr Gyula Tofalvi, first secretary of the HTE

Ferenc Brada, chairman of the primary materials and parts department of the HTE

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SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DUPLICITY IN EDUCATION REVEALED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Jozef Gavlak, school teacher, Kosice]

[Text] Many of us who are involved in the process of educating the young generation know from practical experience that we are not always and everywhere successful in teaching our children to accept the principles of a socialist way of life. We are stymied by the contradictory influences of family and school education.

Where should we look for the reasons of the frequent contradictions between education in the family and at school? In the first place, in the petty bourgois lifestyle isolating children and youth not only from our society but also from their friends. School children who are brought up in such families appear in the classroom collectives as selfish show-offs who seek to be different from the rest by their behavior.

Many teachers often witness the boasting by pupils about their vacations at the seashore, their praise for certain places in the West, their haughty bragging about the contraband that their parents brought back or are bringing back, etc. It is appropriate for parents to demonstrate their lifestyle by improving their living conditions. However, it is very dangerous when they try to persuade their children that only consumer goods and material values are of importance. Nobody can object to the idea of people owning their country bungalows or family homes if such properties are the results of honest work. However, we must firmly oppose the idea that property should be the central focus of life. And we must educate our pupils in this spirit.

We are still encountering differences in teaching world opinion. In our schools we educate our children in the spirit of a materialistic world opinion, but at home --true , not in all families -- they are educated on the whole in the opposite direction, and hold an idealistic world opinion. When education occurs in this way we see the growth of an individual with two faces, an individual on whom we cannot rely because he is not sincere. The difference between the family and school begins with the attitude of parents toward teachers. There are parents who value a teacher according to the grades he or she gives their children. When the child brings home good grades, the parents praise the teacher. But in the opposite case, they talk disparagingly about the teacher in front of their children. It often happens that parents believe every possible excuse made by the child instead of evaluating and objectively judging the facts in the case. Parents must be aware once and for all that such unobjective purposeful criticism as well as a search for ways to favor a pupil reduces the teacher's authority in front of other pupils. But where should one look for the solution of the unhealthy relations between family and school education? In the first place, in the consistent application of the degree concerning the parent-teacher associations. Hence, it is up to the parent-teacher associations to work out a program which will be in accordance with school policy and communist education and which would ideologically blend the educational effect of the school and family to the fullest extent. Only in this way can the parent-teacher associations fulfill their tasks and help in eliminating various abuses.

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INCREASE IN MARRIAGE BROKER SERVICES REPORTED

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 16 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Michael Mara: "How Lonely GDR Men Can Find a Mate"]

[Text] "Young woman, 28, 1.72 m, divorced, slender, blond, with varied interests, 3-year-old son, seeks realistic partner with enterprising spirit for harmonious family life." Advertisements for someone to get married to are published day in and day out in GDR newspapers and magazines. The standard flood of advertisements has increased in the past few years. Small wonder, for in the GDR more than a million people over 30 are single, widowed, or divorced.

Divorces, incidentally, have continued to increase in the socialist German state. In 1984, for the first time in the history of the GDR more than 50,000 marriages were dissolved by court judgment--twice as many as 25 years ago. At that time, according to statistics, there were 14 divorces per 10,000 GDR citizens; now there are 30. By comparison, the divorce rate in the Federal Republic, with 20 divorces per 10,000 people (1983), is one-third lower.

In light of the great number of people on their own, GDR sexologist Dr Siegfried Schnabl repeatedly has advocated the establishment of a computerized marriage partner service. Such services are successful in other socialist countries, but the authorities in the GDR so far have not seen their way clear to take such a step.

They appear to be adopting a more liberal attitude toward the procurement of marriage partners, however. Thus a private marriage broker in Leipzig recently was granted a license. Her institute, called "Briefclub 85" [Letter Club 85], has been enjoying increasing popularity. The owner, Christine Gentsch, a former secretary, reports that more than 1,000 people seeking a partner responded to a single advertisement by the club. As documented by letters of thanks, already in the first half year of its existence the Liepzig enterprise has brought together numerous persons seeking a partner.

The Briefclub also wants to help handicapped people in their search for a mate. The procedure is simple. Interested persons conclude a contract with the club for 3 months, making known their wishes as regards a partner and their personal data. The data are included in anonymous lists which are sent by the club to its customers. Not before a client decides that he would like to get in touch with another does he reveal name and address.

In addition to the private marriage broker service in Leipzig there exist two further such institutes in the GDR, including the "Briefbund Ruth Hoffmann" [Ruth Hoffmann Correspondence Association] in Thum in the Erzgebirge, which has been in existence for more than 30 years. The founder, who recently retired in her mid-sixties, arranged thousands of marriages in that period. Even "national prize winners" of the GDR have used her services, Mrs Hoffmann says. The state authorities granted someone on Mrs Hoffmann's staff permission to continue the oldest GDR partner institute. The new owner, when interviewed, stated that she and the women helping her had their hands full. For reasons of capacity, her "Briefbund" was able to take care of only 3,000 women members. Quite a few women had to wait for a vacancy. Unlike the men, the women have to pay a small fee.

It is not to be ruled out that further private partner clubs will be established in the GDR. The state authorities have stated that they will be liberal in awarding licenses of all kinds of there is a relevant need and it is to the advantage of the population. As the great demand in the existing establishment shows, this is true of marriage partner services.

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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, RELATED HYPOCRISY REPORTED

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL In German 2 Mar 86 p 56

[Article by Michael Mara: "'You Surely Have No National Pride'"]

[Text] Hardly a day passes when GDR media do not have something to say about discrimination against foreigners and xenophobia in the Federal Republic. However justified this criticism may often be, such phenomena are not entirely unknown in the GDR. This is not discussed in public, though, for this delicate subject does not fit in with the image of a "better Germany."

Remarkably the prejudices and "national conceit" of GDR citizens quite often are directed against the "fraternal peoples." For instance, the reason given why a number of socialist countries have a lower living standard is that the people there are "lazy." At the height of the crisis in Poland one could hear people in the GDR way reproachfully that "for a start, the Poles have to learn to work." The Soviet friends too quite often are the victims of disparaging and deprecatory judgments.

Though there are only a few thousand "guest workers" in the GDR, they now and then are confronted with certain phenomena of "national arrogance." Despite the fact that the GDR portrays itself as an outright opponent of any kind of racial discrimination and makes a big propaganda play about the concept of solidarity with black liberation movements, people of a different color do not always have an easy time in the GDR. This reaches a point where GDR citizens who have adopted black children are reviled.

"Why don't you have them make you a yellow one for a change?" and "You surely have no national pride"--these impertinent remarks, for example, were addressed to a mother in the GDR who had adopted two black babies. She reported to a newspaper published by the Eastern CDU that such reactions had driven her and her husband to "real despair." Her two black children, she wrote, found it "very hard to put up with the "meanness and rejection" of individual contemporaries.

Particularly Mrs L., according to what she says, is being brutally reviled again and again. She therefore often "bristled" when she was out alone with her children. These, unable to defend themselves, were adopting the same attitude.

Remarks like "scram, this is a clean playground" are inflicting "almost irreparable wounds" on their children, the parents say. In the presence of the children, they often had to listen to advice like "Be careful, who knows what such blacks are capable of." Even at a government office, the mother once met with the "frightened reaction" of "Oh, this is a foreign child!"

The couple thinks its experience is not an isolated case. Mrs L. says she observed on various occasions "that in a store, for example, an African woman is treated by a saleswoman as if she did not exist." The main reason why she is appalled at this, Mrs L. says, is that "this of course contrasts with the great solidarity being practiced in this country vis-a-vis African, Asian, and Latin American countries."

Meanwhile, the parents say summing up, they have formed a notion of the "fear which deters mothers from living together with a black child of their own." Though they had adopted the children, they were "constantly confronted with things they had not thought possible." The couple thinks that there ought be more public discussion in the GDR about this "so that barriers that continue to exist here can be removed."

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END